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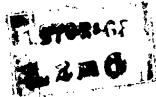
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912

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REPORT OF THE
GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO

TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR

1912



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1912

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REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
San Juan, Porto Rico, September 2, 1912.

SIR: In pursuance of law I have the honor to present the following report of the governor of Porto Rico covering the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912:

INTRODUCTION.

The general conditions in Porto Rico during and at the close of the last fiscal year can not be more concisely or accurately described than by repeating the opening paragraph of the annual report for the preceding year, as follows:

This period has been one of remarkable progress and signal achievement in both the public and private activities of the territory. At its close a greater degree of prosperity existed among the people than at any previous time; every industry was active and prosperous, furnishing employment for all who sought it; and the Government was better equipped with legislative authority to protect the interests and insure the equal opportunities of the people than ever before.

The advance made during the year under consideration, however, has been more general, marked, and important than that of any previous 12 months in the history of the island, either before or since American occupation.

Extracting from the year's record the most noteworthy and interesting features of development for the benefit of those merely interested in a general survey or as an index to the more detailed discussion of events which appears under appropriate headings in the succeeding pages, the following achievements and general improvements are noted:

The external commerce of the island was increased in value approximately \$14,000,000, the aggregate of the year being \$92,631,886, more than five times as much as in 1901 and an increase of 17 per cent over 1911, which is the highest percentage of increase recorded. Eighty-seven per cent of this trade was with the United States and 13 per cent with foreign countries. Porto Rico purchased in the mainland markets of the United States merchandise to the value of \$37,424,545, over \$2,700,000 more than during the preceding year. Of these purchases, \$31,000,000 represented manufactured goods, approximately \$5,000,000 rice and the remainder garden produce. In importance as a purchaser of American goods the island advanced to twelfth place, its purchases of such goods having been exceeded by but 11 countries of the world. Sales of Porto Rican products

in the United States, all of which would necessarily have been purchased in foreign countries had they not gone from this island, increased \$8,107,992, reaching a total of \$42,873,401. In spite of the heavy increase in purchases from the United States, imports from foreign countries, while relatively small, were the largest of record, amounting to \$5,501,928. The value of exports to foreign countries also exceeded that of any previous year and amounted to \$6,832,012, giving a total value to the foreign trade of \$12,333,940, an increase of \$3,000,000 over the foreign trade of 1911. Although the total external purchases of \$42,926,473 were, on account of the general internal improvements going on, larger than those of any previous year, they did not keep pace with the heavy increase in production and external sales, which aggregated \$49,705,413, leaving the unusually large balance of trade in favor of the island of \$6,778,940.

The year's record of internal business and industrial activities indicates sound development and substantial progress in every branch. The assessed value of the property of the island, which in 1905 was less than \$90,000,000, and \$163,000,000 as reported last year, has since increased 9 per cent and now stands at \$178,275,000, showing that, upon the very conservative basis of assessment for taxation, property values have been more than doubled during the seven years since 1905. The deposits of the recognized banking institutions of the territory have doubled since 1908 and while, owing to the industrial activity of the time requiring the close use of available cash resources, they show a slight decrease from last year, their total was more than \$10,000,000 at the close of 1911-12. In addition to this, a considerable sum, estimated at an equal amount, was held by private firms engaged in banking, but of which there is no public record. The organized banks of the Territory were regularly examined and found to be conservatively managed and in excellent condition. The annual underwritings of insurance, which showed the phenomenal increases of 37 per cent in fire and 89 per cent in life during 1911 were still further increased by 10 per cent in the former and 9 per cent in the latter. Forty new domestic corporations with paid in capital of \$1,500,000 and 12 foreign corporations with cash capital of \$352,940 were registered and authorized to transact business.

Conditions continued favorable to agricultural pursuits and the output of all products was substantially increased. The acreage under cultivation was again largely extended. Scientific study of agriculture, stimulated by the Federal and private experimental stations, the recently established board of agriculture and insular fair, received more general attention, and as a result the methods of farming have been notably improved and their efficiency is being continually increased.

In 1901 the exports of sugar were less than 70,000 tons; in 1911 there were nearly 323,000 and during the year just closed 367,000, five times greater than they were 11 years ago, and they are still increasing, having advanced 10 per cent during the past year. The external sales of this product, which under local conditions of manufacture net the producers a fair but not excessive profit, yielded \$31,500,000 against less than \$5,000,000 in 1901, and constituted 63 per cent of the total value of the external sales.

The output of cigars was more than 14 times greater than in 1901, since which year it has continuously increased until the sales of 1911-12 reached 281,000,000, an increase of 7,500,000 over the preceding year. Of these, 170,000,000 were consumed upon the mainland and 111,000,000 in Porto Rico at satisfactorily profitable prices, the demand exceeding the supply. Less than one-fourth of the tobacco crop is shipped in the leaf, the remainder being shipped in manufactured form. This industry contributed \$7,406,841, or 15 per cent. toward the total receipts from external shipments.

The coffee crop of 1912 was the largest in the history of the industry and sold at profitable prices, substantially a third higher than those of the year 1909-10 and several years preceding it. The value of coffee sold abroad during 1911-12 was \$6,754,913, furnishing one-eighth of the receipts from foreign commerce. With the prosperity attending this industry it is being extended throughout the mountains of the island, the soil and climate of which are especially adapted to the successful culture of the highest grades of coffee to be found in the world. Heretofore this product has gone principally to France and Cuba, where it is highly prized by the connoisseurs of those countries. Porto Rican coffee has never been known commercially in the United States, because, first, it commanded a ready market at the highest prevailing prices abroad, and, second, the small quantity sent to the United States has not been placed upon the market in form to be identified. It is now, however, being introduced into the American market through the commercial agency of the Government of Porto Rico at No. 569 Fifth Avenue, New York, and may be purchased of the principal grocers of New York City in hermetically sealed tins under the special guaranty of the Porto Rico Association. The government has taken an active interest in this undertaking, through its commerce commission, in the belief that if it were known that one of the finest coffees produced in the world is grown on American soil it would be appreciated by American consumers looking for the best and find a steady demand in the home market where it will not be subject to foreign tariff caprice.

The shipment of fruit for external markets, which became of commercial importance for the first time during 1903, was increased in value during the past year to \$2,377,762. The fruits now successfully raised and profitably marketed are oranges, pineapples, and grapefruit, which, due to their superior quality, find ready sale wherever offered in the United States. Fruit raising in Porto Rico is rapidly becoming one of the principal industries of the Territory. The producers are cooperating to secure the highest efficiency in packing and marketing and are receiving the active assistance of the Porto Rico Commerce Commission in securing the recognition to which the quality of their products entitles them. The first community packing house was erected during the last year and is now in successful operation, giving to its patrons every expert service required from the field to the market, including picking when desired by the owner.

While as yet of comparatively small total value the production of coconuts is one of the most profitable industries of the island and must greatly gain in importance as the waste lands are brought under cultivation. The value of coconut shipments during the past

year, showed a continuation of the gradual increase they have received during recent years and reached \$300,000.

In harmony with the greater business activity and enhanced values, the total net revenue receipts from all sources and for all purposes increased 10 per cent over those of 1911 and aggregated \$6,665,348.55, the largest revenue collections of any one year in the history of the island. Although the extension of public services required larger disbursements, the available cash balance in the treasury was increased from \$1,214,000.67 at the beginning to \$1,794,555.46 at the close of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1912. On that date the total net bonded indebtedness of the Territory was \$4,139,760.40, but \$3.70 per capita and 2.5 per cent of the assessed value of the property, while the per capita wealth is conservatively estimated at \$275. Thus is shown a remarkable increase in the public wealth and available cash resources of the government and at the same time a considerable reduction in the public debt. In 55 of the 71 municipal districts (comparable to counties) not a dollar of the delinquent taxes remained to be collected, and but six one-hundredths of 1 per cent of the taxes due and collectable were unpaid in the entire island, a most remarkable showing, both of the generally prosperous condition of the property owners of all classes and the efficiency of the revenue collecting organization under the insular treasury department.

The advance in educational work is again apparent in an increase of 10 per cent in the total school enrollment. The number of scholars enrolled in the public schools during the last year was 160,657, as against less than 26,000 for the first year of American administration, an increase of more than sixfold.

During the 12 years beginning with 1901, \$11,691,349.98 have been wisely expended upon the educational system. In place of one school building in the island erected for that purpose, as was the case in 1899, there are to day 1,168 of all classes well distributed throughout the Territory. The educational system is being rapidly improved and adapted to local conditions in line with the best thought of the day upon the subject. Plans have been adopted for the development of vocational training, and it is the purpose of the department so to formulate the regular courses of study as to give to each term the highest practical value.

In legislation much constructive work has been done and three most important things accomplished, namely: An effective, non-partisan, sanitation service, with all the branches usually comprising such activities, has been established throughout the island, under the direct control of an independent health board, a director of service, and the executive department of the insular government; the election laws were so amended as to insure the secrecy of the ballot, to provide minority representation from each legislative district in the house of delegates, and to require a new registration of the voters of the island; and the establishment of a bureau of labor, the duties of which are to collect and collate information upon the subject of labor, its relations to the industries of the country, hours of labor, the earnings of laboring men and women, and the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual, and moral welfare; to investigate the causes of, and facts relating to, such controversies and disputes between employers and employees as may occur from time to time; and to exercise its good offices for the maintenance of satisfactory relations

between employers and employees; and, in general, to perform the duties devolving upon such bureaus.

In public works there has been much activity. Thirty-three important municipal improvement projects, including waterworks, electric-lighting plants, and public buildings, in as many different municipalities, were under construction or projected. Sixty-seven kilometers of macadamized roads were completed, making a total of 1,069 kilometers of territorial roads suitable for motor vehicles under maintenance at the close of the year. The irrigation work, under which 35,000 acres of rich land on the south side of the island will be developed to its full usefulness, has progressed rapidly since practical work began under capable management in 1910 to a point where its completion at the close of 1913 is confidently predicted.

In the administration of municipal affairs increased efficiency and less partisanship in the exercise of official authority is generally noticeable. The obligations of elective officials to the entire communities in which they are serving have been increasingly realized and observed, with the result that complaints of impositions upon members of minority parties, which have been numerous in the past, are rarely presented. Wise and economical use is generally being made of municipal and school revenues and it is a source of satisfaction to observe the great improvement in conditions and physical appearance of the towns throughout the island.

EXTERNAL COMMERCE.

The year's commerce between Porto Rican and other ports, aggregating \$92,631,886, was made up of \$49,705,413 in exports and \$42,926,473 in imports. Export, import, and total trade¹ values for the past 12 years, set forth comparatively in the following tables, show the annual increase that has been almost constant since the establishment of free trade with the United States in 1900:

Merchandise shipped into Porto Rico from the United States and foreign countries.

Years.	From the United States.	From foreign countries.	Total.
1901.....	\$6,965,408	\$1,952,728	\$8,918,136
1902.....	10,882,653	2,326,957	13,209,610
1903.....	12,245,845	2,303,441	14,549,286
1904.....	11,210,069	1,958,960	13,169,029
1905.....	13,974,070	2,562,189	16,536,259
1906.....	19,224,881	2,602,784	21,827,665
1907.....	25,686,285	3,580,887	29,267,172
1908.....	22,677,376	3,148,289	25,825,665
1909.....	23,618,545	2,925,781	26,544,326
1910.....	27,067,654	3,537,201	30,604,855
1911.....	34,671,958	4,115,039	38,786,997
1912.....	37,424,545	5,501,928	42,926,473

¹ Where the words "export" and "import" are used they refer to trade with both United States and foreign ports.

Merchandise shipped from Porto Rico to the United States and foreign countries.

Years.	To the United States.	To foreign countries.	Total.
1901.....	\$5,581,288	\$3,002,679	\$8,583,967
1902.....	8,378,766	4,055,190	12,433,956
1903.....	11,051,195	4,037,884	15,089,079
1904.....	11,722,826	4,543,077	16,265,903
1905.....	15,633,145	3,076,420	18,709,565
1906.....	19,142,461	4,115,069	23,257,530
1907.....	22,070,133	4,926,167	26,996,300
1908.....	25,891,281	4,753,209	30,644,490
1909.....	26,394,312	3,996,913	30,391,225
1910.....	32,095,645	5,864,574	37,960,219
1911.....	34,765,409	5,152,958	39,918,367
1912.....	42,873,401	6,832,012	49,705,413

Merchandise shipped into and from Porto Rico in trade with United States.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Total trade with United States.
1901.....	\$6,965,408	\$5,581,288	\$12,546,696
1902.....	10,882,653	8,378,766	19,261,419
1903.....	12,245,845	11,051,195	23,297,040
1904.....	11,210,069	11,722,826	22,932,895
1905.....	13,974,070	15,633,145	29,607,215
1906.....	19,224,881	19,142,461	38,367,342
1907.....	25,686,285	22,070,133	47,756,418
1908.....	22,677,376	25,891,281	48,568,657
1909.....	23,618,545	26,394,312	50,012,857
1910.....	27,097,654	32,095,645	59,193,299
1911.....	34,671,958	34,765,409	69,437,367
1912.....	37,424,545	42,873,401	80,297,946

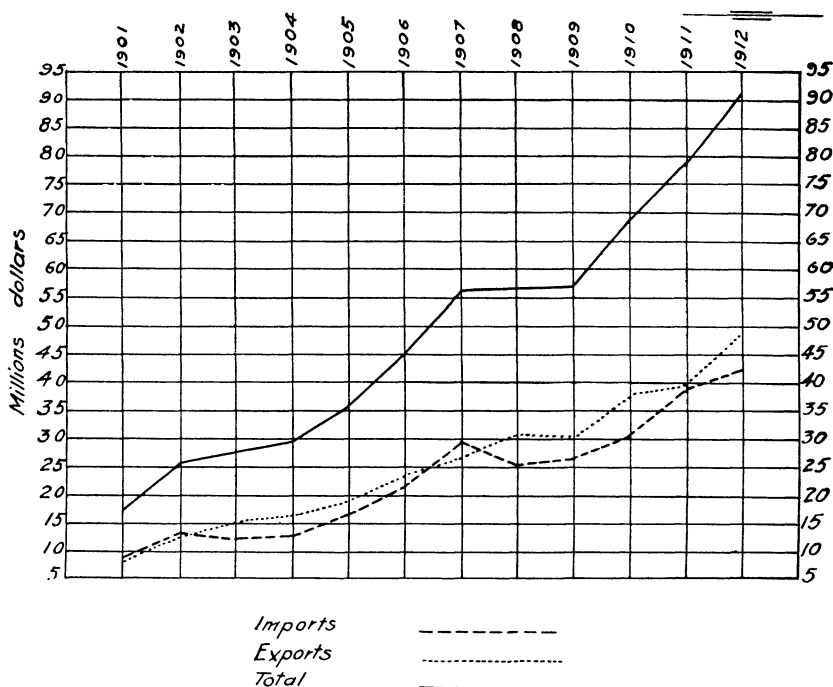
Merchandise shipped into and from Porto Rico in trade with foreign countries.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Total foreign trade.
1901.....	\$1,952,728	\$3,002,679	\$4,955,407
1902.....	2,326,957	4,055,190	6,382,147
1903.....	2,203,441	4,037,884	6,241,325
1904.....	1,958,960	4,543,077	6,502,037
1905.....	2,562,189	3,076,420	5,638,609
1906.....	2,602,784	4,115,069	6,717,853
1907.....	3,580,887	4,926,167	8,507,054
1908.....	3,148,289	4,753,209	7,901,498
1909.....	2,925,781	3,996,913	6,922,694
1910.....	3,537,201	5,864,574	9,401,775
1911.....	4,115,039	5,152,958	9,267,997
1912.....	5,501,928	6,832,012	12,333,940

Statement showing annual trade balance resulting from the commerce between Porto Rican and other ports.

Fiscal year.	Imports.	Exports.	Balance.	
			In favor of the island.	Against the island.
1901.....	\$8,918,136	\$8,583,967		\$334,169
1902.....	13,209,610	12,433,956		775,654
1903.....	14,449,286	15,089,079	\$639,793	
1904.....	13,169,029	16,265,903	3,096,874	
1905.....	16,536,259	18,709,565	2,173,306	
1906.....	21,827,665	23,257,530	1,429,865	
1907.....	29,267,172	26,996,300		2,270,872
1908.....	25,825,665	30,644,490	4,818,825	
1909.....	26,544,326	30,391,225	3,846,899	
1910.....	30,634,855	37,960,219	7,325,364	
1911.....	38,786,997	39,918,367	1,131,370	
1912.....	42,926,473	49,705,413	6,778,940	

Chart showing general increase in the value of imports and exports and total trade between Porto Rico and the mainland of the United States and other countries from 1901 to 1912.



Merchandise brought into Porto Rico from the United States and foreign countries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

Articles.	Domestic merchandise from United States.		Merchandise imported from foreign countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Agricultural implements.....		\$30,188		\$40,037
Animals.....		81,912		1,765
Breadstuffs:				
Bread and biscuits..... pounds.....	3,839,975	380,329		25,095
Corn meal..... barrels.....	42,228	151,194	6	43
Oats..... bushels.....	370,455	221,254		
Wheat flour..... do.....	332,659	1,757,278	1	6
Rice..... pounds.....	134,648,403	4,894,747	76,734	2,988
All other.....		143,307		41,572
Candles..... pounds.....	1,649,182	124,482	13,565	1,668
Cars, carriages, and parts of.....		1,587,344		5,865
Cement..... barrels.....	290,761	384,283	906	1,546
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines.....		570,465		164,643
Coal and coke..... tons.....	125,655	394,578		11,984
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared..... pounds.....		34,464	392,145	79,325
Cotton, manufactures of:				
Cloths..... yards.....	57,875,021	2,933,194	466,631	82,661
All other manufactures of.....		2,642,448		55,865
Earthen, stone, and china ware.....		129,435		20,885
Explosives.....		38,911		83
Fertilizer..... tons.....	15,159	707,124	11,458	514,336
Fibers, vegetable, and textile grasses:				
Cordage..... pounds.....	970,816	61,233	30,145	6,340
Jute bags.....		19,961		351,646
All other.....		83,792		34,657
Fish:				
Dried, smoked, or cured..... pounds.....	6,642,826	368,436	10,948,837	717,107
All other.....		90,623		74,911
Fruits and nuts.....		173,343		47,152
Glass and glassware.....		175,621		33,709
India rubber, manufactures of.....		342,044		1,186
Instruments and apparatus, scientific.....		289,137		
Iron and steel, manufactures of.....		4,445,396		283,503
Leather, tanned skins, and manufactures of.....		1,599,047		54,770
Meat and dairy products:				
Meat products—				
Bacon..... pounds.....	354,499	44,974		
Hams and shoulders, cured..... do.....	4,062,284	540,124	16,231	4,284
Pork, pickled..... do.....	14,254,649	1,346,333		
Lard..... do.....	2,882,454	313,795	613	93
Lard compounds..... do.....	7,038,880	592,394		
All other meat products.....		356,227		176,443
Dairy products—				
Butter..... pounds.....	420,488	85,383		88,075
Cheese..... do.....	896,585	159,281		216,381
Condensed milk..... do.....	2,696,436	190,801		36,669
Musical instruments, and parts of.....		76,129		11,505
Oils:				
Animal..... gallons.....	239	216	561	477
Mineral..... do.....	3,765,730	477,160	4,270,512	93,602
Vegetable.....		103,669		166,626
Paints, pigments, and varnishes.....		202,519		45,290
Paper, manufactures of.....		638,948		106,160
Perfumeries, cosmetics, and toilet preparations.....		91,463		43,742
Seeds.....		4,444		3,982
Silk, manufactures of.....		345,401		10,746
Soap:				
Toilet or fancy.....		45,789		1,604
All other..... pounds.....	12,547,846	555,192		1,395
Spirits, wines, and malt liquors:				
Malt liquors..... gallons.....	577,495	286,057	42,751	31,229
Spirits, distilled..... proof gallons.....	7,081	22,404	13,125	38,425
Wines..... gallons.....	285,966	117,140	138,497	118,128
Champagne..... dozen quarts.....			932	17,547
Sugar, refined..... pounds.....	13,412,818	754,204		
Straw and palm leaf, manufactures of.....		80,262		352
Tobacco, and manufactures of:				
Unmanufactured..... pounds.....	3,083,712	422,207	889	389
All other manufactures of.....		18,230		131
Toys.....		51,418		2,600
Vegetables:				
Beans and dried peas..... bushels.....	179,131	543,577	7,315	21,020
Onions..... do.....	16,446	25,624	42,574	33,224
Potatoes..... do.....	141,797	164,410	51,960	48,682
All other, canned.....		43,083		12,571
All others (including pickles and sauces).....		15,427		82,703

Merchandise brought into Porto Rico from the United States and foreign countries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

Articles.	Domestic merchandise from United States.		Merchandise imported from foreign countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Wood, and manufactures of:				
Boards, deals, planks, and scantlings... M feet..	58,084	\$1,168,417	4,691	\$82,311
Furniture.....		457,650		20,380
All other.....		575,583		34,817
Wool, manufactures of.....		206,628		8,582
All other articles.....		1,446,412		286,415
Total value.....		37,424,545		4,501,928
Foreign merchandise imported into Porto Rico through the United States (details not given)....				1,046,418
Grand total.....		37,424,545		5,548,346

Domestic and foreign merchandise shipped from Porto Rico to the United States and foreign countries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

Articles.	Domestic merchandise shipped to the United States.		Domestic merchandise exported to foreign countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cocoa..... pounds..	376	\$50	91,030	\$14,993
Coffee..... do....	414,656	71,104	39,731,709	6,683,809
Cotton, sea island..... do....	185,385	59,342	41,092	13,000
Fruits and nuts:				
Oranges..... boxes..	277,399	584,368	23	46
Pineapples..... crates..	318,717	683,801	379	973
Grapefruit..... boxes..	108,919	524,976	18	72
All other (green, ripe, or dried).....		12,392		5
Prepared or preserved—				
Pineapples..... boxes..	87,503	258,671		
All other..... do....		3,549		26
Cocoanuts.....		301,970		6,913
Hides and skins, other than furs..... pounds..	524,401	93,243	2,697	482
Honey.....		42,251		3,350
Leather, sole..... pounds..	12,205	3,175	6,014	1,501
Seeds:				
Cotton..... do....	4,070	60	684,414	11,273
Annatto..... do....	214,517	9,631		
Spirits, distilled:				
Alcohol..... gallons..	1,817	527	6,457	1,770
Rum..... do....	55	93	21	34
Straw hats.....		138,463		9,703
Sugar..... tons..	367,145	31,544,063		
Molasses..... gallons..	10,936,670	700,981		
Tobacco and manufactures of:				
Unmanufactured—				
Leaf..... pounds..	4,680,781	2,228,125		
Scrap.....	775,970	92,005		
Manufactures of—				
Cigars..... M..	169,484	5,077,976	288	8,735
Cigarettes..... M..	11,298	32,089	26	82
Tallow..... pounds..	35,567	1,941	278,914	15,884
All other domestic articles.....		408,555		59,361
Total exports of domestic merchandise.....		42,873,401		6,818,976
Total exports of foreign merchandise.....				13,036
Total exports of domestic and foreign merchandise.....		42,873,401		6,832,012

Statement by countries of value of merchandise brought into Porto Rico from the United States and foreign countries for the past five years ending June 30, 1912.

Countries.	Shipped into Porto Rico.				
	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
United States.....	\$22,677,376	\$23,618,545	\$27,097,654	\$34,671,958	\$38,424,545
Austria-Hungary.....	9,573	8,826	7,030	15,000	11,329
Belgium.....	91,551	55,406	97,340	99,949	87,507
Denmark.....	58,948	48,388	67,127	108,737	97,593
France.....	351,719	336,855	345,469	435,024	409,278
Germany.....	310,229	250,981	493,856	586,575	601,723
Italy.....	79,028	72,106	76,611	80,847	105,446
Netherlands.....	130,250	122,842	164,314	252,596	218,435
Norway.....		2,097	414		271
Portugal.....	2,646	1,055	993	1,896	1,920
Spain.....	694,941	585,792	708,573	791,293	843,120
Sweden.....				2,127	2,325
Switzerland.....	2,668	3,725	373	1,012	1,036
United Kingdom.....	335,018	332,087	366,241	423,809	490,579
Canada.....	517,015	536,260	555,729	609,381	699,731
Newfoundland.....	41,099	170,107	77,074	89,025	58,822
Panama.....	265	803	85	583	670
Mexico.....	48,547	26,674	13,226	2,924	93,489
West Indies:					
British.....	307	8,343	1,954		15,548
Cuba.....	26,495	42,360	56,511	43,815	63,460
Danish.....	3,260	3,754	12,128	1,753	3,048
Dutch.....	6,553	8,673	38,504	12,523	8,343
Haiti.....	1,038				60
Santo Domingo.....	29,523	13,156	41,396	52,508	68,920
Argentina.....	54,729	19,263	43,005	129,155	89,879
Colombia.....	364	3,656	3,248	6,579	3,625
Ecuador.....					3,123
Uruguay.....	183,617	126,614	199,341	187,212	149,444
Venezuela.....	9,222	8,191	7,925	11,716	13,455
East Indies: British India.....	141,843	115,340	109,406	127,399	295,591
Canary Islands.....	17,841	21,018	43,066	38,707	64,158
Total.....	25,825,665	26,544,326	30,634,855	38,786,997	42,926,473

Statement by countries of value of merchandise shipped from Porto Rico to the United States and foreign countries for the past five years ending June 30, 1912.

Countries.	Shipped from Porto Rico.				
	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
United States.....	\$25,891,281	\$26,394,312	\$32,095,645	\$34,765,409	\$42,873,401
Austria-Hungary.....	626,578	445,783	833,604	369,302	749,377
Belgium.....	18,499	10,934	12,662	1,380	6,711
France.....	677,414	547,337	584,193	365,929	422,549
Germany.....	553,328	105,775	259,508	66,851	90,244
Gibraltar.....	20,703	23,639	8,736	8,528	16,203
Italy.....	320,113	401,826	377,517	319,653	481,092
Netherlands.....	79,465	36,154	94,990	16,480	41,064
Russia.....			1,200		3,114
Roumania.....					9,390
Spain.....	843,360	780,871	1,058,197	887,037	1,218,178
Sweden.....	18,883	6,545	12,827	5,470	39,297
Switzerland.....					1,195
United Kingdom.....	17,619	41,485	13,195	14,214	16,169
Canada.....	1,420	19,191	5,437	40	333
Panama.....		249		1,225	410
West Indies:					
British.....	2,334	460	* 396	4,395	1,134
Cuba.....	1,484,304	1,432,909	2,470,078	2,989,704	3,637,752
Danish.....	8,591	20,504	19,984	15,875	11,945
Dutch.....	17,423	7,685	3,939	6,616	7,067
French.....	88	592	569	231	223
Haiti.....	583	342	288	717	875
Santo Domingo.....	48,049	96,900	88,347	60,254	61,081
Colombia.....	500	3,209	347	1,284	424
Uruguay.....	630		747		860
Philippine Islands.....					9,230
Canary Islands.....	4,141	1,987	1,811	100	2,925
French Africa.....	3,900	3,140	1,284	4,855	2,500
Spanish Africa.....				284	670
Total.....	30,644,490	30,391,225	37,960,219	39,918,367	49,705,413

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1901.....	\$8,918,136	\$8,583,967	\$17,502,103
1902.....	13,209,610	12,433,956	25,643,566
1903.....	14,449,286	15,089,079	29,538,365
1904.....	13,169,029	16,265,903	29,434,932
1905.....	16,536,259	18,709,565	35,245,824
1906.....	21,827,665	23,257,530	45,085,195
1907.....	29,267,172	26,996,300	56,263,472
1908.....	25,825,665	30,644,490	56,470,155
1909.....	26,544,326	30,391,225	56,935,551
1910.....	30,634,855	37,960,219	68,595,074
1911.....	38,786,997	39,918,367	78,705,364
1912.....	42,926,473	49,705,413	92,631,886

From the foregoing figures it will be seen that while the change in tariff conditions has had a marked effect on trade with the United States, it has not interfered with a steady increase of the trade with markets outside the tariff wall.

Among the principal classes of imports from the United States during the past year were breadstuffs invoiced at \$7,548,100, among which were rice shipments valued at \$4,894,747, and flour at \$1,757,278. The imports of cotton goods aggregated in value \$5,575,642; manufactures of iron and steel \$4,445,396; meats and meat products \$3,194,047; and leather goods \$1,599,047. Other imports, both from the United States and from foreign countries, consisted of merchandise of every description required for use and consumption in a prosperous and progressive country.

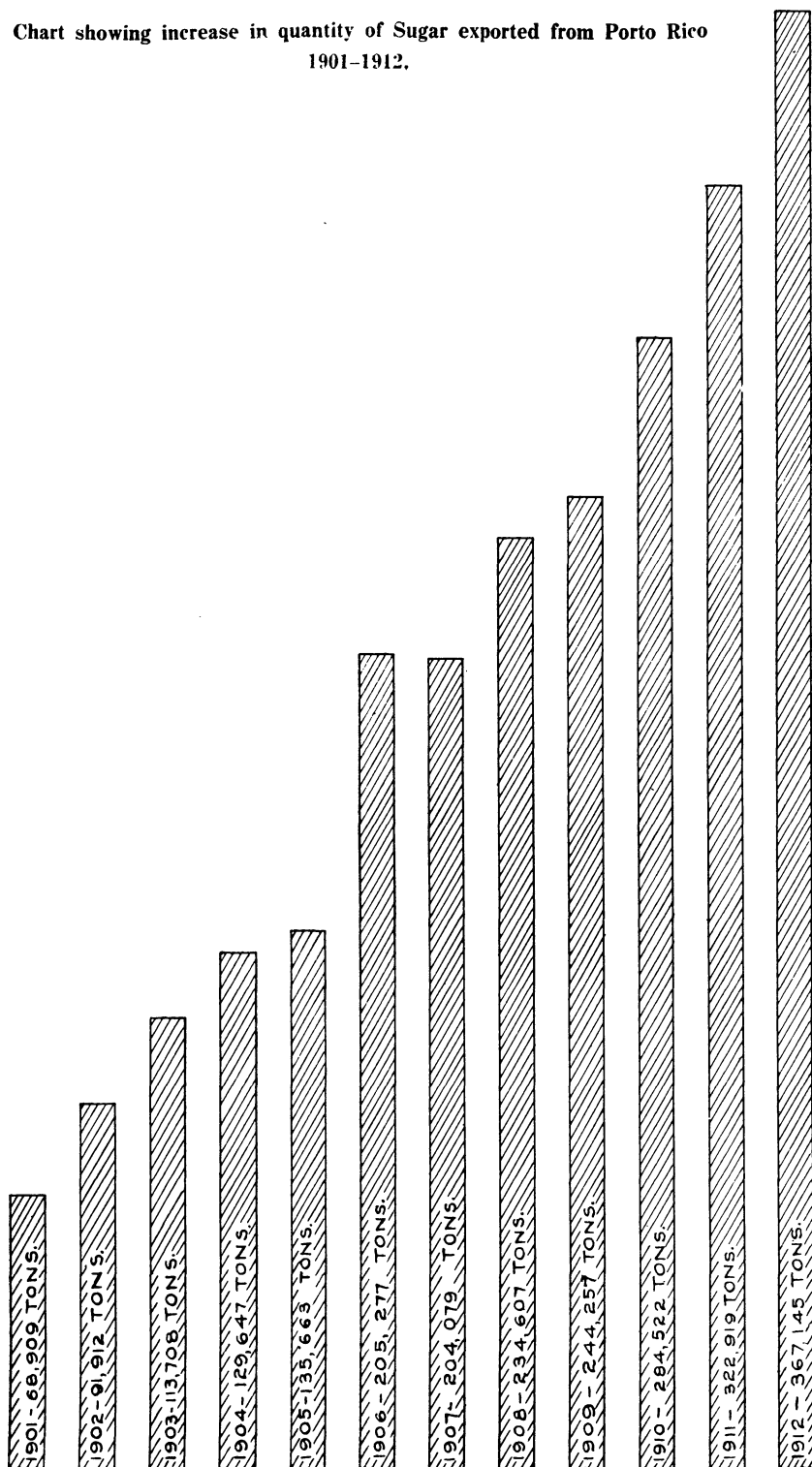
Sugar continues to be the principal article of export, the total shipments during the past year having aggregated 367,145 tons, valued at \$31,544,063.

Sugar Exports.

Fiscal years	Tons.	Value.	Average price per ton.
1901.....	68,909	\$4,715,611	\$68.43
1902.....	91,912	5,890,302	64.08
1903.....	113,108	7,470,122	66.04
1904.....	129,647	8,690,814	67.03
1905.....	135,663	11,925,804	87.90
1906.....	205,277	14,184,667	69.10
1907.....	204,079	14,770,682	72.37
1908.....	234,607	18,690,504	76.52
1909.....	244,257	18,432,446	75.46
1910.....	284,522	23,545,922	82.75
1911.....	322,919	24,479,346	75.81
1912.....	367,145	31,544,063	85.92

Nearly 5,500,000 pounds of tobacco leaf and scrap, invoiced at \$2,320,130, represents raw material shipped to tobacco manufacturers on the mainland. Cigars exported numbered 169,765,656, with a valuation of \$5,086,711, representing a decrease of nearly 5,000,000 cigars from the number exported during the previous year, the reason for this decrease being an increase of over 10,000,000 withdrawn for local consumption. There was a slight decrease in the cigarette exports for the same reason.

Chart showing increase in quantity of Sugar exported from Porto Rico
1901-1912.



Cigars.

Fiscal years.	Withdrawn for consumption.	Withdrawn for export.	Total output.
1907.....	74,698,430	132,669,823	207,368,253
1908.....	76,983,830	103,781,719	180,765,549
1909.....	84,933,260	140,302,271	225,235,531
1910.....	92,700,160	151,724,438	244,424,598
1911.....	101,064,495	174,743,098	275,807,593
1912.....	111,682,615	169,765,656	281,448,271

Cigarettes.

Fiscal years.	Withdrawn for consumption.	Withdrawn for export.	Total output.
1907.....	347,722,000	10,460,000	358,182,000
1908.....	354,407,900	11,232,424	365,640,324
1909.....	365,525,500	11,244,500	376,770,000
1910.....	393,844,300	13,142,000	406,986,300
1911.....	459,710,045	11,760,000	471,470,045
1912.....	532,431,000	¹ 11,293,350	¹ 543,724,350

¹ Treasury figures.*Tobacco leaf and scrap exported.*

Fiscal years.	Pounds.	Value.
1907.....	4,344,659	\$1,232,058
1908.....	8,402,286	1,996,055
1909.....	4,539,320	1,250,237
1910.....	4,176,172	1,258,317
1911.....	4,450,012	1,554,783
1912.....	5,456,751	2,320,130

The average price received for coffee was 16.8 cents per pound, or 2 cents higher than ever before. At the same time the quantity exported (40,146,365 pounds) was 6,000,000 pounds in excess of the total exports of the previous year, and the largest quantity ever shipped from the island in any one year except 1910.

Coffee exports.

Fiscal years.	Pounds.	Value.	Average price.
1901.....	12,157,240	\$1,678,765	\$0.137
1902.....	26,906,399	3,195,662	.118
1903.....	35,207,139	3,970,574	.112
1904.....	34,329,972	3,903,257	.113
1905.....	16,849,739	2,141,009	.127
1906.....	28,290,322	3,481,102	.123
1907.....	38,756,750	4,693,004	.121
1908.....	35,256,489	4,304,609	.122
1909.....	28,489,236	3,715,744	.130
1910.....	45,209,792	5,669,602	.125
1911.....	33,937,021	4,992,779	.147
1912.....	40,146,365	6,754,913	.168

Chart showing increase in number of Cigars
exported from Porto Rico 1901-1912.

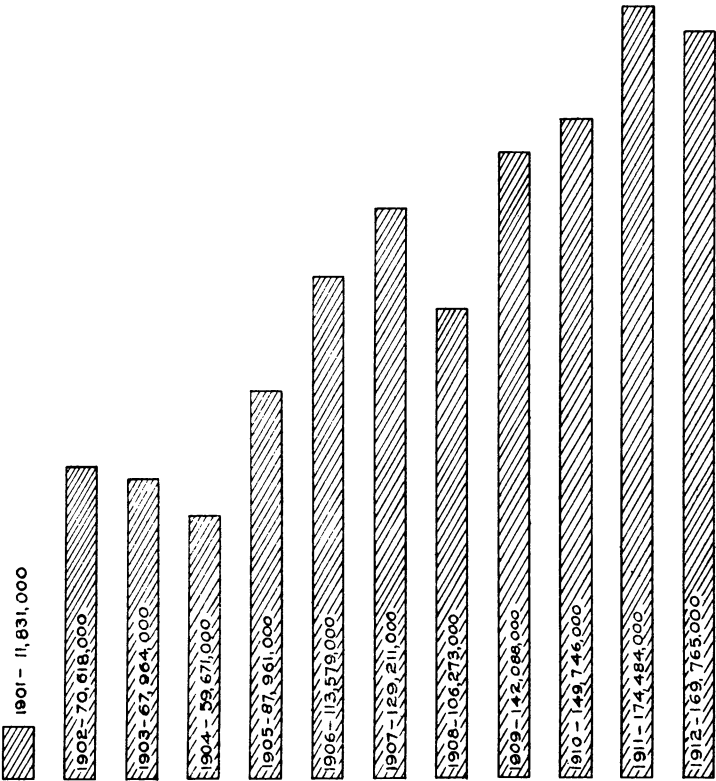


Chart showing the quantity of Coffee exported from Porto Rico during the years 1901-1912.

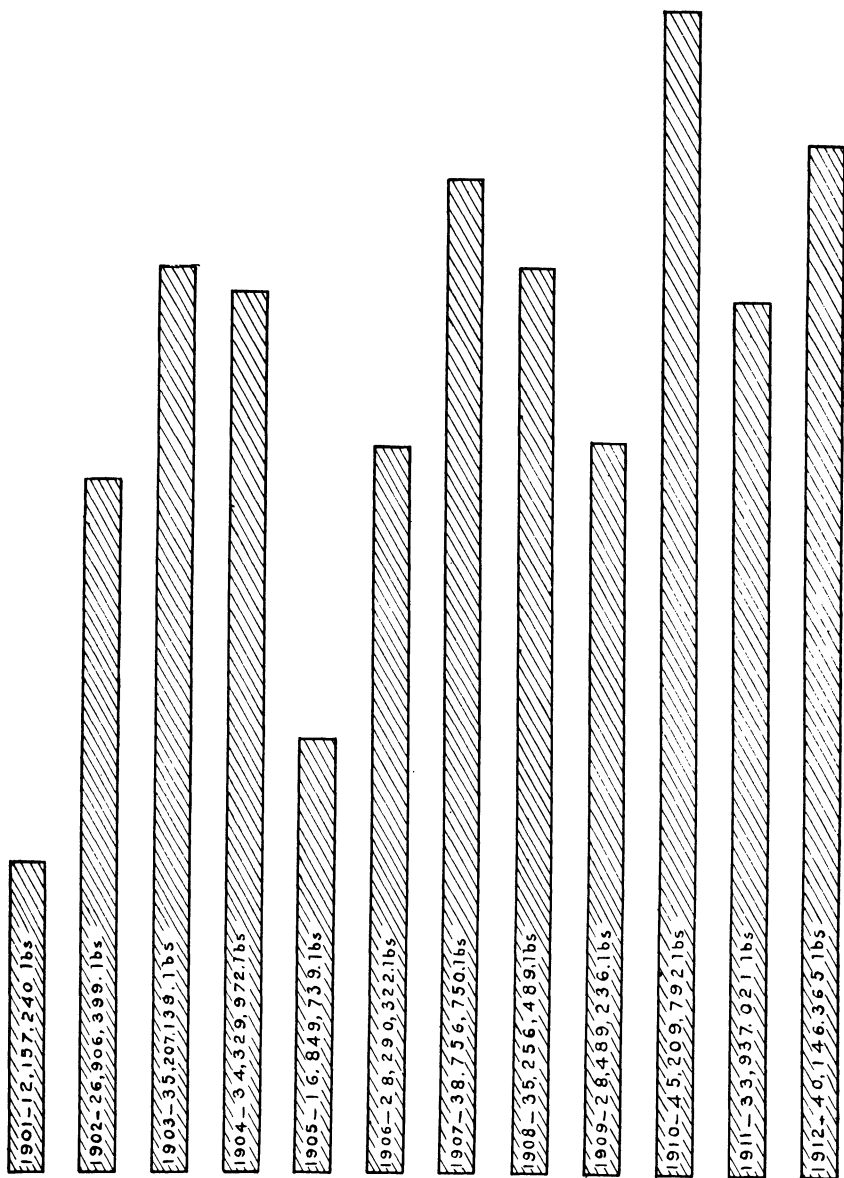


Chart showing increase in the value of Oranges, Pineapples, Coconuts, and Grape Fruit exported from Porto Rico 1901 to 1912.

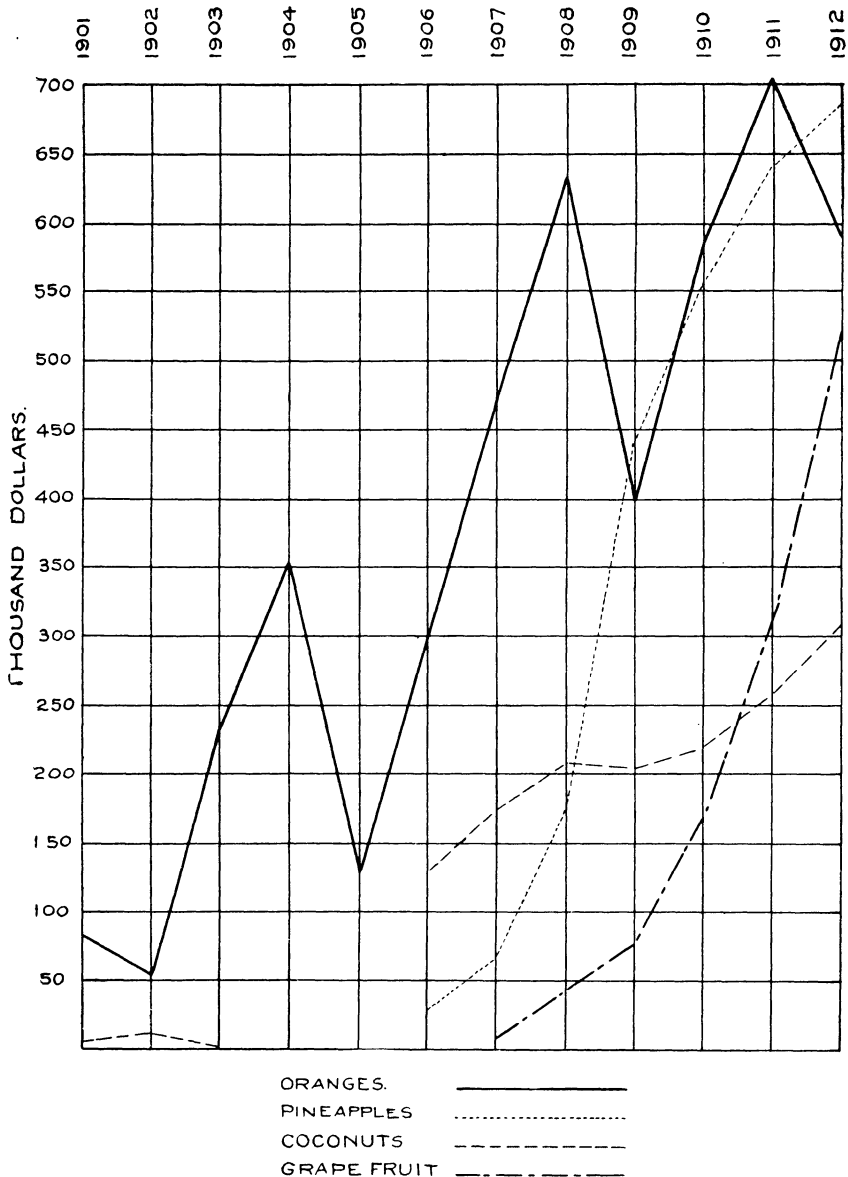
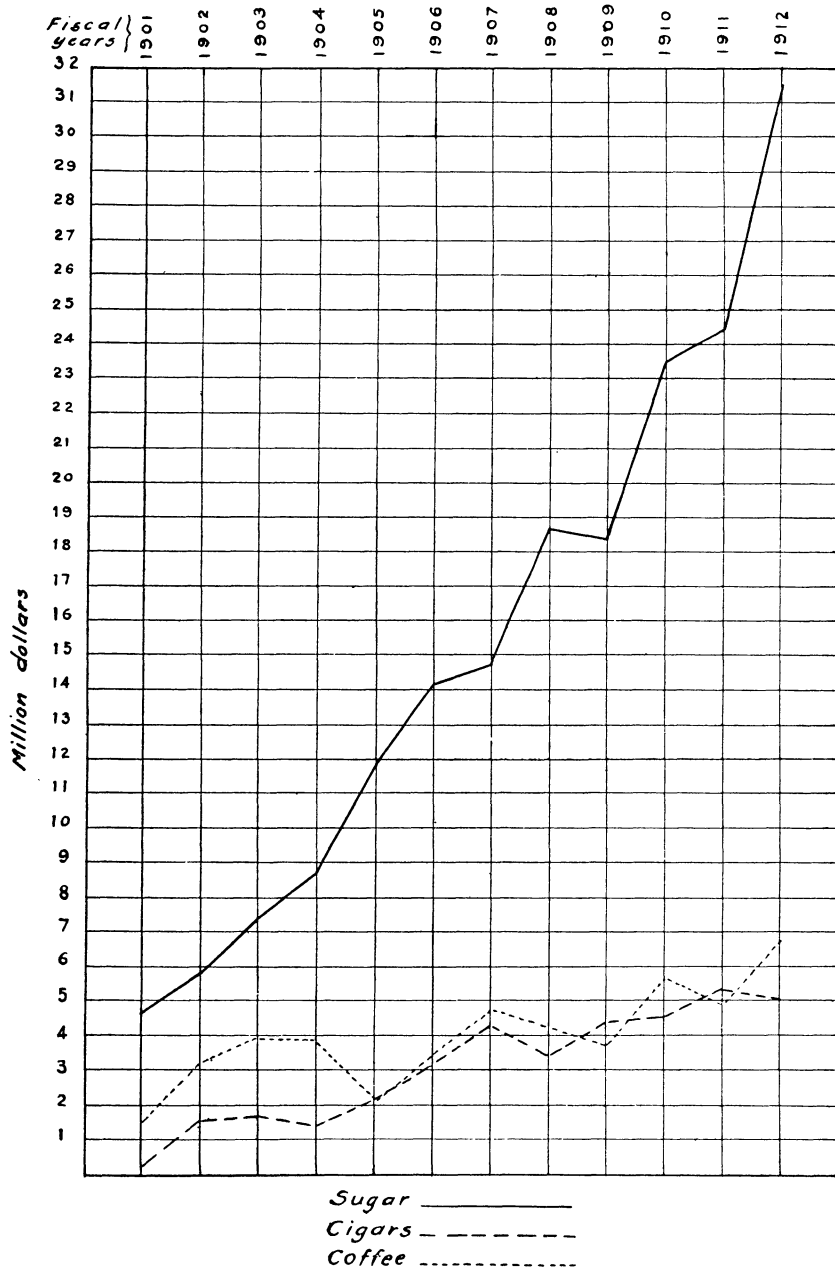


Chart showing increase in the value of the three principal products exported from Porto Rico, namely, Sugar, Cigars, and Coffee, from 1901 to 1912.



Fruit shipments show an increase from a valuation of \$2,073,993 in 1911 to \$2,377,762 in 1912. Especially is the increase apparent in the exportation of fresh and canned pineapples and in grapefruit, as shown by the accompanying statements and graphic charts.

Value of fruit exports.

Fiscal years.	Oranges.	Pine-apples.	Canned pine-apples.	Coconuts.	Grapefruit.	Other fruits.	Total.
1901.....	\$84,475	(1)	(1)	\$8,334	(1)	\$16,992	\$109,801
1902.....	51,364	(1)	(1)	12,720	(1)	9,898	73,982
1903.....	230,821	(1)	(1)	325	(1)	61,956	293,103
1904.....	352,646	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	81,214	433,860
1905.....	125,422	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	130,478	255,900
1906.....	295,633	\$27,826	\$42,186	129,793	(1)	7,420	502,858
1907.....	469,312	64,831	63,519	174,957	\$7,586	3,737	783,942
1908.....	630,720	172,779	98,203	206,704	44,535	11,320	1,164,261
1909.....	401,912	442,780	117,830	204,498	76,310	18,154	1,261,484
1910.....	582,716	555,044	106,587	218,870	162,749	9,851	1,635,817
1911.....	703,969	641,291	149,744	258,168	309,698	11,123	2,073,993
1912.....	584,414	684,774	258,671	308,883	525,048	15,972	2,377,762

¹ Shipments included under "Other fruits."

Fiscal year.	Sugar.	Cigars.	Coffee.
1901.....	\$4,715,611	\$306,115	\$1,678,765
1902.....	5,890,302	1,549,235	3,195,662
1903.....	7,470,122	1,753,795	3,970,574
1904.....	8,690,814	1,460,496	3,903,257
1905.....	11,925,804	2,152,051	2,141,009
1906.....	14,184,667	3,074,226	3,481,102
1907.....	14,770,682	4,241,410	4,693,004
1908.....	18,690,504	3,414,140	4,304,609
1909.....	18,432,446	4,383,893	3,715,749
1910.....	23,545,922	4,480,030	5,669,602
1911.....	24,479,346	5,355,223	4,992,779
1912.....	31,544,063	5,086,711	6,754,913

LEGISLATION.

The Sixth Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico convened in second session January 8, 1912, and in accordance with law remained in session 60 days. Several matters of importance had not been disposed of on March 7 at the close of the regular session; therefore, a special session was immediately called and continued until the work of the legislature had been satisfactorily completed on March 14, 1912.

During this regular and special session 85 laws and 19 joint resolutions were enacted. Nearly all of them were beneficial additions to the statutes of Porto Rico, and of special importance are the sanitation law, the law providing for a bureau of labor, and the act providing for minority representation in the House of Delegates.

The sanitation law establishes an insular health board, and a general sanitary organization. It gives the sanitation service ample power and means effectively to attend to the sanitary needs of the island. It concentrates the control of the sanitation work in a director of sanitation. It empowers the board of health to adopt such regulations and rules as may be required and gives them, after approval by the Executive Council, the force and effect of law, and provides a simple means of settling all differences that may arise between those bodies. It is hardly possible that defects will not be

found in this law, but it is believed that in a general way it will meet the requirements of the situation, and place Porto Rico in a first-class sanitary condition, a result of the highest importance to the people of the United States as well as to the inhabitants of the island.

The law providing for a bureau of labor authorized the establishment of an organization for the purpose of collecting and making available information concerning labor conditions in the island, and for making a special study of relations existing between employers and employees.

The election law was so amended as to insure the secrecy of the ballot, provide for minority representation in the House of Delegates, and correct various minor deficiencies.

Among laws directly affecting municipal governments are one making permanent the plan for regulating the sale of fresh meats; an act prescribing certain conditions to govern the slaughter of cattle; an act authorizing municipalities to maintain bands or orchestras for public concerts; an act providing for the licensing of dogs and the control of other domestic animals; and an act to authorize municipalities to levy a special bond redemption tax in connection with loans for public improvements.

To the list of corporation laws there was added an act to authorize the organization of local banks and insurance companies; and an act compelling insurance companies to make appropriate deposits to guarantee the settlement of just claims.

Suitable provision was made for the publication by the supreme court of its decisions in volumes for permanent record and reference, and in loose sheets, as soon as rendered, so that they may be immediately available for the information of courts, lawyers, and others interested.

The legislature authorized the investment by the treasurer of \$200,000 in first-mortgage bonds of a corporation to be organized for the construction of a modern hotel in San Juan; it authorized a bond issue of \$500,000 for use in connection with port improvements at San Juan; it made provision for permanent exposition grounds at San Juan, and appropriated \$35,000 for their improvement; and a committee designated as the "Porto Rico Commerce Commission," consisting of the governor, the president of the executive council, and the speaker of the House of Delegates, to have supervision over commercial development and publicity work was created, and \$25,000 appropriated for its use.

The few acts that have been mentioned, together with many others of the same nature but of less importance, give to the work of the last Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, as a whole, a decidedly progressive character.

A complete list of the acts and resolutions of the Legislative Assembly that have had the approval of the governor during the fiscal year will be found in Exhibit A, Appendix I, of this report.

The bill providing for citizenship for the people of Porto Rico, the bill to substitute the original organic act of Porto Rico, the bill providing for a substitute judge in the United States district court, and the bill to authorize the exchange of certain insular government property for portions of the Federal military reservation, all of which measures have for a long time been the subjects of more or less attention or discussion, are still awaiting final action in Congress.

All of this legislation now before Congress is of importance to the welfare of the island. Especially do the people of Porto Rico so consider the citizenship bill. They have waited for more than 10 years to be admitted to American citizenship, and it seemed to them during the last session of Congress that their hopes were about to be realized. It is a concession that, while entailing no new obligation or responsibility upon the people of the United States, would be of inestimable value to its recipients. It is therefore earnestly recommended that the enactment of the citizenship bill now pending in the Senate of the United States be urged at the next session of the present Congress.

EXECUTIVE.

PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS.

Formal proclamations and executive orders were issued in the forms of administrative bulletins, as follows:

No. 33. July 1, 1911: Executive order publishing regulations concerning the payment of employees of the sanitation and health service.

No. 34. July 1, 1911: Executive order publishing rates for services rendered by Government automobiles.

No. 35. July 20, 1911: Circular letter addressed to all officers and employees of the insular government relative to transmission of official correspondence in accordance with the provisions of executive order of November 13, 1909.

No. 36. July 21, 1911: Executive order publishing circular letters issued by the treasurer of Porto Rico containing regulations governing the payment of wages, hire of carts, animals, etc., by the sanitation service.

No. 37. November 6, 1911: Executive order requiring officers and employees on leave in the United States to report to the secretary of Porto Rico and the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs their addresses while absent from Porto Rico.

No. 38. November 7, 1911: Executive order promulgating rules for advances of funds to the special disbursing officer in the United States.

No. 39. November 14, 1911: Proclamation publishing the proclamation of the President of the United States designating Thursday, November 30, 1911, as a day of thanksgiving and recommending the observance thereof.

No. 40. March 8, 1912: Proclamation convening an extraordinary session of the Legislative Assembly on March 8, 1912.

No. 41. April 18, 1912: Executive order appointing commission to study and make regulations to govern the street traffic in San Juan.

No. 42. April 19, 1912: Proclamation recommending the observance of tuberculosis day, April 28, 1912.

No. 43. June 12, 1912: Proclamation promulgating sanitary rules and regulations governing the use of drinking vessels in public places.

ACTION UPON PETITIONS FOR PARDON AND PAROLE.

There were 353 petitions for executive clemency submitted to the governor during the year. In 37 cases pardons were granted. In 11 cases prisoners were allowed to go out on parole, or under conditions

similar to parole, to enable them to engage in some useful employment. Civil rights were restored in 3 cases, 3 petitions for the remission of court fines were favorably acted upon, and 2 sentences were commuted.

The following statement sets forth the number of petitions received and their treatment:

Applications for clemency.....	353
Granted:	
Full pardons.....	37
Fines remitted or reduced.....	4
Civil rights restored.....	3
Paroles and conditional pardons.....	11
Sentences commuted.....	2
	57
Denied after investigation and consideration.....	73
Filed without consideration on account of failure of petitioner to submit facts.....	187
	317
Pending.....	36

SANITATION SERVICE.

The sanitation law passed by the Legislature of Porto Rico in 1911 in practical application proved to be defective in many respects, especially in conferring the necessary authority on health officers, and in defining the administrative powers and functions of the executive head of the service, so that the comparatively few results accomplished under its provisions were attained in the face of great disadvantages. A general organization to take over the sanitation service in the various municipalities throughout the island was established and equipped with the necessary facilities for the purpose, and although some time was required to perfect the organization, and to familiarize the health officers with the provisions of the law and the proper manner of performing their duties, which were, of course, entirely new both to them and to the public with which they had to deal, a material improvement in sanitary conditions throughout the island in due time was noticeable.

By permission of the Secretary of War, Maj. Robert E. Noble of the United States Army, came to Porto Rico in August of 1911 from the Panama Canal Zone, where he had been engaged in the extermination of mosquitoes, to instruct the officials of the local sanitation service as to the methods employed in that work on the zone. As a result of the efforts of Maj. Noble and his associates during the six months that he was in the island, San Juan, formerly infested with mosquitoes, was made practically free from this pest, and their number was greatly diminished in Santurce and other suburbs of San Juan, where their complete eradication could not be accomplished on account of the absence of sewers, poor surface drainage, and adjacent swamp lands. The mosquito work has also been carried on in Ponce and other municipalities, where they have ceased to be as great a source of annoyance and danger as formerly, although progress toward their complete eradication will be more or less delayed by the limited amount of money available for use in that work.

There has been a material decrease in the number of cases of typhoid fever, due to the strict enforcement of rules with reference

to the condition of latrines and the disposal of excreta. In July, 1911, when the service was inaugurated, there were over 40 cases of typhoid fever in the city of San Juan, whereas since then there have not been over 10 cases at any one time in that city, with a population of nearly 50,000. Slight epidemics of typhoid fever occurred in Manati, Yauco, and Corozal, due to contamination of water supply or other similar causes, that were promptly eliminated when brought to the attention of the sanitary authorities, and in each case the epidemic was soon wiped out. Some 70 cases occurred in Penuelas, a town of 1,200 inhabitants, caused by contamination of the water supply, but prompt action on the part of the sanitary authorities soon put a stop to the epidemic. Danger from the source of infection was eliminated by providing water from an uncontaminated source, pending the completion of a new aqueduct now under construction.

The number of deaths from tuberculosis has drawn the attention of the health authorities to the urgent necessity of improving the faulty housing conditions in the various municipalities. In San Juan, especially, it was found that in many tenement houses there was less than 100 cubic feet of air space per occupant. They were damp, dirty, and not provided with sanitary fixtures. Efforts to correct these conditions were often persistently opposed by certain wealthy and influential property owners, and it was not until after the passage of the new sanitary law, which went into effect the 1st of April, 1912, that the necessary power was conferred on the health officers to enable them to secure compliance with these orders or conviction in cases of refusal.

The work of the anemia or hookworm service, formerly carried on by the bureau of tropical and transmissible diseases, and which became merged into the general sanitation service, is progressing throughout the island. Each health officer maintains a dispensary, where persons suffering from this disease are treated and their condition observed.

Much good work has been done under the United States pure food and drugs act, which is enforced in the island in connection with their other duties by the director of sanitation and the chief of the chemical laboratory, as representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The act reorganizing the sanitation service, passed by the last Legislative Assembly, clearly set forth the powers and responsibility of the director of sanitation and other officials of that service and provided for a new board of health, defining its duties in such manner as to prevent any possibility of repetition of the misunderstanding as to functions that occurred under the provisions of the old law. The most satisfactory relations have existed between the new board of health and the executive branch of the sanitation service, and the attention that the individual members of the board have devoted to their duties has, even during the short time that the board has been in existence, resulted in the completion of a number of important sanitary ordinances, by the lack of which the service was previously so seriously hampered.

On the 14th of June, 1912, the sanitation authorities learned that an individual having symptoms of bubonic plague had just died in San Juan. An immediate investigation was made. The measures taken to determine the nature of the disease included the inoculation

of a guinea pig, that being the only recognized method of making a positive diagnosis of bubonic plague. Symptoms of the plague developed in the guinea pig on June 18, and the fact of the presence of bubonic plague in Porto Rico was immediately reported to the insular board of health, as required by law, and upon confirmation by that board, the fact was made known to the public by means of a proclamation issued by the acting governor under date of June 19. Undoubtedly the period that elapsed between the discovery of this first case of plague and its official recognition and the adoption of measures to prevent its spread is the shortest on record in any country. The health authorities of Porto Rico deserve great credit, not only for having so promptly discovered the infection, but for so fearlessly then and since informing the public fully as to facts. It at once inspired a confidence in the efficiency and integrity of the service that has since been of valuable assistance to it in the performance of its work. The prompt and effective measures that were immediately adopted apparently checked the infection and prevented a general epidemic throughout the island. There is every reason to believe, at the date of this report, that it will be confined to the city of San Juan and kept so well under control that there will be no more than an occasional case among human beings and that other parts of the island will remain free from infection. It is confidently anticipated that as soon as the rat extermination work and the rat proofing of buildings, now being energetically carried on in San Juan and other municipalities, is completed the island will not only become free from the infection but that there will be no further danger from this source in the future.

To the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service the insular Government owes a debt of gratitude for the prompt response to its request for the services of officials who had had experiences in fighting bubonic plague in California and other places. By taking advantage of their experience and advice, the officials of the insular sanitation service have been able to make every effort an effective one instead of first having had to acquire a knowledge of the methods of conducting a plague campaign by means of costly experience and after hazardous delays.

The vital statistics for the past year, which are shown in detail in Exhibit F of Appendix I herewith, show a registration of births to the number of 39,874, an increase of 2,182 over the number recorded during the preceding year. Estimating the present population at 1,149,396, this number of births brings the birth rate up to 34.69 per 1,000. A total of 27,697 deaths were reported, resulting in a balance of 12,177 in favor of births. The mortality rate, upon the basis of the number of deaths stated, was 24.02 per 1,000.

The total expense of the sanitation service during the year, according to approved accounts in the hands of the director of sanitation at the close of business June 30, 1912, was \$639,029.84. Of this amount \$29,200.85 was expended in emergency measures for the suppression of localized outbreaks of typhoid fever and in inaugurating the bubonic plague campaign, and \$108,326.71 represents purchases of wagons, draft animals, furniture and fixtures, buildings and other permanent equipment, so that the disbursements to cover current expenditures amounted to but little over \$500,000.

The immediate results attained through the establishment of a centralized sanitation service in Porto Rico are apparent in improved sanitary conditions in the municipalities throughout the island, not only with reference to streets, but to hotels, restaurants, milk depots, meat markets, and bakeries, and the extensive installation in private houses of modern sanitary equipment. Results are apparent in the careful supervision over the condition of individuals and the prompt notation and treatment of contagious or communicable diseases, the strict enforcement of the pure-food laws, and many other services for the improvement of health conditions in the island. The efforts of sanitary officials in the various municipalities to bring the people to a realization of the intimate relation between cause and effect, the intimate relation between impure water supply, insanitary markets, and carelessness in the disposal of garbage and other filth, and the prevalence of typhoid fever and other diseases, has awakened the active interest of each and every inhabitant in the installation of aqueducts and sewer systems, sanitary markets, and other similar public works, and indirectly resulted in the necessary action on the part of the municipal administrations where these improvements were lacking to secure them.

The report of the director of sanitation, in which the various activities of that service and the work accomplished during the year is discussed at length, will be found in Exhibit F of Appendix I of this report.

INSULAR POLICE.

The appropriation made by the last Legislative Assembly for the police provided for an increase of 25 guardsmen, bringing the full number up to 625. At present the police organization consists of a police commission, composed of 3 members, appointed by the governor; 1 chief of police with general supervision and control over the work of the entire force; 1 adjutant, who acts as the executive officer; 1 police inspector at large; 1 chief of bureau of information in charge of secret-service work; 1 chief of detectives and 66 district chiefs, the latter being in direct charge of the guardsmen. The results obtained from an increase in the number of mounted men have been gratifying. The department had at the end of the year 144 horses. Bicycles have also proved to be valuable aids in police work in districts where roads will permit of their use.

The police during the year seized 3,173 deadly weapons, among which were 577 revolvers, 1,587 knives, and 605 razors. The seizure of so many concealed weapons does a great deal toward reducing the number of crimes of violence. Sixty-three murders were committed during the year, and in each case the criminal was captured; 53 of them were convicted and 10 acquitted. The total number of arrests for all causes was 52,967, in 86 per cent of which convictions resulted. The efficiency of the force, as will be seen from the foregoing, has been maintained at its usual high standard.

Statistics with reference to the work of the police force during the year will be found in Exhibit C of Appendix I.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The civil service commission received 870 applications for examination during the year ending June 30, 1912, and 651 applicants pre-

sented themselves for examination. Of these 377, or 58 per cent, passed. Among the more important examinations held were those for superintendent of public works, supervisor of prisons, and legal translator. The demand for men possessing special technical knowledge, particularly for the irrigation service, has made it necessary to bring a considerable number of employees of this character from the United States during the past year.

The Porto Rican Civil Service Commission has during the year, at the request of the United States Civil Service Commission, acted in behalf of that body and conducted examinations for Federal Government employees.

The local legislation under which the Porto Rican civil service is conducted, while susceptible of some improvement, has, nevertheless, enabled the commission during the past year to accomplish much in the direction of securing good and efficient public servants.

Detailed statistics concerning the work of the civil service commission will be found in Exhibit E of Appendix I, herewith.

BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

The board of medical examiners was created by an act of the legislature of 1903. Since its creation this board has very conscientiously and effectively guarded the practice of medicine and surgery in Porto Rico against the imposters and the incompetent that so often resort to that profession as a means of imposing upon the public. In 1911 the legislature, in amending the act of 1903, made a change in the law that in effect resulted in admitting to practice without further qualification any person who had been practicing in the island for a certain number of years. This change in the law has been the source of considerable embarrassment to the board, but it is hoped that as soon as the matter is brought to the attention of the legislature the defect will be remedied.

During the past year the board examined 22 candidates for licenses to practice medicine; for license as nurses, 22; for license as practican-tes (minor surgeons), 16; midwives, 7, and for license to practice optometry, 5.

As a result of these examinations licenses were issued to 13 physicians, 8 practican-tes (minor surgeons), 1 midwife, 2 optometrists, and 17 nurses.

In but two cases did the board exercise its authority to confer licenses to practice medicine without examination. One case was that of a medical officer of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service assigned to duty in the island, and the other of a physician who prior to the creation of the board had practiced his profession in the island for a number of years.

BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

The board of dental examiners created by the act of March 9, 1905, has during the year, after proper examination, issued a number of licenses to dental surgeons. There are at the present time 53 dentists duly authorized to practice their profession in Porto Rico. As the law, however, does not give the board the power that it should have to prosecute offenders, there are a number of persons practicing

without authority, and they will probably continue to do so until a suitable amendment to the law has been made.

BOARD OF PHARMACY.

The board of pharmacy has met at frequent intervals during the year and has disposed of many matters submitted for its consideration, in accordance with the law of 1906. A number of applicants were examined, and 8 of them qualified for licenses to practice pharmacy.

Much credit is due the members of this board for the persistent and conscientious manner in which they have discharged their duty to the public, despite the disadvantages of having had to work under an unsatisfactory pharmacy law. A careful study of the law is now being made by the board, and its members hope to be able to secure some beneficial amendments in the next legislature.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES, UNIVERSITY OF PORTO RICO.

The governing body of the University of Porto Rico is the board of trustees. It is composed of seven members, the commissioner of education as president, and the speaker of the House of Delegates and the treasurer of Porto Rico as members ex officio, and four members appointed by the governor. The university has been in existence nine years. The funds available for the extension of its work have been limited, and its development has therefore been gradual and well planned. Additional buildings are being added from time to time. A faculty for the agricultural department was secured during the past year, and an agricultural course at Mayaguez, in connection with the United States Government agricultural station, established. The work of the normal department and of the college of liberal arts has also been extended. The university library, which is growing steadily, now contains some 7,000 volumes. The total enrollment of students during the year was 1,183.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES, INSULAR LIBRARY.

The insular library, located in San Juan, is, in proportion to its size and cost of maintenance, probably one of the most appreciated public institutions. It has issued cards during the year to 3,000 regular readers and has a daily circulation of books and periodicals of 400. The library now contains nearly 20,000 volumes, systematically classified and indexed. Over 2,000 volumes in Spanish, English, French, and German were secured during the past year. The total expense for the library during the year was \$4,947, of which \$2,000 was spent for books.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES, TEACHERS' PENSION FUND.

The present function of this board is to close up the accounts pertaining to the teachers' pension fund originated by royal decree of February 1, 1894. At the time of change of sovereignty various amounts were owing to the fund by municipalities, and there were a number of pension claims to be settled. Complete settlement of the accounts has been prevented by the fact that some \$27,000 had been

sent to Spain and has not been returned. With this exception, however, the work of the board is practically completed, unless by means of efforts now being made through diplomatic channels the funds referred to are returned to Porto Rico. In that event claims of a number of pensioners and their heirs will demand attention.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS ON UNIFORM STATE LEGISLATION.

Upon the invitation of the conference of commissioners on uniform State legislation, Porto Rico has sent two commissioners to two different conferences, the last attended being the one held at Chattanooga in August, 1911.

The commissioners have twice submitted reports to the local legislature recommending, in accordance with the understanding reached at the national conferences, the enactment of a law regarding the sale and transfer of personal property; a law regarding uniform bills of lading; a law with respect to family desertion and nonsupport; and a bill to provide for a uniform child-labor law. All of these are bills that warrant and it is believed will receive the favorable consideration of the local legislature in due time, and especially the law regarding child labor, which will be of great importance to the growing generation of the country.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE.

The Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico in 1911 passed an act creating a board of commissioners of agriculture composed of one representative each of the Government, the legislature, and the four principal agricultural and business organizations in the island. The purpose of the board is to make a careful study of the various problems with which coffee, sugar, tobacco, and fruit growers are confronted, especially with reference to insect pest and plant diseases, to discover the means and take such action as may be necessary to prevent them. Independent investigations have been carried on by the station of the United States Department of Agriculture at Mayaguez, and by the sugar planters' station at Rio Piedras. By correlating the work of these two stations and the activities of the board it was thought that quicker and more far-reaching results could be obtained. The field of work now being covered is as follows:

Federal station at Mayaguez; investigation and experiments relating to miscellaneous agricultural problems, except those of sugar-cane growing.

Sugar planters' station at Rio Piedras; investigation and experiments relating to problems encountered in the sugar industry.

Insular board of agriculture: (1) inspection and quarantine work for the purpose of discovering, identifying, and excluding plant diseases and harmful insects; (2) introduction of birds and parasites to destroy harmful insects and plant diseases; (3) promulgation and enforcement of regulations to protect beneficial birds and prevent the spread of plant diseases; (4) experimental laboratory and field work in connection with the above-mentioned activities; (5) educational work, i. e., compilation of information and data for use in schools and elsewhere.

For inspection and quarantine work the board employs inspectors and maintains a fumigation plant at each of the principal seaports. During the fiscal year 1,268 different consignments of seeds, fruits, plants, etc., from other countries, suspected of carrying harmful insects or plant diseases, were intercepted and inspected. Among these importations 1,761 articles were subjected to fumigation, and 1,100 articles destroyed. The board, through the cooperation and assistance of the customs service, is able to exercise supervision over all importations that might be carriers of dangerous insects or plant diseases.

In the introduction of beneficial birds and parasites work has thus far been confined to investigation and search for birds and parasites that can be introduced as destructive enemies of the local pests. This involves thorough study of requirements and then extensive search in other countries for the birds and parasites to meet these requirements. Investigations by the board already have been carried on extensively in Porto Rico and elsewhere.

Suitable rules for the protection of birds have been promulgated and are strictly enforced. Over 100 species of bird life have been discovered in the island and listed. In the past comparatively few birds were to be seen in Porto Rico. They were the prey of the mongoose, and the birds and their eggs were greatly sought after by the people for food and so-called "sport." The strict prohibition of bird hunting has already resulted in a notable increase in the number of birds of all kinds seen throughout the island.

The entomologists employed by the board have been engaged in experimental and research work along various lines in the classification of the several local plant parasites and diseases, and the search for their enemies with which to eliminate them. In this they have taken full advantage of the knowledge acquired in similar work carried on in the past by the entomologists of the United States Department of Agriculture and other scientists in the United States and elsewhere.

Along educational lines work is directed toward informing the public, through the public schools and otherwise, of the value of bird life to agriculture, of the nature of injurious insects and plant diseases, and the practical methods of checking and preventing their spread.

INSULAR FAIR BOARD.

The insular fair board created by an act of the Legislative Assembly approved March 10, 1910, has devoted much time and thought to the successful inauguration and conduct of an annual insular fair and has succeeded beyond all expectations. The first fair was held at San Juan in February, 1911, when its principal features were the general exhibits provided by various governmental departments and business firms, and amusements brought from the United States. The exhibits of general farming, to promote and improve the methods of which is the main object of the fair, were not as plentiful or diversified as the management desired. The people generally had not had time to learn the advantages of the undertaking or how to prepare their products for exhibition. The attendance, however, was large, and people of all classes from every part of the island attended and were generally pleased with the entertainments and interested in the

purposes for which the fair was established, with the result that the second fair was much more successful in point of general exhibits. Several municipalities erected buildings of their own, the number of individual exhibits was largely increased, and the fair spirit of rivalry, so important to the progress of a community, and especially one in which agriculture is the principal vocation, was raised and will be increased to the advantage of the fair as an exposition and the people as an industrial community. The insular fair is one of several movements inaugurated since 1909 with the object of increasing the efficiency and thereby the prosperity of the people of the island. It especially appeals to them and, properly conducted, will prove a potent factor in their progress. Permanent and desirable grounds have now been secured through the transfer to The People of Porto Rico of certain naval lands and the cooperation of the military and treasury authorities of the Federal Government, which will enable the fair board to carry out its purpose to maintain in connection with the undertaking, as a nucleus for annual fairs, a permanent recreation park and exhibit.

The members of the fair board, who are appointed by the governor and serve without compensation, are deserving of great credit and the thanks of the public for the enthusiastic and painstaking manner with which they have performed their duties, to which the success and development of the fair is due.

PORTO RICO COMMERCE COMMISSION.

The Porto Rico Commerce Commission, which is an honorary body serving without compensation and composed of the governor, president of the Executive Council, and speaker of the House of Delegates, was created by a joint resolution of the Legislative Assembly approved March 14, 1912—

to promote by every means available and in such manner as the commission may deem proper, the commerce, industries, and agriculture of Porto Rico, and to aid in establishing and maintaining permanent and profitable markets for the products of the island, and especially coffee.

The resolution also appropriated \$25,000 to aid the commission in the performance of the duties assigned to it. It was the intention of this legislation to continue and extend, through the agency thus established, the work begun by the governor under a joint resolution of similar purpose adopted at the regular session of 1910, which had been conducted through two subagencies—a bureau of information at San Juan and a bureau of information and commercial agency in New York. These bureaus worked together in cooperation with the Porto Rico association and other business organizations in securing the introduction into American markets of the standard products of Porto Rico in such form as to enable their identification as such and in gathering and distributing reliable information concerning the island, its resources, opportunities, accessibility, and attractions. During the first two years the excellent qualities of Porto Rican coffee and fruit were advertised and demonstrated, and those products with others distributed either gratis by the bureau or at retail by the Porto Rico association to the best trade in New York, with the result that a regular demand has been created for them at the highest prices the market affords, and they are now to be found for sale with the

most reliable dealers in New York City. Porto Rican lace and other minor products have also through this means become better known and appreciated. The commerce commission has recently fitted up a new and commodious office at 569 Fifth Avenue, New York City, as a headquarters of the commercial agency in the United States, from which the distribution of descriptive literature and products of the island is actively conducted. This office, in which both Spanish and English speaking employees are always ready to render any service required, also provides a centrally located, comfortable, and useful meeting place for the people of the island when visiting New York. Several meetings of the commerce commission have been held since its creation, both in the United States and the island, for the purpose of inspecting and perfecting the organization through which it performs its functions, and intends to keep in constant touch with the business community of the island as well as the markets of the United States.

PERSONNEL.

The following changes in presidential appointees, under the act of Congress of April 12, 1900, took place during the fiscal year:

Appointments.—Wolcott H. Pitkin, jr., attorney general, April 21, 1912; Allan H. Richardson, treasurer, January 25, 1912; Manuel Camuñas, member of Executive Council, July 14, 1911.

Resignations.—Foster V. Brown, attorney general, April 20, 1912; Edwin Grant Dexter, commissioner of education, June 30, 1912; Samuel D. Gromer, treasurer, January 24, 1912.

The following executive appointments were made by the governor during the year in pursuance of existing local law:

Fiscal of the supreme court, 1; secretary of the supreme court, 1; district chiefs of police, 13; justices of the peace, 13; registrar of property, 1; assistant secretary of municipal court, 1; director of labor, charities, and correction, 1; commissioners for Porto Rico in the United States, 5; director of sanitation, 1; member of Porto Rican civil service commission, 1.

The governor also made the following appointments to fill vacancies occurring in elective offices until the date of the next election as provided by law: Marshals of district courts, 2; judges of municipal courts, 25; secretaries of municipal courts, 6; marshals of municipal courts, 8; municipal mayors, 12; municipal councilmen, 87.

The following appointments upon honorary boards and commissions were made as provided by law:

To the insular fair board: F. Manuel Toro, July 5, 1911; John A. Wilson, March 26, 1912; Antonio R. Barcelo, May 1, 1912.

Board of trustees, insular library: T. E. Edwards, July 7, 1911.

Board of review and equalization: Rafael Castro Gonzalez, July 7, 1911; William Reifkohl, July 7, 1911.

Insular police commission: Juan R. Baiz, March 7, 1912; Lee Nixon (acting), September 8, 1911.

Board of medical examiners: Antonio Molina de St. Remey, August 4, 1911; Pedro Gutierrez Igaravidez, February 10, 1912; Geronimo Carreras, June 7, 1912.

Board of commissioners of agriculture: Manuel Rodriguez Cabrera, September 1, 1911.

Board of trustees, University of Porto Rico: J. T. Crawley, November 28, 1911.

Insular board of health: Dr. Francisco del Valle Atilcs, April 1, 1912; Dr. Tomás Vazquez, April 1, 1912; Dr. Gustavo Muñoz Diaz, April 1, 1912; Dr. José N. Carbonell, April 1, 1912; Jorge Dominguez, April 1, 1912; Manuel Travieso, April 1, 1912; F. W. Dalrymple, April 20, 1912.

Bank law commission: Frank M. Welty, April 27, 1912.

Board of dental examiners: Lorenzo R. Noa, May 4, 1912.

San Juan Harbor board: Waldemar Lee, May 4, 1912; M. R. Calderon, May 4, 1912; Sosthenes Behn, May 4, 1912.

Governor's staff: John W. Zimmerman, colonel, February 2, 1912; Eduardo Negrón, lieutenant colonel, June 18, 1912.

The public is indebted to the gentlemen who have served in these offices for the conscientious and valuable attention they have thus gratuitously devoted to the welfare of the country, and especially has the assistance and cooperation they have rendered the governor at all times been appreciated by him.

A complete list of appointments made by the governor during the past year will be found in Exhibit B to Appendix I.

MUNICIPALITIES.

The creation by the last Legislative Assembly of the municipalities of Hormigueros and Guaynabo increased the number of separate municipal governments to 71. Many municipalities throughout the island have taken advantage of the recent laws authorizing bond issues for public improvements, and 33 distinct plans for waterworks, sewer systems, and other much needed improvements are now in hand. The most important among these are the waterworks and sewer systems proposed for Ponce, Yauco, Cayey, Caguas, Humacao, and Bayamon. Plans for these projects already completed cover work estimated at nearly half a million dollars. More municipal improvements have been projected or undertaken during the past year than ever before in the history of local municipal administrations. One of the most important is the pier now well under construction at Ponce which will cost approximately \$300,000. The city of San Juan is engaged in extensive street improvements and in the construction of a new public market. It is considering a new sewer and water system and is at work upon plans for the reconstruction of some of its poorer wards for providing therein modern tenement houses and dwellings for the laboring classes.

These improvements and others contemplated will contribute much toward better health conditions throughout the island, and with the activity of the central sanitation service satisfactory sanitary conditions should be attained.

The municipal governments are in good financial condition. Their gross income for the fiscal year 1911-12 amounted to \$1,946,605.81, or \$248,978.52 more than that of the previous year. The only municipal bonds outstanding are those of San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez, and Arecibo. The original issues amounted to \$1,100,000, of which \$772,000 was redeemed January 1, 1912, reducing the obligation to \$328,000. The financial condition of nearly all of the municipalities is such as to permit other bond issues to cover immediate cost of all necessary public improvements.

The total indebtedness of municipalities on June 30, 1912, was \$562,982.88, a decrease of a little more than \$160,000 from the municipal debt at the end of the previous fiscal year. This amount includes the bonded debt of \$328,000. The cash on hand in bond redemption funds amounted to \$84,615.54, and available for expenditure by municipal treasuries \$429,071.06, or a total of \$513,686.60, showing that the available cash resources of the municipalities were almost sufficient to liquidate their entire indebtedness at the end of the fiscal year, the balance against them being but \$49,296.28.

Several laws of direct benefit to the municipal governments were passed by the last Legislative Assembly. The law with reference to the disposition of municipal lands was enacted to authorize municipalities to dispose of such lands as are not required for public purposes to individuals under proper conditions for use as building sites. The sale or lease of these lands, their improvement, and the revenue that will accrue from them will result in much benefit to the communities in which they are located, whereas theretofore there was no legal method of employing them to advantage, and the result was that they were either unimproved and idle, or were used by unlawful occupants.

Another law passed by the legislature authorizes municipal councils to pass ordinances imposing special taxes in connection with bond issues for public improvements. They were authorized by another act to appropriate funds with which to equip and maintain municipal bands or orchestras; and to pass ordinances providing for the licensing of dogs, the control of domestic animals, and the maintenance of public pounds.

The new municipality of Guaynabo, consisting of four wards from the municipality of Río Piedras and six wards from the municipality of Bayamon, was created, and the village of Hormigueros, formerly a part of the municipality of Mayaguez, was made a separate municipality. In both instances the districts segregated from the old municipalities were so far removed from the original seats of government that they were deprived of many of the advantages that they may now enjoy as independent corporations.

FRANCHISES.

The legislature appropriated \$5,000 for use in studying the character of services rendered by public-service corporations under their franchises. Among other common carriers, careful attention was devoted to the ferry and railway system operated between San Juan and Bayamon, concerning which there had for a long time been much complaint. Investigation resulted in the formulation of 19 specific charges of failure to comply in as many respects with the obligations imposed upon the owner by the terms of his concession. The Executive Council, acting upon these charges, served formal notice upon the owner in which the deficiencies were specifically set forth. He was at the same time ordered to correct the respective defects within fixed periods of time and advised that in event of failure to do so judicial action with a view to cancellation of his franchise would be commenced. The result of this action will be to compel the present concessionaire to render proper service or to allow some one else to undertake the furnishing of transportation of freight and passengers between San Juan and the Bayamon district.

Franchises to the number of 44 were granted by the Executive Council and approved by the governor during the year. They represent new undertakings and extensions of industrial activities of many kinds, including water power development, bridge and pier construction, and new telephone and electric light and power lines. One of the most important franchises approved authorizes the Porto Rico General Telephone Co. to establish communication between various towns of the island. The franchise replaces an old telephone concession formerly held by this company and enables it to install a local and long distance system in San Juan and other municipalities. Another franchise worthy of special mention authorizes the municipality of Ponce to construct a pier at that port. At present there are in that harbor no proper facilities for handling cargo. The new pier, now under construction, will represent an investment of \$300,000. The immediate cost will be met by an issue of municipal bonds. The pier will be owned by the municipality. Its direct control and operation will be in charge of a board of management. Receipts from operation will be used to pay the interest on the bonds and establish a sinking fund until the issue is redeemed, after which they will be used by the municipality for other public improvements.

In view of the careful investigation and consideration to which each application for a franchise or concession is subjected and the fact that each grantee is required to furnish substantial security to guarantee good faith, these franchises that have been finally approved by the governor are gratifying evidences that the conditions in Porto Rico are sufficiently sound and safe to attract the investment of capital upon an equitable basis for the extension and improvement of old and the inauguration of new enterprises, both public and private.

A list of franchises granted during the year will be found in Exhibit D of Appendix I herewith.

INSULAR GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

As stated in the introduction, the revenue receipts of the island from all sources and for all purposes were the largest in its history, aggregating \$6,665,348.55. Of this sum \$1,772,119.46 were collected on account of municipalities, \$524,065.14 for the use of school boards, and \$4,369,163.95 for the maintenance of the insular government.

The increase in insular government revenues over the preceding year was \$382,418.11, or approximately 10 per cent, and resulted from larger actual collections from all sources of income, which were stimulated and expanded by the greater industrial activity and prosperity and the consequent advance in property values, for which the period is conspicuous. The only material change in rates of taxation which took place during the year was an advance of \$0.02—from \$0.26 to \$0.28—per liter upon alcohol, which became effective July 1, 1911. The anticipation of this increase, however, resulted in heavy withdrawals of the commodity for consumption during the last quarter of 1910-11, and a corresponding decrease in the quantity withdrawn during 1911-12, so that the increase in internal revenue receipts is in no particular due to this or any other modification of the law. The larger internal-revenue collections resulted principally from an increased home consumption of manufactured tobacco and

revenue-yielding beverages. The total internal-revenue receipts of the year, collected at the moderate cost of \$0.029 per dollar, were \$2,778,231.32, an increase of \$206,781.30 over the preceding year.

The reassessment of the property of the island for purposes of taxation, which began July 1, 1910, was substantially completed during the fiscal year and the increased values established thereby formed the basis for a considerable increase in receipts from that source. The total assessed value of all real and personal property, which in 1905 was less than \$90,000,000, has since increased nearly 100 per cent and stands to day at \$178,275,130. The difficulties encountered in revising the real property values on account of vague and faulty descriptions have emphasized the great need of a cadastral survey of the island, which should be accompanied by a gathering of full data concerning its topographical and soil conditions. It is an undertaking, the thorough accomplishment of which will require a series of years and should be prosecuted as rapidly as the state of the public finance will permit. The total cost will not exceed \$600,000. The total receipts from property taxes, based on revised values, were \$1,628,767.10, an increase of \$264,686.20 over those of the preceding year. Of the total collections from that source, however, but 10 per cent, or \$162,876.71, accrued to the insular treasury, the remainder going to the support of municipal governments and school boards.

The total customs receipts, representing almost exclusively duties on imports, showed an increase of \$114,593.95, and aggregated \$1,180,592.90, the largest collections of record, again refuting the theory that the increasing trade with the United States would wipe out this source of revenue. As a matter of fact, the foreign trade, although relatively small, has gradually increased as the industries of the island have developed and will no doubt continue to be increased or diminished in accordance with the upward or downward trend of other commercial activities.

The amount of taxes remaining unpaid at the close of this fiscal year was even less than the small percentage unpaid June 30, 1911, and again reflects the prosperous condition of property owners in general and the efficiency of the revenue collecting organization under the Treasury Department. At the end of last year thirteen one-hundredths of 1 per cent of the taxes were delinquent, while at the close of this but six one-hundredths of 1 per cent of the taxes due remained unpaid.

With the increased industrial activities of the Territory added responsibilities have fallen upon the Government, to meet which greater expenditures have been required, but these have been held at the lowest point consistent with a proper regard for the efficiency of the public service and the industrial development of the island, which in turn brings greater revenue. So while the increase of income amounted to \$382,418.11 the increase in current expenses was but \$215,826.65, leaving a balance of \$166,591.46 of income over expenses. This amount, together with an excess of half a million in repayments by municipalities and school boards of loans made to them from surplus insular revenues over new advances, was the principal factor in raising the treasury reserve available at the close of the year for expenditure, under appropriation, to \$1,794,554.46. This is an increase in the available balance as found at the close of 1911, in round

figures, of half a million, and of a million and a quarter over 1909, when the total amount available for expenditures had been reduced to the close margin of \$526,102.52. (See Table 2, Appendix III.) It has been the policy of the present administration to establish and maintain a treasury reserve of \$1,000,000 with which to meet emergencies such reserve to be invested in public improvement bonds of the various municipalities, which can always be sold at par for cash in case the money is required. The cash reserve at the close of the year exceeded the maximum fixed because of the considerable excess of repayments over advances that had not at that time been reinvested. Municipal public works, however, are now under construction or projected that will not only absorb all available funds but require the sale of bonds upon the market. As the total indebtedness of the island is limited by law to 7 per cent of the assessed value of its property, these bonds, which bear 4 per cent interest and are free from local taxation, furnish unusually strong security and are in constant demand by conservative investors at a good premium. In this connection the relation of the following figures and items are of interest: Assessed value of the property of the island, \$178,275,000; total indebtedness \$4,139,760; percentage of indebtedness, 2.3 per cent; per capita indebtedness, \$3.70, against an average of \$10.83 in the whole of the United States; per capita wealth \$275; value of annual external commerce, \$92,000,000, as against \$17,500,000 11 years ago; balance of trade continuously in favor of the island—during 1911-12, \$6,778,940; per capita ad valorem property tax, \$1.42, as against an average of \$9.22 in the whole of the United States; the average ad valorem rate of taxation in Porto Rico is but 1.22 per cent. From the standpoint of taxation Porto Rico is especially favored, its central—"the Insular"—Government being substantially supported from the customs and excise taxes which in all other permanent territory of the United States go to the Federal Treasury. This accounts for the exceedingly low rates of property and other internal taxes of the island. The wisdom of maintaining a good treasury reserve with which to meet emergencies was well exemplified during this year, in June of which, by reason of the introduction of bubonic plague, causing a few human deaths, it became necessary to conduct an expensive campaign throughout the island for the extermination of rats, the carriers of the disease, involving the destruction of property and a more rapid correction of all insanitary conditions than could be economically done. There was no reason to anticipate this particular misfortune, but the money being available the authorities were able to begin the undertaking at once and vigorously prosecute the work, with the result that the disease was almost immediately controlled and confined, thus averting the loss of thousands of lives, millions of dollars in business, and a reduction of revenues that would have been disastrous to the public service.

The increase in the expenses of the insular government is due almost entirely to the support of the general sanitation service established by an act of the Legislative Assembly that became effective July 1, 1911. This service was reorganized and placed upon an efficient basis, which makes the constructive law one of the most potent if not the most potent for good of any among the statutes of the island, by an act that took effect April 1, 1912. According to both of these acts the new service supplants all of the sanitary activities of municipal

governments and takes its control from a central board of health and director of sanitation, whose jurisdiction in matters relating to sanitation is coextensive with that of Porto Rico. Its expenses are to be paid by the insular Government from appropriations by the legislature, but the municipalities turn into the insular treasury 12 per cent of their gross revenues as their share in its support, in lieu of the amounts previously expended by them upon their respective local sanitary departments. On account of the doubtful wording of the first-mentioned act, however, the attorney general so construed the law that but 8 per cent of municipal revenues were actually devoted to this purpose with the result that considerably less was received from municipal sources, during the first year, than had been anticipated, and the insular Government's share of the expense was proportionately increased. The total expense of this service paid during the last (its first) year was \$582,288.63, of which \$189,639.88 was contributed by municipal governments and the remainder, \$392,648.75, by the insular Government. The ambiguous wording of the first was clarified in the second act, and based upon present estimates the municipalities should, after July 1, 1912, contribute each year approximately \$295,000 to this purpose, which, as the total annual cost should not exceed \$600,000, will divide the expense about equally between the insular and municipal governments, the former, however, in the absence of further legislation, being compelled to meet any emergency expenses, such as for the treatment of epidemics, that may arise. Before the new service was organized the insular Government was spending \$92,000 per annum upon sanitation; hence the apparent annual increase of expense thereto on account of the present sanitation service will be approximately \$213,000.

The following summary of treasury transactions is intended to show at a glance the income and expenses as well as the receipts and disbursements from all sources and for all purposes during the year; also the total cash on hand, and the cash available for expenditure, at its close:

Customs revenue receipts during the year amounted to.....	\$1, 180, 592. 90
Internal-revenue receipts accruing to the insular Government, made up of \$36,440.06 from inheritance tax, \$162,876.71 from property tax, \$809,040.37 from tobacco tax, \$270,045.45 from license taxes, \$1,297,023.43 from the tax on spirits and liquors, and \$202,805.30 from other excise taxes, aggregated.....	2, 778, 231. 32
Receipts from fees, fines, and other miscellaneous sources amounted to.....	410, 339. 73
<hr/>	
Making the total actual revenues collected on account of the fiscal year 1911-12.....	4, 369, 163. 95
There also reverted to, and were paid into the Treasury on account of insular revenues, representing repayment of loans to municipalities and school boards, repayments of unexpended funds to appropriations, sales refunds to the working-capital account of the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation, and various other minor transfers, aggregating in all.....	1, 067, 059. 48
<hr/>	
Making the total insular revenue receipts.....	5, 436, 223. 43
Receipts on account of trust funds, representing \$1,614,579.31 in property and school taxes, \$148,477.61 for the bond-redemption tax, and \$616,880.63 in miscellaneous receipts, all on account of municipalities, amounted to.....	2, 379, 937. 55
<hr/>	
Bringing the total receipts of the treasury for the year up to....	7, 816, 160. 98

This amount, added to the cash balance in the treasury at the close of 1910-11 of.....	\$4, 015, 444. 25
Made the total to be accounted for.....	11, 831, 605. 23
To meet the current needs of the insular Government during the past year there was expended on account of the legislature.....	\$58, 673. 37
To meet the disbursements of executive branches for all purposes.....	3, 362, 430. 05
For the support of the judiciary.....	461, 383. 91
And for miscellaneous purposes.....	127, 637. 61
Or a total of.....	4, 010, 174. 94
Further disposition of available funds in loans to municipalities and school boards, transfers and and repayments to appropriations, including repayable advances to the working-capital fund of the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation (\$660,377.05), amounted to.....	845, 494. 70
Brought the total amount expended and disposed of up to.....	4, 855, 669. 64
Reducing the amount at the disposition of the Government to..	6, 975, 935. 59
Dispositions on account of trust funds, represented by payments to municipalities on account of taxes collected for them of \$1,758,127.09, to the road-bond fund of \$319,546.04, miscellaneous trust-fund accounts of \$1,685,821.03, and repayments and transfers \$89,058.29, in all, aggregating.....	3, 852, 552. 45
Reduced the amount to the credit of the government at the end of the year in available resources and trust funds to.....	3, 123, 383. 14
Segregating from this the amount representing funds held in trust for specific purposes.....	1, 328, 828. 68
There remains available for expenditure under legislative appropriation.....	1, 794, 554. 46

This statement shows a reduction in the total amount of cash in the treasury at the close of 1911 of \$892,061.01, which was brought about by the expenditure upon the irrigation project during the year of \$1,352,961.51 from the proceeds of the \$3,000,000 irrigation bond issue of 1907, making the total expenditure upon that work to June 30, 1912, \$2,391,259.97. The remainder of the proceeds from that loan will be sufficient to carry on the work until the first part of 1913, when a further issue of \$1,000,000, already authorized by the Legislative Assembly, will be made. The cost of this work when completed should not exceed \$5,000,000, which will be easily payable within 20 years by the district deriving the benefit therefrom and upon which it will be a direct charge.

Much has been said during the past year about the desirability of bringing all of the insular funds in New York to Porto Rico and depositing them in the local banks. These balances at the end of the year aggregated \$1,400,000, while the public funds deposited in the banks of Porto Rico amounted to \$1,723,383.14. This subject is ably discussed by the treasurer in his annual report attached hereto. There would be just ground for criticism of a treasury policy that would arbitrarily put away from the commercial use of the country the average cash balances which it is the policy of the Government to maintain, but the balances in New York at the end of the year represented trust funds, the proceeds of loans, etc., that were being disposed of as rapidly as possible and were therefore not of a character

that could be safely used by, or that it would be profitable to, local banks to pay interest upon. In fact, such funds, if used and depended upon, would be a menace to the business activities of the community, for their continual reduction would be a strain, and their sudden withdrawal probably disastrous. Sound banks will not accept and pay interest upon such funds unless their business is sufficiently extensive to strike a dependable average balance of all such funds, which is not at present possible in Porto Rico. An understanding of these conditions, together with the fact that the government balances will hereafter be closely invested in municipal improvement securities, should serve to remove this question from the necessity of further consideration.

The economic problem of Porto Rico, in line with the correct principles of popular government, is equitably to distribute among the people the benefits of the prosperity arising from the natural and developed conditions, and its solution, in so far as the Government can intervene, involves the extension of practical education and intelligent use of the taxing power.

PUBLIC WORKS, BUILDINGS, AND LANDS.

ROADS.

By the completion of 69 kilometers of highway during the past year, the total length of the insular road system was increased to 1,069.4 kilometers. Construction work during the year has established highway communication between 10 more municipalities, and has with the exception of but a few kilometers, completed the insular road entirely around the island. It has also given access to a number of interior points which have heretofore lacked proper transportation facilities. The most important of these connections with the interior is that by means of the Penuclas Road, completed during the past year, furnishing communication between Ponce, by way of Penuclas, and Guayanilla to Yauco and the principal coffee district, through to Mayaguez. Expenditures for road construction and maintenance during the year have amounted in all to \$718,265.50. The results obtained in the employment of convict labor, both in construction and maintenance work, have been so highly satisfactory as to remove any doubt as to the advantage of permanently continuing its use in public works. Road-construction work during the past two years, a considerable portion of which has been done by convicts, has averaged in cost \$5,500 per kilometer, or some \$500 less than when the work was done entirely under contract or by free labor. This reduction in cost has been secured in spite of the fact that much of the new construction work has been carried on in mountainous districts where heavy cuts through rock formation and extensive grading has been necessary. The average expense of maintenance has been \$304.42 per kilometer, also representing a slight reduction from the cost during 1910-11. The problem of maintenance is becoming difficult by reason of constant additions to the number of passenger and freight automobiles operated on the insular highways. Especially are the automobile trucks injurious to the older roads, most of which, while well constructed, were surfaced for slow-moving vehicles with metal tires. It is hoped through experiments with surface

preservatives of various kinds now in progress that a satisfactory means of protecting the roads against automobile wear will be found. Thus far the preservative that has apparently given the best results is an asphalt dressing now in use on about 20 kilometers of the road between San Juan and Caguas, subjected to the heaviest traffic. Among the most important road-construction projects now in progress and nearing completion are those from Manati to Arecibo, from Aguada to Anasco, and directly between San Juan and Bayamon. Although the last-mentioned road has been projected and the money available for its construction for some time, work was not started until recently, pending a settlement of the question as to whether the Federal Government or the insular government had jurisdiction over the swamp lands around San Juan Harbor, through which the road is to run. The control of the insular Government over these lands, however, was definitely determined through the recent establishment by the Secretary of War of the San Juan Harbor lines. Construction of the San Juan-Bayamon Road was thereafter immediately commenced and is now well under way. When completed it will be one of the most important roads in the island, for the reason that it will complete the road circuit of the island and serve as the natural means of approach to San Juan by land from the western and northwestern districts. It will also afford an adequate means of access to the extensive fruit section around Bayamon and the districts beyond which are now entirely dependent upon transportation by water across the bay.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE.

The Government telegraph and telephone system now affords communication between 65 different municipalities. Many improvements in the service and renewals of equipment have been made and the service, while not yet up to a satisfactory point of efficiency, was materially improved during the year. A total of 247,860 messages were sent and received by the bureau of insular telegraph during the year ended June 30, 1912, an increase of 26,528 messages over the number transmitted during the previous year. The expense of maintenance and operation was \$69,566.23; cash receipts amounted to \$71,628.13, resulting in an apparent profit of \$2,061.90, in addition to the value of the service rendered free of charge to the Government. The sum of \$15,395.50 was spent from the special appropriation of \$25,000 made by the last Legislative Assembly for the reconstruction and extension of lines.

It is anticipated that the present government telephone and telegraph lines, with an extensive local and long-distance telephone system now being installed under authority of a private franchise recently granted, will, before the end of the present year, make every point in the island accessible by wire.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The cost of repairs to public buildings during the past year has amounted to a little more than \$23,000. This work has been limited by the expediency of appropriating money for that purpose rather than by the necessities arising through the condition of the buildings.

under maintenance. As stated in previous reports, most of the buildings used by the Government are of such ancient construction that their present rate of deterioration is high. In anticipation of the possibility of replacing the buildings with new and modern structures from time to time as resources will permit, it has been considered advisable to limit expenditures for the repair of old buildings to such work as is required to maintain them in a habitable condition.

Four new buildings have during the year been completed by contract and four by administration at a total cost of \$61,000. They include concrete school buildings at Vieques, Ciales, Aguada, and Vega Alta. Other building projects commenced and completed during the year have involved an expenditure of \$48,000, while other work to the value of \$96,000 is in progress, and plans for a number of additional buildings have been approved ready for advertisements for bids. The total amount involved in work under progress and contracted for at the end of the fiscal year was \$229,236.89.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Surveys of a number of tracts of public lands of more or less importance have been completed during the year, including the survey of a tract of some 2,000 acres in extent near Guayama. Leases for this and 74 other tracts of land have been completed.

By reason of the withdrawal of the United States naval forces from Porto Rico and an exchange of property with the Lighthouse Service, there has been transferred to the insular Government by the Federal authorities a large amount of land and buildings of considerable value in and around the city of San Juan. The property acquired includes four tracts of land, bordering on the harbor of San Juan, which constitute a material addition to the water-front holdings of the insular Government that can be used to great advantage in the development of shipping and warehouse facilities. The acquisitions also embrace a number of substantial buildings formerly occupied by the naval forces on the water front, as well as extensive and valuable tracts of land along the military road in Puerta de Tierra.

The legislature authorized the commissioner of the interior to transfer to the city of San Juan the strip of insular land between the military road and the street railway track in Puerta de Tierra, to be converted into a public promenade; the sale of a strip of land some 90 acres in area, in Fajardo, to the Fajardo Development Co., for a right of way for a public service railway operated by that company; it approved the agreement entered into between the governor of Porto Rico and the commanding general, Department of the East, covering the proposed exchange of the insane asylum building and property, and the military hospital building at San Juan, for certain military reservation properties, in San Juan, Cayey, and elsewhere in the island; and it authorized the San Juan Harbor Board, with the approval of the executive council, to dispose of public lands adjacent to and in the vicinity of the harbor of San Juan, in connection with the port improvements to be undertaken by that board.

The insular Government now owns large tracts of land in the city of San Juan, and around the harbor of San Juan, as well as in other

parts of the island, that should be sold or leased under conditions that will result in their improvement and some benefit to the people of Porto Rico. The economic use of the public lands, for the benefit of its owners, The People of Porto Rico, has never received the intelligent consideration and energetic treatment which that subject requires, and it is a sad admission to make but nevertheless a fact that some of these lands within the larger towns of the island are even yet the site of insanitary and unwholesome conditions that make them a menace to the health of the communities occupying them and living upon adjacent premises. A correction of these conditions, however, has begun and will be urged forward as rapidly as possible with the instruments available.

HARBORS AND DOCKS.

The scarcity of adequate accommodations for vessels in the ports of the island is still a matter of much concern and study. Important progress toward an ultimate solution of the existing defects has, however, been made. A private company has completed a large and commodious dock and warehouse system at San Juan that will afford material relief, especially in the handling of sugar and other bulky cargo. A franchise was recently granted to the American Railway Co. under which work on another pier will soon be commenced, and other applications for permits to construct additional piers are now under consideration.

The last Legislative Assembly passed an act creating a harbor board for the port of San Juan and authorizing a \$500,000 bond issue to be used in the construction of water-front improvements. The board consists of the commissioner of the interior, the mayor of San Juan, and three import and export merchants of that city. The board has ample powers and will formulate comprehensive and detailed plans covering the improvements required and carry them through to completion. Considerable work on the required plans has already been completed, embracing the construction of bulkheads, the widening of the streets approaching and along the water front, the apportionment of warehouse space and railway terminal facilities. The Secretary of War recently approved tentative harbor lines at the port of San Juan, which will enable the harbor board to proceed with the work of developing the port facilities without further delay on that account. Congress has also authorized a survey of the harbor and the preparation of an estimate to be used as the basis for a Federal appropriation with which to complete the dredging thereof.

This work should be done at the same time with the shore improvements and in such manner as to assist in the general plans to improve the port as required by its increased and rapidly increasing commerce. With this in view, as well as the increased commerce which, if prepared to accommodate it, should be enjoyed by Porto Rico from the opening of the Panama Canal, it is earnestly urged that Congress be requested to make provision early during its next session for the dredging of San Juan Harbor as recommended by the United States Engineers.

A \$300,000 pier of modern type is under course of construction at Ponce. It will provide all necessary facilities for handling cargo

at that port for a long time to come. Plans for improving the port of Arecibo are under consideration, and improvements required at other ports of the island will receive attention in due time.

IRRIGATION PROJECT.

Favorable weather conditions have permitted even greater progress on the irrigation project than was hoped for at the beginning of the year. In accordance with an act of 1911 all new construction work is now being performed administratively by day labor. All contracts have been completed except the two for the Toro Negro and Carite Tunnels and for the Toro Negro Dam, and arrangements have been made for the cancellation of the latter and completion of the work by administration. Labor conditions have been fairly satisfactory. The demand for skilled labor in private enterprises has been so heavy that many skilled workmen for the operation of construction plants have of necessity been brought to the island from the United States. The supply of common labor has varied materially with the demand in the cane fields during the cane season, having been scarce and the wages controlled by the planters' scales. As an experiment a mess for common laborers was established at one of the construction camps, with decidedly satisfactory results, so far as the retention and control of the men is concerned. Although this mess and the three maintained for skilled laborers have not as separate propositions been financially successful; the immediate and great increase in the efficiency of the men, especially the common laborers, when furnished substantial and wholesome nourishment, is sufficient to have warranted furnishing them food free of charge, if necessary. Sanitary and health conditions receive special attention at all the construction camps and have at all times been favorable.

Eighty per cent of the Carite Tunnel work is finished and it is expected that it will be completed in November, 1912. The Toro Negro Tunnel, together with the concrete work in the diversion and distributing canals, has been completed. One third of the work on the Patillas Dam is completed. This dam, 135 feet high and 1,000 feet long, crosses the Patillas River near the town of the same name. The dam and all construction work in connection therewith will, it is estimated, be brought to completion about December 31, 1913. The Carite Dam, which will be 110 feet high and 500 feet long, is nearly completed. The work on this dam and dependent structures will probably be finished by June, 1913. Construction work on the Guayabal Dam, another important structure, to be 115 feet high and 990 feet long is nearly 40 per cent completed and will, it is estimated, be terminated before July 1, 1913.

The other features of the irrigation project, including canals, syphons, power stations, etc., dependent upon the structures above mentioned, are all nearing completion and will be ready for use at the time of the termination of the work upon the main features.

In view of the favorable conditions that have attended the construction work on the irrigation project during the past year, it is estimated that it will be completed in its entirety during the early part of the year 1914.

The \$3,000,000 derived from the first sale of bonds will probably be expended by February 1, 1913. The additional bond issue of \$1,000,000 will be sold and that amount made available in January, 1913. Expenditures during the past year have amounted to \$1,352,961.51, making the total expenditures of this project up to June 30, 1912, \$2,391,259.97.

Further and more detailed information regarding public works completed, in course of construction, and projected will be found in the report of the commissioner of the interior, herewith submitted as Appendix IV.

EDUCATION.

The average number of pupils in daily attendance in the public schools during the past year was 114,834, approximately 10 per cent of the population of the island. There were 160,657 pupils enrolled, an increase of 15,000 over the enrollment of the year before. The fact that since 12 years ago, when the plan of universal education was first inaugurated in Porto Rico, the enrollment has increased from 20,000 to over eight times that number is in itself somewhat gratifying, but the educational facilities at present afforded are far from sufficient. There are probably not less than 350,000 children of school age in Porto Rico, and with the present class-room accommodations and number of teachers, not half of them are reached. The school system is being extended, however, from year to year, the number of school buildings is being increased, and more teachers employed. During the past five years the enrollment has increased from 71,000 to 160,000, daily attendance from 44,000 to 114,000, and annual expenditures for public schools from \$908,000 to \$1,366,000. The number of pupils receiving some form of manual training has grown from none to 6,329, and the number receiving agricultural instruction from none to 8,723; public playgrounds have been established in 61 municipalities, and libraries in 225 schools, while school savings banks are maintained throughout the island.

Progress is apparent, but it represents a very small advance in view of the number of children still lacking educational opportunities. The amount appropriated for the purpose each year has been increased as much as it was believed the revenue of the Government would permit. There are many schools in the island that are properly equipped with the most modern furniture, improved facilities, and libraries. There are, on the other hand, many others that have little more than the few meager furnishings that are essential to the seating of pupils and the conduct of recitations. In many of these schools, in order to accommodate double the number of pupils, instead of having full day sessions, one set of students attends in the morning and the other in the afternoon.

In view of these conditions it is natural that during the past 12 years the whole attention of the department of education has been concentrated upon so extending the school system as to give some education to the greatest possible number of children. Now, however, more thought is being directed to the character of the instruction given. The importance of gradually including in the course of study as it advances some trade or vocational training is recognized. It is the purpose of the department to make the development of each

pupil's natural ability the primary object, so as to make their education of more practical use to them in life; to make the knowledge they acquire harmonize with and applicable to their environments and everyday activities; to give them the necessary mental discipline through the study of practical subjects; and to make their school work better qualify them, both mentally and physically, to take their places as useful members of society, with a respect for labor, capable of sustaining themselves and their dependents in accordance with modern standards of civilization—of being potential and good citizens of the Republic. Some progress toward that end has already been made, and the carrying out of the plan in full is only a question of time and the appropriation of sufficient money for the purpose.

The manual-training and domestic-science courses at present established include work in the carpenter shop, cooking, and sewing of all kinds. Instruction in agriculture is given by means of practical demonstrations and work, as well as through the medium of lectures, appropriate text books and other literature, and embraces the study of seeds, their selection and treatment; soils and their preparation; cultivation, identification, and care of plants; segregation, grafting, and propagation; insect pests and diseases; domestic animals, poultry and dairying; and other pertinent subjects.

High schools are maintained in San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez, and Arecibo. Each of these schools affords a regular four-year course, and in addition thereto a two-year commercial course. Certificates from them are accepted by the leading colleges and universities in the United States, where a number of graduates are now studying. The commercial course of two years embraces the advanced study of the English and Spanish languages, bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, business arithmetic, and commercial law.

The educational system of the island is completed by the University of Porto Rico, where a college of liberal arts, an agricultural and a training school for teachers are maintained. This institution is comparatively new, and the opportunities for higher education afforded by it are gradually being extended to meet requirements as the number of students increase.

An extensive discussion of the educational system of the island and review of its work will be found in the report of the commissioner of education in Appendix V herewith.

JUDICIARY.

Three new municipal courts were created by an act of the Legislative Assembly of 1912, at Camuy, Ciales, and Rio Piedras, and an act was passed making the positions of judge, secretary, and marshal of the municipal court of Vieques elective. Heretofore these positions, unlike similar positions in the other municipal courts in the island, were filled by appointment by the governor and, in view of the fact that it is believed that these positions in the municipal courts should all be made appointive instead of elective, in order that they may be free from the possibility of political influence, the only reason that the act as approved was to make the status of the positions in the Vieques court conform to that of similar positions in other municipal court districts. Creation of new justice of the peace courts were at the same time authorized for Guanica, Las Piedras, Luquillo,

Ceiba, Catano, and Guaynabo. Inasmuch as the new judicial district of Camuy embraces the jurisdictions of Camuy, Coamo, and Arecibo, the peace courts in those places were abolished, and with the establishment of a municipal court at Rio Piedras the peace court at that place was also abolished.

Much work has been performed by the courts of the island during the year and they have consistently maintained the reputation already established by them for promptness in the dispatch of cases brought before them. The supreme court disposed of 230 appeals, 141 in civil and 89 in criminal cases. The People of Porto Rico was interested in 91 of these appeals, 89 being criminal cases in which it was the appellee. Of these 89 cases, 8 were dismissed; in 72 the decision of the district court was affirmed, and in but 10 were the decisions of the lower court reversed. The district courts disposed of 2,177 criminal and 2,876 civil cases during the year. Two hundred and seventy-four jury trials in criminal cases were held, resulting in 184 convictions and 90 acquittals, making the general average of convictions in jury trials a little more than 67 per cent. The prosecuting attorneys investigated 1,958 criminal complaints, of which 958 were dismissed and the remainder, 1,000, made the bases of criminal actions filed in the district courts. The municipal courts disposed of 36,310 criminal cases and 3,181 civil cases, and appeals were taken in only 842 of the former and 174 of the latter.

One of the most important tasks that has been completed by the department of justice during the year was the publication in indexed volumes in the Spanish and English languages of the decisions of the supreme court. The department has also inaugurated the plan of the publication by the supreme court of current decisions in pamphlet form as soon as rendered. The value of the publication of the decisions of this court in these two forms is apparent to anyone who has encountered the difficulties experienced in the past of reference to or securing copies of this court's decisions.

The third volume of the opinions of the attorney general has also been published, making accessible in convenient form for reference the views of that office concerning many legal questions with respect to matters of interest to government officials and others that have been submitted to its consideration up to a recent date.

A concise explanation of the judicial system of Porto Rico, with detailed information of the work accomplished during the past year, will be found in the report of the attorney general submitted herewith as Appendix VI.

On two different occasions there has been presented to the local legislature a bill to provide for the retirement of judges of the supreme court at a proper age with suitable compensation. The matter has also been submitted to the United States Congress for its consideration, but neither body has as yet made a satisfactory disposition thereof. It is obvious that some such provision should be adopted with reference to the members of the supreme court of Porto Rico, who, in accordance with the organic act, are appointed for life by the President. The men appointed to these positions must of necessity possess the highest qualifications in the profession of law. The acceptance of the responsibilities of their office for the small compensation paid by the Government for their services, necessitating as it does the abandonment of their private practice, represents as a rule

a material sacrifice of personal interests that entitles them to this recognition. It is again recommended that an act be passed by Congress providing that upon completion of 10 years of service on the supreme bench and upon reaching the age of 65 members thereof may retire from office and receive thereafter during life compensation at the rate of three-fourths of that received during active service.

LABOR, CHARITIES, AND CORRECTIONS.

LABOR.

The first definite step toward the activity of the insular Government in matters affecting laborers and labor conditions in the island is represented in the passage by the last Legislative Assembly of an act providing for the establishment of a bureau of labor, the functions of which are to investigate general labor conditions, attend to the enforcement of laws enacted for its protection, exercise its good offices for the maintenance of satisfactory relations between employers and employees, and to suggest such legislation as its investigations may indicate to be necessary. The new organization was made a bureau of the department formerly known as the department of health, charities, and correction, and, inasmuch as the functions of that department with reference to health and sanitation were by the provisions of the new sanitation law transferred to the sanitation service, the act creating the bureau of labor at the same time provided that this department shall be known as the department of labor, charities, and correction. The act provided that the new bureau should commence its activities July 1, 1912, for which reason no work has as yet been done by the bureau to date to be discussed in this report.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Insane asylum.—On June 30, 1911, there were 334 patients in the insane asylum and 113 were admitted during the year, making the total number treated 447. Of these 64 were discharged, 35 having been cured and 39 sufficiently improved to enable friends or relatives to give them proper attention. The asylum officials are still confronted with the difficulty of properly caring for the inmates by reason of the fact that the building used as an asylum is inadequate and far too small for the purpose. Aside from the fact that the structure in use is overcrowded, there are probably not less than 200 persons afflicted with mental disorders in the various municipalities of the island who should be undergoing treatment in the asylum, but in which there are no accommodations for them. The carrying out of plans for the construction of a new insane asylum at Cayey is still awaiting the passage by Congress of a bill now before it concerning an exchange of certain insular government property for a portion of the military reservation at Cayey.

Asylum for the blind.—The asylum for the blind at Ponce gave treatment during the year to 169 patients. Of these 126 were found to be suffering from curable disorders of the vision and 80 left the institution completely cured.

Boys' charity school.—There were 264 boys in the boys' charity school at the end of the fiscal year, ranging in age from 4 to 19 years.

During the year 62 boys graduated from the school, having received therein a common school education and training in some useful trade or vocation. The boys' band has been kept up to the same standard that has been maintained by it in the past and has given many public concerts during the year. A number of articles made in the carpenter, plumbing, and other shops of the school, exhibited at the last insular fair, were awarded prizes.

Girls' charity school.—This school had 165 inmates ranging in age from 4 to 17 years on June 30, 1912. There were 47 girls admitted and 32 graduated during the year. In addition to the common school education, more attention during the past year has been devoted to training the girls in the performance of domestic duties. A modern cooking school and laundry has been installed, and the results accomplished in these departments and in the sewing, lace work, and embroidery classes have been the subject of favorable notice. Articles made by these girls received prizes in the last insular fair, and there is a demand for the lace and embroidery work, not only among people in the island but among persons in the United States who have visited Porto Rico, that far exceeds the supply.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

On June 20, 1912, there were 1,585 prisoners serving penal sentences; there were 6,341 commitments during the year and 6,527 releases. The total cost of maintaining the insular penal institutions was \$184,998.93. Much of this expense was reimbursed to the Government, however, in labor performed by convicts under legislative authority in the construction of roads. The actual value of the services thus rendered during the year was \$86,475.50. The results secured from the employment of convict labor on the insular roads during the past two years have been highly satisfactory, not only to the department in charge of the construction work, in increased economy, but to the penal authorities in a material improvement in the health of the men so employed, and in simplifying the problems of their maintenance and control.

There were 532 inmates in the penitentiary at San Juan on June 30, 1912, of these 73 being women. The deplorable conditions existing in this institution due to lack of sufficient space in both the men's and women's departments is a matter of great concern to the authorities. Plans for a modern penal building and farm have been under consideration for several years, the most suitable location being a tract of land near Cayey adjacent to the site of the proposed asylum for the insane, of which the insular Government has for some time hoped to secure control, through the exchange of property agreed upon between Gen. Leonard Wood and Gov. Post, approval of which was granted by the Legislature of Porto Rico. In this connection, attention is again invited to the recommendation made in previous annual reports that favorable action be taken by Congress on the bill now pending therein concerning this exchange.

A number of additions to and improvements in the building occupied by the reform school for boys at Mayaguez were made during the year, so that the institution is now well equipped for the proper care and training of its inmates. The number of boys in confinement

during the year averaged 98 per day. There was a daily attendance in the common education classes of 86; in the carpentry classes of 24; in the tailoring classes of 15, and in the shoemaking classes of 11. The tailor and shoemaker shops, while furnishing all the garments and shoes required for the inmates during the year, afforded the boys employed therein a training that will be of value to them when the time arrives for them to leave the institution.

AUDITING AND ACCOUNTING.

The modern and effective system of government accounting, referred to in the last annual report, is gradually being installed, and will in a very short time entirely replace the antiquated and inefficient methods formerly employed in the attempt to control the use of government funds and property. The results already accomplished in simplifying accounts and fiscal transactions, and in the control and protection of property, fully justify the labor and expense that have been required to secure them. The new system is based upon asset and liability accounting and the books of the auditor at the end of the fiscal year just closed presented the first general balance between the assets and liabilities of the Government of Porto Rico. However, as the value of all of the public buildings and real property has not yet been taken up in the account, and the showing of the balance sheet would therefore not at this time be complete, it has not been included in the financial statements accompanying the auditor's report, which as in the past are based entirely upon cash transactions.

The method of vouchering and settling claims has been materially improved. Much duplication and useless paper work has been eliminated and transactions simplified in numerous other respects. The method of the settlement of claims by payable draft vouchers, a combined voucher and check, instead of checks drawn upon separate vouchers, supported by bills or statement of accounts has been adopted. This innovation alone has eliminated more than 50 per cent of the documents and signatures formerly required.

The property accounting, which in the absence of any system of property records, was undertaken not more than two years ago, is complete, as indicated above, with the exception of the valuation of certain buildings and tracts of government land, which will be taken up in the near future and will conclude the work of placing all accounts on an asset and liability basis, making this government's system of accounting on a par with those employed by modern business concerns.

General and detailed statements showing the cash transactions of the insular and municipal governments will be found in the auditor's report, submitted herewith as Appendix VIII.

CONCLUSION.

The insular administration with the free cooperation of substantially all elements with which it has had to deal has, through the faithful service of its members and employees, kept pace with the development that has taken place and endeavored to create new opportunities for further improvement.

It has been a pleasure to record the principal incidents and to describe briefly the conditions which combined have made this the most prosperous year in the history of Porto Rico, but the most profound satisfaction comes from the fact that the increasing industry and efficiency of the people have been the chief factors in producing the happy results shown. The influence of the public schools is conspicuous throughout the island. The masses are beginning to think for themselves and more distinctly to realize their rights and obligations as independent members of the body politic. The number who are willing to be driven or guided by influences contrary to their own good and the common welfare of the community is rapidly diminishing. Pride in their Territory, in its institutions, and in the Republic which has given them an opportunity to become, in the full sense of the word, freemen is strong and continually increasing. They are citizens of Porto Rico, but although subjects of the United States, under whose influence they have been educated during the past 14 years, they are not yet citizens of the common country. They wish to be; it has been promised them since 1898 by all responsible representatives and political parties of the United States, and they do not understand why it has been denied them. This delay in granting citizenship to The People of Porto Rico is the chief and practically the only cause of whatever discontent, doubt, and confusion exist in the island. It is the only obstacle to the good understanding and relations of confidence between the two races which are essential to the best interests of all concerned. Without unnecessary delay it should be removed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. R. COLTON,
Governor of Porto Rico.

The SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.



APPENDIXES.

APPENDIX I.

EXHIBITS TO THE REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR.

EXHIBIT A.

LIST OF ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE SIXTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF PORTO RICO, SECOND SESSION, JANUARY 8 TO MARCH 7, 1912; AND BY THE EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE SIXTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, MARCH 8 TO 14, 1912, AND APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR.

An act appropriating a sum of money not to exceed \$400 in order that Porto Rico may be represented at an extraordinary convention where conferences on instruction and legislation in connection with the medical profession will be held, which convention will be held on the 26th and 27th of February, 1912, approved February 19, 1912.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the reconveyance by the municipality of San Juan of certain lands conveyed to it under the provisions of a joint resolution entitled 'Joint resolution to authorize the commissioner of the interior to sell to the municipality of San Juan certain lands lying to the east of the city of San Juan, at the place known as Puerta de Tierra, belonging to The People of Porto Rico; and prescribing the conditions thereof, and for other purposes,'" approved September 3, 1910, approved February 21, 1912.

An act authorizing the municipality of Ponce to appropriate \$1,250 to cancel the debt contracted for the completion of the firemen's mausoleum in the cemetery of said city, from the balance remaining from the loan of 1902 to the credit of the appropriation for "Construction of a civil cemetery," approved February 21, 1912.

An act providing for the maintenance of scholarship students in the college of agriculture of the University of Porto Rico for the fiscal year 1911-12, approved February 26, 1912.

An act to punish the taking of vehicles, vessels, or animals, for the purpose of temporarily operating or using the same, approved February 27, 1912.

An act to provide for the completion of the road between Vega Baja and Morovis, approved February 28, 1912.

An act to reimburse the commissioner of education for expenditures made by him, approved February 28, 1912.

An act to provide for an appropriation for the expenses of publishing the decisions of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico and to purchase certain law books for the district courts of Porto Rico, and for other purposes, approved February 28, 1912.

An act to amend section 2 of the notarial law, approved March 8, 1906, as amended by an act entitled "An act to amend section 2 of an act entitled 'An act to regulate the practice of the notarial profession in Porto Rico,' approved March 8, 1906," of March 10, 1910, approved February 29, 1912.

An act to amend sections 37 and 39 of the municipal law, approved March 2, 1912. (Relative to the appointment of municipal secretaries and treasurers.)

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the municipalities for one year to regulate the sale of fresh meats," approved March 9, 1911, approved March 2, 1912.

An act to amend section 61 of the municipal law, regarding maintenance of municipal pharmacies and the purchase of drugs, approved March 4, 1912.

An act to place under the supervision and control of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico the publication of the opinions of said court, and making an appropriation therefor, approved March 5, 1912.

An act to authorize municipalities, under proper ordinance, to appropriate funds for the payment of or contributions to orchestras or bands on account of music furnished at public concerts or upon public occasions, approved March 6, 1912.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the issuance by the insular government of Porto Rico of bonds to the amount of \$425,000, and for other purposes," approved March 6, 1912. (Providing for a road commission, etc.)

An act to amend an act approved March 7, 1911, entitled "An act to declare certain piers, wharves, and other places public utilities; to give the executive council the

power to regulate their charges and practices; to amend the acts concerning the condemnation of private property for public purposes, approved March 12, 1903, and March 11 and 12, 1908, and for other purposes," approved March 6, 1912.

An act authorizing and directing the commissioner of the interior to transfer to the municipality of San Juan, Porto Rico, a certain parcel of land, approved March 6, 1912.

An act appropriating a sum of money not to exceed \$1,000 for the purpose of having Porto Rico represented at the International Tuberculosis Congress, to be held in San Sebastian, Spain, from the 9th to the 16th of September, 1912, approved March 6, 1912.

An act to create certain peace courts, to fix the salaries of certain justices and secretaries of peace courts, and for other purposes, approved March 6, 1912.

An act to furnish the reform school of Mayaguez with a gasoline launch, and to provide compensation for the person who shall operate the same, approved March 6, 1912.

An act to provide for the publication of a digest of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico and the opinions of said court on loose sheets, approved March 6, 1912.

An act to create the municipal judicial district of Camuy, to abolish certain peace courts, and for other purposes, approved March 6, 1912.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to protect Porto Rican cigars from fraudulent misrepresentation, by providing for adequate expert inspection, and the issue of stamps of guarantee covering the origin of tobacco used in the manufacture of such cigars, intended for exportation,' approved March 10, 1910," approved March 9, 1911, approved March 7, 1912.

An act to confer power upon municipal councils to regulate by ordinance the running at large of domestic animals, approved March 7, 1912.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a law of private corporations," approved March 9, 1911, and for other purposes, approved March 7, 1912.

An act to amend Chapter I of the act entitled "An act to determine judicial proceedings in cases of lunacy, and to provide for the admission of and discharge of patients in the insane asylum," approved March 14, 1907, approved March 7, 1912.

An act to fix certain fees for administering oaths upon bills of lading and manufacturers' bonds, approved March 7, 1912.

An act to indemnify First Class District Chief Francisco Cabrera for the losses sustained by him on account of the fire which took place in the garage of the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation, and the children of the laborer José Santos for damages on account of the death of said laborer at said fire, approved March 7, 1912.

An act authorizing the municipality of Arecibo to invest during the current fiscal year the balance of \$4,553.61 remaining from the preceding fiscal year in works of public utility, approved March 7, 1912.

An act to amend section 6 of "An act providing for the organization of a board of pharmacy," approved March 8, 1906, and amended March 10, 1910; approved March 7, 1912.

An act to amend article 125 of the mortgage law of Porto Rico, approved March 7, 1912.

An act to amend "An act to establish a system of local government, and for other purposes," approved March 8, 1906; approved March 7, 1912.

An act to amend articles 153 of the mortgage law and 132 of the regulations governing the execution thereof, approved March 7, 1912.

An act to amend section 31 of an act entitled "An act to amend chapter II, title IX, of the political code, and to repeal certain sections of the penal code, and for other purposes," approved March 9, 1905, and for other purposes, approved March 7, 1912. (Documentary fees.)

An act to amend article 36 of the code of commerce of Porto Rico, to authorize the use of seals by municipal judges and justices of the peace, and for other purposes, approved March 7, 1912.

An act to prevent the misbranding and mislabeling of paints and misrepresentations regarding the composition thereof, and to require a statement of the weights or measures thereof, and to provide penalties for violations, approved March 7, 1912.

An act to authorize the government of the island of Culebra to make disposition of certain unexpended funds, approved March 7, 1912.

An act to create an emergency fund for use in the control and suppression of epidemics, and for other purposes, approved March 7, 1912.

An act to amend section 66 of the political code, to provide for the appointment of a fiscal for the supreme court, to define his duties, and for other purposes, approved March 7, 1912.

An act authorizing municipalities to grant the use of lots to applicants for the construction of buildings thereon; to legalize cessions of the same character made by municipalities from July 1, 1902, up to the date on which this act becomes effective, and for other purposes, approved March 7, 1912.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a law of private corporations," approved March 9, 1911, in such manner as to authorize the organization and registration of banks and insurance companies, approved March 7, 1912.

An act amending an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the necessary expenses of carrying on the Government of Porto Rico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, and for other purposes," approved March 7, 1912.

An act to authorize the treasurer of Porto Rico to invest an amount not exceeding \$200,000 in first-mortgage bonds of the corporation to which may be awarded the concession for the construction of the tourist hotel mentioned in sections 3, 4, 5, and 6 of an act approved September 3, 1910; approved March 7, 1912.

An act providing for the repatriation of Porto Rico emigrants residing in Mexico, approved March 7, 1912.

An act to authorize the issuance of bonds of The People of Porto Rico to the amount of \$500,000 for port improvements at San Juan, approved March 7, 1912.

An act to amend sections 1, 6, 9, 12, and 13 of "An act to establish a law of civil register," approved March 9, 1911; approved March 7, 1912.

An act to authorize the governor of Porto Rico to convey to the United States certain properties, approved March 7, 1912.

An act to amend section 355 of the political code regarding the taxation and regulation of insurance companies, and for other purposes, approved March 7, 1912.

An act authorizing the expenditure of \$10,000 for the purpose of maintaining a sanitarium and combating tuberculosis, approved March 7, 1912.

An act to amend "An act providing for the return and cancellation of substituted bonds executed by registrars of property and notaries," approved March 9, 1911; approved March 7, 1912.

An act to create the municipal judicial district of Ciales, to abolish the peace court of Ciales, and for other purposes, approved March 7, 1912.

An act to provide funds to be used by the board of commissioners of agriculture, approved March 7, 1912.

An act to create the municipal judicial district of Rio Piedras, to abolish the peace court of said town of Rio Piedras, and for other purposes, approved March 7, 1912.

An act authorizing the sale at public auction of a parcel of land the property of The People of Porto Rico, approved March 7, 1912.

An act to reorganize the municipal court of Vieques and for other purposes, approved March 7, 1912.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish the University of Porto Rico," approved March 12, 1903; approved March 7, 1912.

An act to constitute Guainabo into a separate municipality, approved March 7, 1912.

An act authorizing registrars of property to officially cancel certain entries, notations, and mortgages in the books of the registries, approved March 7, 1912.

An act to authorize the construction of a building on the grounds of the United States experimental station at Mayaguez, P. R., approved March 7, 1912.

An act to amend section 329 of the penal code of Porto Rico, approved March 7, 1912. (Defining a public nuisance.)

An act to constitute into a separate municipality the village of Hormigueros, approved March 7, 1912.

An act amending section 411 of the political code, approved March 7, 1912. (Construction or extension of public buildings.)

An act to amend sections 1 and 2 of "An act to fix the right of way of insular and municipal roads," approved March 14, 1907; approved March 7, 1912.

An act authorizing municipalities to levy a bond-redemption tax in connection with advances or loans made to them by The People of Porto Rico, approved March 7, 1912.

An act to amend sections 1195, 1247, and 1640 of the civil code, approved March 7, 1912. (Private and public instruments.)

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend chapter II, title IX, of the political code and to repeal certain sections of the penal code, and for other purposes," approved March 9, 1905; approved March 13, 1912. (Tax on beer.)

An act to provide for the construction of a district jail for the judicial district of Aguadilla, approved March 13, 1912.

An act to exempt certain teachers from annual examinations in English, approved March 13, 1912.

An act to provide for the construction of an insular building in the city of Guayama, approved March 13, 1912.

An act for the purpose of making additional appropriations for the support of the Government of Porto Rico and for supplying certain deficiencies in previous appropriations, and for other purposes, approved March 13, 1912.

An act providing for the creation and maintenance of an Institute of Tropical Medicine, and for other purposes, approved March 13, 1912.

An act to provide for refund of taxes paid on samples of taxable articles imported into Porto Rico for use in soliciting business, if same are exported within specified time, approved March 13, 1912.

An act to dissolve certain domestic corporations, approved March 14, 1912.

An act authorizing the municipality of Fajardo to expend, during the current fiscal year for works of public utility, the surplus of \$2,675.62 remaining from the preceding fiscal year, approved March 14, 1912.

An act authorizing the municipality of Adjuntas to expend in works of public utility the sum of \$4,015.14 from the surplus remaining at the close of the fiscal year 1910-11, approved March 14, 1912.

An act to amend paragraph (e) in section 291 of the political code, approved March 14, 1912.

An act appropriating funds for the health officers and sanitation of the municipality of Guainabo, approved March 14, 1912.

An act to appropriate \$10,000 for repairs, maintenance, and construction of docks, bulkheads, and water fronts, and for other purposes, approved March 14, 1912.

An act to amend section 85 of "An act to provide for registration and elections," approved March 8, 1906; approved March 14, 1912.

An act making appropriations for the necessary expenses of the special session of the sixth Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, approved March 14, 1912.

An act to reorganize the sanitation service, approved March 14, 1912.

An act making appropriations for the necessary expenses of carrying on the Government of Porto Rico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other purposes, approved March 14, 1912.

An act to establish a minority representation in the House of Delegates, for each electoral district, and for other purposes, approved March 14, 1912.

An act to establish a bureau of labor, and for other purposes, approved March 14, 1912.

An act to provide for the construction of certain bridges and culverts on road No. 3, approved March 14, 1912.

Joint resolution to cede to the municipality of Las Marias, for the purpose of constructing a new public slaughterhouse, a lot the property of The People of Porto Rico, approved March 6, 1912.

Joint resolution to grant to the estate of the Hon. Martin E. Gill a certain amount of money, approved March 7, 1912.

Joint resolution empowering the municipality of San German, P. R., to execute deeds transferring dominion over certain lots which were the property thereof, and which it sold to private parties for purposes of improvement, approved March 7, 1912.

Joint resolution to permit the trustees of the University of Porto Rico to expend money from the "university fund" for improving the grounds and furnishing the building of the college of agriculture at Mayaguez, P. R., approved March 7, 1912.

Joint resolution providing for the construction of a central high school building in the municipality of San Juan, and for other purposes, approved March 7, 1912.

Joint resolution to provide for the admission of Juan B. Arrillaga Roqué to the practice of his profession of pharmacy in Porto Rico, approved March 7, 1912.

Joint resolution authorizing the publication in Spanish of 1,000 copies of the book entitled "Uncinariasis in Porto Rico," by Drs. Bailey K. Ashford and Pedro Gutiérrez Igaravidez, approved March 7, 1912.

Joint resolution providing for the appointment of a commission to secure a Federal appropriation for the dredging of the harbor of San Juan, P. R., approved March 7, 1912.

Joint resolution to sent to Spain a commission to represent Porto Rico in the centennial celebration of the courts of Cadiz and the Constitution of 1812, to appropriate the sum of \$5,000 to defray the expenses of said commission and to erect a modest monument to the memory of Ramón Power, and for other purposes, approved March 7, 1912.

Joint resolution to provide for the representation of Porto Rico at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to be held at San Francisco, Cal., in 1915, approved March 7, 1912.

Joint resolution to organize a commission to study a banking law and for other purposes, approved March 7, 1912.

Joint resolution to reimburse Mr. E. D. Delgado for the loss of money suffered while acting as special disbursing officer for the irrigation service, approved March 7, 1912.

Joint resolution authorizing the municipality of Aguadilla to pass a supplementary budget, appropriating sums of money for certain purposes, approved March 7, 1912.

Joint resolution to provide for permanent exposition grounds for the insular fair and other purposes, and appropriating \$35,000 therefor, approved March 13, 1912.

Joint resolution making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, and for fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, approved March 13, 1912.

Joint resolution to provide for the promotion of the commerce, industries, and agriculture of Porto Rico and for other purposes, and appropriating \$25,000 therefor, approved March 14, 1912.

Joint resolution to grant a subvention to Miss Alice Felici that she may continue to pursue artistical studies in Paris, France, approved March 14, 1912.

Joint resolution to send to Washington a committee to inform the National Government of the serious damages which would be caused The People of Porto Rico by the repeal of Schedule E, item 216, of the tariff act of 1909, and to appropriate the sum of \$15,000 to defray the expenses of said committee, and for other purposes, approved March 14, 1912.

Joint resolution providing for the appointment of a property clerk and quarters for the purpose of carrying out the work of the publication of the opinions of the supreme court of Porto Rico, approved March 14, 1912.

EXHIBIT B.

List of appointments by the governor during the fiscal year 1911-12.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Fiscal of supreme court, March 11, 1912.

Secretary of supreme court, July 1, 1911.

District courts:

Judges—

Aguadilla, June 27, 1912.

Arecibo, July 1, 1911.

Guayama, July 1, 1911.

Humacao, July 1, 1911.

Mayaguez, July 1, 1911.

Ponce, July 1, 1911.

San Juan, section 2, July 1, 1911.

San Juan, section 2, October 14, 1911.

Fiscals—

Guayama, July 1, 1911.

Humacao, May 1, 1912.

Mayaguez, July 1, 1911.

Ponce, May 4, 1912.

Special fiscal at large, July 1, 1911.

Marshals:

Guayama, November 3, 1911.

Mayaguez, November 24, 1911.

Municipal courts:

Judges—

Aguadilla, April 12, 1912.

Arecibo, July 14, 1911.

Arecibo, September 2, 1911.

Barros, July 14, 1911.

Bayamon, July 14, 1911.

Bayamon, September 2, 1911.

Cabo Rojo, July 21, 1911.

Cabo Rojo, October 9, 1911.

Cabo Rojo, November 24, 1911.

Carolina, October 9, 1911.

Camuy, April 12, 1912.

Ciales, June 27, 1912.

Mayaguez, July 7, 1911.

Patillas, March 23, 1912.

Ponce, July 1, 1911.

Rio Piedras, June 27, 1912.

Salinas, July 21, 1911.

Salinas, November 24, 1911.

San German, October 14, 1911.

San German, October 27, 1911.

San Juan, July 1, 1911.

Municipal courts—Continued.

Judges—Continued.

San Juan, October 27, 1911.

San Lorenzo, July 1, 1911.

San Sebastián, December 28, 1911.

Yauco, March 29, 1912.

Secretaries—

Aguadilla, June 27, 1912.

Camuy, April 12, 1911.

Ciales, June 27, 1912.

Patillas, March 29, 1912.

Rio Piedras, June 27, 1912.

Salinas, June 7, 1912.

Assistant Secretaries—

Ponce, July 1, 1912.

Marshals—

Aguadilla, March 29, 1912.

Bayamon, March 29, 1912.

Camuy, April 12, 1912.

Ciales, June 27, 1912.

Fajardo, September 15, 1911.

Guayama, April 20, 1912.

Rio Piedras, June 27, 1912.

Vieques, August 11, 1911.

Justices of the Peace:

Aguas Buenas, July 14, 1911.

Caguas, October 20, 1911.

Carolina, September 30, 1911.

Cataño, June 27, 1912.

Ceiba, June 27, 1912.

Guanica, June 27, 1912.

Guainabo, June 27, 1912.

Hormigueras, June 27, 1912.

Las Piedras, June 27, 1912.

Luquillo, June 27, 1912.

Mayaguez, October 14, 1911.

Naguabo, July 21, 1911.

Salinas, August 25, 1911.

Registrars of property:

Caguas, June 7, 1912.

Municipal appointments:

Alcaldes—

Aguas Buenas, October 14, 1911.

Aguas Buenas, April 18, 1912.

Municipal appointments—Continued.**Alcaldes—Continued.**

Bayamon, December 5, 1911.
Coamo, July 7, 1911.
Corozal, September 22, 1911.
Guainabo, April 12, 1912.
Guayanilla, April 12, 1912.

Municipal appointments—Continued.**Alcaldes—Continued.**

Hormigueras, April 7, 1912.
Morovis, July 28, 1911.
Naguabo, September 2, 1911.
Toa Alta, August 4, 1911.
Toa Baja, July 28, 1911.

APPOINTMENTS TO FILL VACANCIES IN MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

Adjuntas, 2.
Aguadilla, 1.
Aguas Buenas, 4.
Arecibo, 2.
Arroyo, 2.
Barceloneta, 1.
Bayamon, 6.
Cabo Rojo, 1.
Caguas, 1.
Cayey, 2.
Ciales, 2.
Cidra, 1.
Coamo, 1.
Comerio, 1.
Corozal, 2.
Fajardo, 1.
Guainabo, 5.
Guayama, 3.
Guayanilla, 1.
Hatillo, 2.
Hormigueros, 5.
Juana Diaz, 4.
Juncos, 2.

Lajas, 2.
Las Marias, 1.
Loiza, 2.
Manatí, 4.
Maunabo, 2.
Mayaguez, 2.
Morovis, 1.
Naranjito, 1.
Patillas, 2.
Quebradillas, 1.
Rio Grande, 2.
Sabana Grande, 2.
San German, 1.
San Juan, 3.
Santa Isabel, 1.
Toa Alta, 1.
Toa Baja, 1.
Trujillo Alto, 1.
Utua, 1.
Vega Baja, 1.
Vieques, 2.
Yabucoa, 1.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.**Insular fair board:**

F. Manuel Toro, July 5, 1911.
John A. Wilson, March 26, 1912.
Antonio R. Barcelo, May 1, 1912.

Board of trustees, insular library:

T. E. Edwards, July 7, 1911.

Board of review and equalization:

Rafael Castro Gonzalez, July 7, 1911.
William Reifkohl, July 7, 1911.

Insular police commission:

Juan R. Baiz, March 7, 1912.
Lee Nixon (acting), September 8, 1911.

District chief of police:

Third class, 1.
Fourth class, 2.
Fifth class, 2.
Sixth class, 2.
Seventh class, 2.
Eighth class, 4.

Board of medical examiners:

Antonio Molina de St. Remy, August 4, 1911.
Pedro Gutierrez Igaravidez, February 10, 1912.
Geronimo Carreras, June 7, 1912.

Board of commissioners of agriculture:

Manuel Rodriguez Cabrera, September 1, 1911.

Department of health, charities, and correction:

Manuel Camuñas (director), September 1, 1911.

Board of trustees, University of Porto Rico:

J. T. Crawley, November 28, 1911.

Commissioners for Porto Rico in the United States:

Leslie A. Pease, February 27, 1912.
Ramón Miranda, March 18, 1912.
Isaac R. Hitt, April 27, 1912.
Willis M. Spaulding, May 20, 1912.
Ralph S. Earle, June 27, 1912.

Department of sanitation:

W. F. Lippitt (director), March 29, 1912.

Insular board of health:

Dr. Francisco del Valle Atilas, April 1, 1912.
Dr. Tomas Vazquez, April 1, 1912.
Dr. Gustavo Muñoz Diaz, April 1, 1912.
Dr. José N. Carbonell, April 1, 1912.

Insular board of health—Continued.

Jorge Dominguez, April 1, 1912.

Manuel Travieso, April 1, 1912.

F. W. Dalrymple, April 20, 1912.

Bank law commission:

Frank M. Welty, April 27, 1912.

Board of dental examiners:

Lorenzo R. Noa, May 4, 1912.

Porto Rico civil service commission:

Manuel V. del Valle, May 4, 1912.

San Juan Harbor board:

Waldemar Lee, May 4, 1912.

M. R. Calderón, May 4, 1912.

Sosthenes Behn, May 4, 1912.

Governor's staff:

John W. Zimmerman, colonel, February 2, 1912.

Eduardo Negron, lieut. colonel, June 18, 1912.

EXHIBIT C.

TABLE NO. 1.—*Personnel of the insular police force of Porto Rico at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, showing the number of horses and bicycles in each district.*

District.	District chiefs.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Guardsmen.	Detectives.	Total.	Horses.	Bicycles.
Adjuntas	1			3		4	2	
Aguada			1	2		3		
Aguadilla	1		1	8		10	2	
Aguas Buenas	2			2		4	1	
Aibonito	1			4		5	2	
Anasco	1		1	3		5		
Arecibo	1	1	2	18	1	23	2	2
Arroyo	1			7		8		2
Barceloneta			1	5		6	2	
Barranquitas	1			2		3	2	
Barros	1			3		4	2	
Bayamon	1	2	2	22	1	28	2	2
Cabo Rojo	1			6		7	1	
Caguas	1		1	16	1	19	3	
Camuy	1			6		7	4	
Carolina	1			4		5	1	
Cayey	1	1		10		12	4	
Ciales	1			2		3	2	
Cidra	1			3		4		
Coamo	1			4		5	2	
Comerio	1			3		4	2	
Corozal	1			2		3	2	
Dorado			2	4		6	4	
Fajardo	1		4	11		16	3	
Guayanilla	1			3		4		
Guayama	1		2	14	1	18	4	1
Gurabo	1			6		7	1	
Hatillo	1			4		5	3	
Humacao	1	1		16		18	6	
Isabela	1			3		4		
Juana Diaz	1		1	12		14	4	
Jayuya	1			2		3	2	
Juncos	1			6		7	2	
Lajas	1			6		7		
Lares	1		1	6		8	1	
Las Marias	1			3		4	2	
Loiza	1			4		5	2	
Manati	1		1	10		12	2	
Maricao	1			3		4	2	
Maunabo	1			4		5		
Mayaguez	1	1	2	24	2	30	5	3
Moca	1			3		4		
Morovis	1			2		3		
Naguabo	1			6		7	3	
Naranjito	1			2		3		
Patillas	1			5		6	2	
Penuelas	1			3		4	2	
Ponce	2	2	5	42	4	55	9	5
Quebradillas	1			2		3		
Rio Grande	1			6		7	1	
Rio Piedras	1			10		11	1	
Rincon	1			3		4	1	
Sabana Grande			1	3		4		
Salinas	1			7		8	3	
San German	1	1		9		11		
San Juan	4	3	8	112	10	137	18	2
San Lorenzo	1			4		5	2	
San Sebastian	1			4		5		
Santa Isabel	1			5		6	2	

TABLE NO. 1.—*Personnel of the insular police force of Porto Rico at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, showing the number of horses and bicycles in each district—Continued.*

District.	District chiefs.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Guardsmen.	Detectives.	Total.	Horses.	Bicycles.
Toa Alta.....	2			3		5	2	
Toa Baja.....	1			4		5	1	
Trujillo Alto.....		1		2		3	1	
Utuado.....	1		1	8		10	2	
Vega Alta.....	1			2		3	2	
Vega Baja.....		1		6		7	2	
Vieques.....	1	1	1	11		14	10	
Yabucoa.....	1			4		5		
Yauco.....	1		2	12		17	3	
Total.....	68	15	40	556	20	699	146	17

TABLE NO. 2.—*Statement showing the number of arrests made, convictions, and acquittals during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, for the following offenses and crimes:*

Offenses.	Acquittals.	Sentenced.	Total arrested.
Murder and homicide.....	10	53	63
Attempt of murder.....	6	32	38
Suicide.....		25	25
Attempt of suicide.....		24	24
Assault and battery.....	448	2,256	2,704
Robbery.....	1	2	3
Violation.....	4	11	15
Seduction.....	21	31	52
Abandonment and neglect of children.....	5	14	19
Bigamy.....	1		1
Incest.....	1		1
Crime against nature.....	4		4
Gambling.....	1,092	7,794	8,886
Arson.....	10	2	12
Burglary.....	23	97	120
Falsification of documents.....		8	8
Petit larceny.....	4	51	55
Grand larceny.....	234	1,211	1,445
Cattle stealing.....	1	16	17
Abuse of confidence.....	13	117	130
Smuggling.....		6	6
Extortion.....		7	7
False representation.....	24	157	181
Fraudulent destruction of insured property.....	1		1
False weights and measures.....	7	39	46
Malicious injury.....	38	119	157
Carrying concealed weapons.....	210	2,934	3,144
Cruelty to animals.....	358	1,928	2,286
Disorderly conduct.....	2,589	10,536	13,125
Violation of municipal ordinances.....	1,414	11,356	12,770
Violation of sanitary laws.....	517	3,344	3,861
Violation of road regulations.....	127	2,056	2,183
Crimes committed by or against the executive power.....	2	21	23
Prostitution.....	8	82	90
Requisitioned.....	3	176	179
Fugitives from justice.....	1	37	38
Infraction automobile regulations.....	16	187	203
Sale of lottery tickets.....	3	11	14
Infraction Sec. 289 of penal code.....		5	5
Infraction Sec. 298 of penal code.....		1	1
Dishonest exposures.....	16	121	137
Infraction Sec. 300 of penal code.....	10	22	32
Against the public health and security.....	25	54	79
Infraction Sec. 553 of penal code.....	24	255	279
Injury and slander.....	5	14	19
Against the public justice.....	39	84	123
Infraction advertisement law.....	1	12	13
Internal revenue.....	1	27	28
Exploitation of minors.....	9	23	32
Law on docks and harbors.....		20	20
Against morality.....	1		1
Excise tax law.....		3	3
Contempt of court.....	2	55	57
Adultery.....	30	35	65

TABLE NO. 2.—*Statement showing the number of arrests made, convictions, and acquittals during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, for the following offenses and crimes—Con.*

Offenses.	Acquittals.	Sentenced.	Total arrested.
Dangerous insanity.....		11	11
Mutilation.....		9	9
Profanation of United States flag.....		7	7
Illegal practice of medicine.....	3		3
Libel.....	1		1
Violation postal laws.....		1	1
Corruption of minors.....	3	5	8
Violation sec. 347 of penal code.....	1		1
Violation of sec. 371 of penal code.....	1		1
Violation of sec. 370 of penal code.....		4	4
Violation of sec. 213 of penal code.....		2	2
Caution.....		1	1
Warrant of arrest.....		3	3
Infraction sec. 364 of penal code.....		1	1
Perjury.....		1	1
Infraction sec. 137 of penal code.....	1	5	6
Pharmacy law.....		4	4
Fraud to treasurer of Porto Rico.....		9	9
Violation to sepultures.....		2	2
Infraction sec. 444 of penal code.....	4	9	13
Conspiracy.....		4	4
Violation sec. 292 of penal code.....		3	3
Bird law.....	3	6	9
Cruelty to animals.....		9	9
Violation to labor law.....	5	1	6
Violation sec. 303 penal code.....		2	2
Violation school law.....	1		1
Falsification.....	2	4	6
Infraction sec. 305 of penal code.....	2		2
Infraction sec. 438 of penal code.....		1	1
Duels.....		2	2
Infraction sec. 139 of penal code.....		4	4
Total.....	7,386	45,581	52,967

TABLE NO. 3.—*Statistics showing number of felonies committed by both sexes during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.*

Crimes.	Sentenced.		Acquitted.		Total arrested.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Attempt of murder.....	30	1	9		39	1
Cattle stealing.....	7				7	
Burglary.....	75		16		91	
Violations.....	13		6		19	
Arson.....	3		7		10	
Grand larceny.....	51		4		55	
Destruction of insured property.....			1		1	
Against the executive power.....	2		1		3	
Murder.....	61	2	8		69	2
Smuggling.....	4		3		7	
Requisitioned.....	3		1		4	
Fugitives from justice.....	3				3	
Seductions.....	15		19		34	
False representation.....	3				3	
Suicides (25 men, 10 women).....						
Public treasury.....	1				1	
Mutilation.....	6				6	
Falsifications.....	7		3		10	
Assault to commit homicide.....	1				1	
Incest.....	1		1		2	
Infraction sec. 553 penal code.....	1		3		4	
Infraction sec. 444 penal code.....	1				1	
Against the public justice.....	3				3	
Against the public health and security.....	1		1		2	
Bigamy.....	1				1	
Extortion.....	1				1	
Total (not including suicide).....	274	3	86		380	3

EXHIBIT D.

LIST OF ORDINANCES PASSED BY THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

An ordinance supplementing and amending an ordinance entitled "An ordinance granting to Sosthenes Behn the right to construct, maintain, and operate a system of long-distance telephone lines between the towns of Carolina and Hormigueros and other intervening towns, and cities, together with local telephone systems in certain of said towns, and local stations at other points," and authorizing the Porto Rico General Telephone Co. to construct, maintain, and operate telephone systems in San Juan, Mayaguez, and the eastern end of the island, approved August 17, 1911.

An ordinance granting to Sucesores de C. & J. Fantauzzi authority to construct, maintain, and operate a pier on the harbor shore of Arroyo, approved September 12, 1911.

An ordinance revoking an ordinance entitled "An ordinance granting to the Compañía de los Ferrocarriles de Puerto Rico the right to maintain and operate a wharf already constructed on the harbor shore of Guayanilla, and to make alterations therein and build an extension thereto," approved September 12, 1911.

An ordinance repealing an ordinance entitled "An ordinance granting a revocable permit to William C. Lockwood to extract and market carbonate of lime from a deposit situated near Guánica on land belonging to The People of Porto Rico," approved September 12, 1911.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to José Guerrero to take and use for industrial purposes 60 liters of water per second from the Morovis River, approved September 12, 1911.

An ordinance further amending an ordinance entitled "An ordinance granting to Gardner Rogers the right to construct, maintain, and operate a pier and other structures in the harbor of Ponce, Porto Rico," approved July 15, 1911.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to the Porto Rico Railway, Light & Power Co. to construct and maintain a sidetrack in road No. 1, near Egozcue Street in Sancti Spiritus, approved September 12, 1911.

An ordinance repealing an ordinance entitled "An ordinance granting to Rafael Fabian, Antonio Roig, and J. Carlos McCormick the right to construct, maintain, and operate a railway between Caguas and the Playa of Humacao, with a branch to Naguabo," approved September 12, 1911.

An ordinance amending an ordinance entitled "An ordinance amending an ordinance entitled 'An ordinance granting to the Compagnie des Sucreries de Porto Rico the right to build and operate a line of railway between the towns of Ponce and Coamo in the Island of Porto Rico,' adopted June 4, 1906," approved August 21, 1911.

An ordinance granting to the Providencia Central Co. authority to construct, maintain, and operate a pier on the harbor shore of Patillas, approved September 12, 1911.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Sucesores de A. Monroig to construct a steel bridge over the Bayamon River, approved September 12, 1911.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Carmen S. de Javierre and Manuela S. de Gil to take and use for irrigation purposes 34 liters of water per second from the Estero River, approved September 12, 1911.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Juan Benet Valdés to construct, maintain, and operate a private telephone line, approved September 12, 1911.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Manuel Mayoral to take and use for industrial purposes 26 liters of water per second from the Inabon River, approved September 12, 1911.

An ordinance further amending an ordinance entitled "An ordinance granting to Gardner Rogers the right to construct, maintain, and operate a pier and other structures in the harbor of Ponce, P. R.," approved September 12, 1911.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Alfredo Ramírez y Rosell to take and use for irrigation purposes 15 liters of water per second from the Estero River, approved September 30, 1911.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to O. F. Bravo to take and use for irrigation purposes 27.3 liters of water per second from the Guanajibo River, approved September 30, 1911.

An ordinance granting to the Graham & Granger Fruit Co. authority to construct, maintain, and operate a pier on the shore of San Juan harbor at Pueblo Viejo, approved September 30, 1911.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Ortuero E. Díaz to maintain and operate a ferry across the Loiza River, approved September 30, 1911.

An ordinance repealing an ordinance entitled "An ordinance granting to Carlos do Erefio, his heirs, successors, and assigns, the right to take and use 4 liters of water per second, for industrial purposes, from the Quebrada del Medio, in the barrio of Barahona, municipal district of Morovis," approved September 30, 1911.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Ramón Valdez to take and use for industrial purposes 51 liters of water per second from the Añasco River, approved October 2, 1911.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Sucesores de Bianchi to take and use for irrigation purposes 156.9 liters of water per second from the Añasco River, approved October 6, 1911.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to J. & F. Bianchi to take and use for irrigation purposes 150.6 liters of water per second from the Añasco River, approved October 6, 1911.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to William Allan to construct a wharf on the bank of the Bayamon River, approved October 17, 1911.

An ordinance further amending an ordinance entitled "An ordinance granting to Gardner Rogers the right to construct, maintain, and operate a pier and other structures in the harbor of Ponce, P. R.," approved November 22, 1911.

An ordinance amending an ordinance entitled "An ordinance supplementing and amending an ordinance entitled 'An ordinance granting to Sosthenes Behn the right to construct, maintain, and operate a system of long-distance telephone lines between the towns of Carolina and Hormigueros and other intervening towns and cities, together with local telephone systems in certain of said towns and local stations at other points,' and authorizing the Porto Rico General Telephone Co. to construct, maintain, and operate telephone systems in San Juan, Mayaguez, and the eastern end of the island," approved November 22, 1911.

An ordinance granting to the municipality of Ponce, P. R., authority to construct, maintain, and operate a pier on the shore of Ponce Harbor, at Penoncillo Point, approved December 7, 1911.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Camuy Sugar Co. to take and use for industrial purposes 190 liters of water per second from the Camuy River, approved December 19, 1911.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Plata Sugar Co. to take and use for industrial purposes 190 liters of water per second from the Culebrinas River, approved December 19, 1911.

An ordinance granting to Látimer & Fernández authority to construct, maintain, and operate a pier on the harbor shore of San Juan, approved December 19, 1911.

An ordinance amending an ordinance entitled "An ordinance supplementing and amending an ordinance entitled 'An ordinance granting to Sosthenes Behn the right to construct, maintain, and operate a system of long-distance telephone lines between the towns of Carolina and Hormigueros and other intervening towns and cities, together with local telephone systems in certain of said towns and local stations at other points,' and authorizing the Porto Rico General Telephone Co. to construct, maintain, and operate telephone systems in San Juan, Mayaguez, and the eastern end of the island," approved December 28, 1911.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Compañía Azucarera Central Macheto to construct a wharf and storage warehouse in Arroyo, approved January 22, 1912.

An ordinance granting to Thomas D. Mott, jr., authority to construct, maintain, and operate a system for the manufacture, distribution, and sale of gas, approved January 22, 1912.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Utuado Sugar Co. to take and use for industrial purposes 126 liters of water per second from the Grande de Arecibo River, approved January 22, 1912.

An ordinance granting to the municipality of Yauco the right to take 30 liters of water per second from the Duey River, approved February 14, 1912.

An ordinance granting to the municipality of Carolina the right to take 20 liters of water per second from the Grande de Loiza River, approved February 22, 1912.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Loiza Sugar Co. to construct a steel bridge over the Loiza River, approved February 26, 1912.

An ordinance supplementing an ordinance entitled "An ordinance granting to P. J. Rosaly the right to construct, maintain, and operate a system of long-distance telephone lines between the city of Ponce and certain towns, together with local telephone systems in such towns," and authorizing the South Porto Rico Telephone Co. to extend its telephone service to Cabo Rojo, approved April 5, 1912.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Fernando Alvarez to construct, maintain, and operate a pier on the harbor shore of Catano, approved April 8, 1912.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to la Compañía de los Ferrocarriles de Puerto Rico to construct and temporarily maintain a railway track in Comercio Street, San Juan, approved April 8, 1912.

An ordinance granting to the Robbins-Ripley Co. authority to construct, maintain, and operate a pier on the harbor shore of San Juan, approved April 9, 1912.

An ordinance granting to Harold E. Gates and John D. Gillies authority to construct, maintain, and operate a pier on the harbor shore of Catano, approved April 24, 1912.

An ordinance authorizing José Guerrero to construct, maintain, and operate an electric power plant in the municipality of Barceloneta, approved April 24, 1912.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Quintín Ramírez to take and use for irrigation purposes 41.3 liters of water per second from the Estero River, approved May 1, 1912.

EXHIBIT E.

STATISTICAL DATA CONCERNING CIVIL SERVICE OPERATIONS.

TABLE A.—Results of examinations held.

Examination.	Number of applicants.	Applications canceled.	Failed to report.	Pending.	Number examined.	Passed.	Not passed.		Percent.		Appointments.
							Failed.	Examinations canceled.	Passed.	Not passed.	
Assessor and internal-revenue agent ¹	13	5	.....	.....	8	7	1	.....	87.50	12.50	7
Assistant engineer.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	100.00	.....	1
Assistant overseer.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	100.00	.....	1
Bookkeeper ¹	12	2	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	100.00	.....
Chainman.....	5	.....	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	100.00	.....	1
Carpenter.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	100.00	.....	.....
Civil engineer ¹	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	100.00	.....	.....
Clerk, first grade ¹	85	1	8	.....	76	54	21	1	71.05	28.95	14
Clerk, fiscal.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	100.00	.....	.....
Clerk, registry of property ¹	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	100.00	.....	.....
Clerk, second grade ¹	33	9	.....	.....	24	9	14	.....	37.50	62.50	1
Clerk, second grade ²	151	8	14	.....	129	68	61	.....	52.71	47.29	5
Clerk, third grade ¹	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	100.00	.....	12
Clerk, third grade ²	95	3	10	.....	82	67	14	1	77.01	22.99	15
Computer ¹	3	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	66.67	33.33	.....
Cooking teacher, girls' charity school.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	100.00	.....	1
Draftsman ¹	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	100.00	.....	.....
Engine driver ¹	16	2	.....	9	5	5	.....	.....	100.00	.....	2
Examiner of accounts, office of the auditor ¹	4	.....	.....	.....	4	2	2	.....	50.00	50.00	2
Jailer ¹	4	.....	.....	.....	4	2	2	.....	50.00	50.00	.....
Janitor.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	100.00	.....	1
Levelman.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	100.00	.....	.....
Lineman.....	13	1	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	100.00	.....	2
Mason.....	3	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	100.00	.....	1
Matron, boys' charity school ²	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	100.00	.....	.....
Overseer.....	5	1	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	100.00	.....	1
Plumbing inspector ¹	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.00	.....	.....
Police captain ¹	46	12	.....	19	15	15	.....	.....	100.00	.....	14
Practicante.....	12	4	.....	6	6	6	.....	.....	100.00	.....	1
Prison guard ¹	111	63	4	.....	38	23	15	.....	60.53	39.47	23
Road foreman.....	21	1	.....	8	12	12	.....	.....	100.00	.....	2
Stenographer ¹	54	.....	.....	.....	54	17	37	.....	31.48	68.52	11
Stenographer ²	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	100.00	.....	.....

¹ Written examination.

² Noncompetitive written examination for promotion.

STATISTICAL DATA CONCERNING CIVIL SERVICE OPERATIONS—Continued.

TABLE A.—Results of examinations held—Continued.

Examination.	Number of applicants.	Applications canceled.	Failed to report.	Pending.	Number examined.	Passed.	Not passed.		Appointments.
							Failed.	Examinations canceled.	
Superintendent of public works ¹	3	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1
Superintendent of reform school ¹	3	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1
Supervisor of prisons ¹	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1
Survivors ¹	6	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1
Teacher, girls' charity school ¹	5	3	.....	1	4	3	.....	.....	1
Telegraphers ¹	34	1	.....	2	31	23	.....	1	6
Telephone operators.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1
Translator, general ¹	10	.....	.....	.....	10	9	.....	.....	.....
Translator, department of justice ¹	9	2	.....	.....	7	5	.....	.....	1
Traveling inspector ¹	9	1	.....	.....	8	3	.....	.....	3
Typewriter ¹	75	.....	.....	1	74	31	39	4	15
Visiting physician.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	870	122	36	61	651	377	265	9	150

¹ Written examination.

TABLE A1.—*Examinations held for United States Civil Service.*

Examination.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.
For original appointment to positions in Porto Rico:			
Educational—			<i>Per cent.</i>
First grade English: Customs service.....	3	16	15.79
Second grade English: Customs inspector.....	5	12	29.41
Post Office clerk:			
English.....	2	11	15.38
Spanish.....	19	4	82.61
Post Office carrier:			
English.....		3	
Spanish.....	4	9	30.78
Post Office clerk-carrier: English.....	3	2	60.00
Sub-clerical:			
English.....	3	3	50.00
Spanish.....	8	1	88.89
Total.....	47	61	43.52
Noneducational—			
Coxswain.....	1		100.00
Trainmaster, Quartermaster's Department.....	1		100.00
Total.....	2		100.00
Grand total.....	49	61	44.55

	Number of competitors.
For promotion to positions in Porto Rico: ¹	
First grade, customs service.....	2
First grade, post office service.....	1
Stenographer and typewriter, immigration service.....	1
Total.....	4
For original appointment to positions in the United States: ¹	
Assistant in farm cost accounting.....	1
Customs agent.....	1
Clerk.....	12
Stenographer and typewriter.....	1
Railway mail clerk (Spanish).....	1
Electrical assistant.....	1
Total.....	17

¹ The results of these examinations are not communicated to this commission.TABLE B.—*Changes in the Porto Rican Civil Service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.*

(Character of change: C., classified service; U., unclassified service.)

	Governor.		Police.		Secretary.		Justice.		Treasury.		Auditor.	
	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.
Probational and original appointments.....	1		2	131	6		20	83	21	3	8	
Appointments from United States register.....					2							
Transfers from United States Civil Service.....					4		1					
Reinstatements.....					13		1		4			
Transfers.....	4		2		1		3		2		8	1
Promotions.....			4	29	56		30	2	104		25	
Reductions.....					16		2		14		1	
Separations.....	1	2	3	132	10		13	40	28	5	5	2
Temporary employment:												
Appointments.....			6	1	86	5	35	53	45	4	27	
Separations.....			4		64	8	14	48	24	1	9	
Total.....	6	2	21	293	258	13	119	226	242	13	83	3

TABLE B.—*Changes in the Porto Rican Civil Service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912—Continued.*

	Interior.		Education.		Labor cor- rections and charities.		Civil service com- mission.		Sanitation.		Total.	
	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.
Probational and original appointments.....	80	210	6	409	33	66	3	1	394	68	574	971
Appointments from United States register.....											2	
Transfers from United States Civil Service.....	2								4		11	
Reinstatements.....	29	1	2		4				30		83	1
Transfers.....	3		1		2				38	7	64	8
Promotions.....	141	75	20	385	47	24	3		90	14	520	529
Reductions.....	9			45	2				94	2	138	47
Separations.....	121	134	6	280	36	52	2	2	192	35	417	684
Temporary employment:												
Appointments.....	30	2	1		27		2	1	103	2	362	68
Separations.....	24	2	1		9		1	1	32		182	60
Total.....	439	424	37	1,119	160	142	11	5	977	128	2,353	2,368

TABLE C.—*Distribution of positions and salaries in classified and unclassified service based on appropriation, fiscal year 1912-13.*

Branch of the service.	Classified service.		Unclassified service.	
	Number of positions.	Salaries.	Number of positions.	Salaries.
Executive council.....			14	\$30,740
House of delegates.....			43	21,240
Governor.....	2	860	3	11,850
Police.....	11	11,160	751	379,750
Secretary.....	91	78,340	2	7,500
Attorney general.....	18	21,920	4	13,750
Treasurer.....	180	186,550	6	15,205
Auditor.....	40	55,790	3	9,500
Interior:				
Appropriation.....	256	205,680	79	16,240
Irrigation service.....			145	187,940
Education.....	65	79,220	1,889	757,870
University of Porto Rico.....			63	68,552
Insular library.....			4	3,720
Labor, charities and correction.....	228	138,176	108	22,492
Civil service commission.....	5	4,840	3	5,400
Sanitation.....	272	236,180	28	16,718
Judiciary.....	33	29,820	176	246,660
Registrars of property.....	37	22,720	10	26,800
Miscellaneous.....	7		7	3,835
Total.....	1,238	1,071,256	3,338	1,845,762

TABLE D.—Table showing positions and salaries of native and nonnative officials and employees.

Department or office.	Natives.			Nonnatives.			Total.		
	Total salaries.	Number employed.	Average salary.	Total salaries.	Number employed.	Average salary.	Total salaries.	Number employed.	Average salary.
Executive Council	\$20,040	9	\$2,227	\$10,700	5	\$2,140	\$30,740	14	\$2,196
House of Delegates	21,240	43	471				21,240	43	471
Governor	3,110	3	1,037	9,600	2	4,800	12,710	5	2,542
Police	382,710	758	505	8,200	4	2,050	390,910	762	513
Secretary	39,490	65	607	46,350	28	1,655	85,840	93	923
Attorney general	18,470	15	1,231	17,200	7	2,459	35,670	22	1,621
Treasurer	129,105	144	897	72,650	42	1,730	201,755	186	1,085
Auditor	38,090	31	1,229	27,200	12	2,267	65,290	43	1,519
Interior	244,280	361	677	165,580	119	1,391	409,860	480	854
Education	624,345	1,703	367	212,745	251	848	837,090	1,954	428
University	13,697	23	596	54,855	40	1,371	68,552	63	1,088
Insular library	2,520	3	840	1,200	1	1,200	3,720	4	930
Labor, charities, and correction	159,268	335	475	1,400	1	1,400	160,668	336	476
Civil service commission	5,440	6	907	4,800	2	2,400	10,240	8	1,280
Sanitation	221,078	282	784	31,820	18	1,768	252,898	300	843
Judiciary	251,780	201	1,253	24,700	8	3,088	276,480	209	1,320
Registries of property	49,520	47	1,054				49,520	47	1,054
Miscellaneous	3,835	7	545				3,835	7	545
Grand total	2,228,018	4,036	552	689,000	540	1,276	2,917,018	4,576	638

EXHIBIT F.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF SANITATION.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,
San Juan (September 1, 1912).

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

Before entering upon an account of the work accomplished by the service of sanitation during the last year it is necessary to consider the conditions under which this work was begun and has been carried on.

The act approved March 9, 1911, to organize the service of sanitation, was the result of a compromise between the recognized necessity of the centralization of the service and a desire to retain political control of the elements composing this service. Its provisions were such as to leave in doubt the supreme executive authority and to confuse the administrative powers to such an extent that the hands of the director were tied in practically all his functions, if the opinion of the board was accepted.

The only general sanitary regulations that had been in force up to June 30, 1911, were certain regulations prepared by the director of the department of health, charities, and correction, and approved by the executive council in January, 1911.

But according to the opinion of the attorney general all of these regulations became null and void by operation of law when the act went into effect. As this board of health in the nine months of its existence prepared but one regulation, that for the extermination of mosquitoes, the work of the service of sanitation had to be based upon general principles of sanitation and the general law governing nuisances, contained in section 752 of the Revised Statutes of Porto Rico. In spite of the desire on the part of the judicial authorities to assist in every way possible in the realization of the sanitation of the island, they were unable to enforce the regulations, which in many cases had no force and effect.

I was designated to take charge of the service of sanitation during the last week of June, 1911. Up to this time the board of health had not been appointed. No division of the island into zones had been made, as required by law, and no plans of any kind had been drawn up for the organization of the service.

There was nothing to serve as a guide in this organization, because in the majority of the towns of the island no effort had been made up to that time to maintain any efficient service of sanitation. There was no one available who was cognizant of the conditions existing, nor even of the physical conditions of the various towns. Because of the shortness of the period it was not possible to secure the personnel, material and

supplies that were necessary to begin the work on July 1, 1911, and for that reason a telegram was sent out by the governor requesting the municipal authorities to continue the work temporarily until the organization of the service of sanitation could be completed.

This was done by all the municipalities, and the thanks of this service are due to them for the manner in which they complied with this request.

During the short period remaining before the 1st of July a provisional division of the island into zones was made, and temporary appointments were made to the positions created. This division was approved by the board of health, except in a few minor particulars, and was the one that continued in force up to the 31st of March, when the revised law went into effect.

In the appointment of health officers selections were made of the men who were believed to be most suitable of all those on the island, and assignments were made to the zones according to the residence of each individual, as far as practicable.

This resulted in reappointment to these positions, in many cases, of the men who had occupied them under the municipal government. It was soon found that in the division of zones many towns of importance that were not headquarters of zones were left without any health officer, and recognizing the necessity advantage was taken of the clause of the law authorizing the appointment of inspectors to appoint to these larger towns first-class inspectors, all of which were positions with salaries of \$1,200 per annum, leaving the division of second-class inspectors at \$720 per annum, to be composed of persons not physicians, to fill the positions as assistants at the towns where the health officer was situated.

There were no data of any kind upon which to base the organization of the service of street cleaning and garbage removal, and it was necessary to trust largely to the judgment of the health officer of each locality in this matter. The municipal authorities, knowing that the work of sanitation was to pass to the insular service, had in the majority of instances practically abandoned all such work.

These circumstances combined to increase the expense of the service in the beginning, but instructions were given to the medical inspectors to devote their attention to cutting down the expenses as well as to securing an efficient service.

The health officers as a rule had had no special training in sanitary work, and, while zealous, capable physicians, were not familiar with the laws, nor even with general sanitary requirements. There was no definition of the particular division of duties between the municipalities and the service of sanitation.

For instance, in slaughterhouses the maintenance of the buildings and the collection of fees for their use belong to the municipalities, but the inspection of the meat to determine its fitness for human consumption was the duty of the health officer, and many of the municipalities tried to require of the service of sanitation the removal of the waste from the killing of the animals.

The cleaning of streets and public parks and the removal of all conditions liable to produce disease properly belong to the service of sanitation, but the removal from the streets of short grass, which does not injure the public health, has been a source of constant friction between the municipalities and the service of sanitation. The municipalities, expecting that all such work would be carried out by the service of sanitation, had made no provision therefor in their annual budgets. No provision had been made for the class of buildings which were considered necessary by the service of sanitation, and in the absence of funds for the purpose the hands of the health officers were tied for a period of nearly 12 months.

These insanitary conditions in the public buildings and the lack of funds placed health officers who were zealous in the performance of their duties and anxious to secure proper sanitation in their towns, in the position of having to acknowledge themselves incapable, or else of bringing pressure to bear by every possible means upon the municipal authorities to compel them to comply with their orders. This has given rise to a great deal of friction between the health officers and the municipal authorities, and has required, and still requires, the constant personal intervention of the director.

Upon receipt of the first sanitary reports of the different towns attention was drawn to the lack of proper sources of water supply and to the almost absolute lack of a proper system of sewerage, and the personal efforts of the director have been very largely directed toward securing from the municipal authorities the appropriation of the necessary funds to construct these two indispensable requisites. Plans have been drawn and loans requested, or studies have been begun, by the towns of Cayey, Caguas, Ponce, Santa Isabel, Guayama, Humacao, Fajardo, Penuelas, Yauco, Mayaguez, Aguadilla, Corozal, Aibonito, Barranquitas, Barros, Camuy, Hatillo, Bayamon, and Carolina; and the completion of these works is delayed only by the lack of proper authorization for the issuing of bonds. It is hoped that in the coming session of the

legislature it will be possible to secure the necessary amendment of the law to permit these things to be done, as without it there will be no possibility of materially improving conditions at present existing.

Aside from the direct effect in the diminution of typhoid fever and other diseases due to the contamination of water supplies, the introduction of water and of proper systems of sewerage has a direct effect in diminishing the number of mosquitoes, which are recognized to-day as frequent causes of diseases such as malaria, dengue, yellow fever, etc.

In August, 1911, Maj. Robert E. Noble reported for duty in the organization of the special service of the extermination of mosquitoes, he having been designated for that purpose by the Secretary of War. Because of the lack of any regulations bearing upon this subject he was unable to begin efficient work until the 18th of September, but in the six months of his stay on the island his work was so efficient as to render the city of San Juan mosquito free, and to diminish to a very great extent the number of mosquitoes in Santurce, the difference being that San Juan is provided with a proper system of water and sewers in all of its buildings, whereas Santurce is without sewers. Great credit is due to Maj. Noble for this work. The complete extermination of mosquitoes will not be possible so long as the swamps around the city continue in their present state. If the plans for dredging the harbor are carried out the mud recovered should be utilized in filling up these marshes, under proper precautions, and in this way the city may be rid of the plague of mosquitoes, and the land so acquired may be used for the extension of the city. The work of extermination of mosquitoes, which was organized by Maj. Noble, has been kept up without interruption in San Juan and in Ponce, so that in both cities mosquitoes have ceased to be an annoyance. In other parts of the island, from lack of means and from lack of experience on the part of the health officers, it has not been possible to obtain such good results.

Mention should be made of the condition under which the insane are maintained in the city jails. These unfortunate creatures are in many cases kept in the jails under conditions which are disgraceful, not only to the municipalities, but to the island. It is understood that the insular insane asylum is overcrowded. The municipalities are unable to maintain proper asylums for their care. This is not only because of a lack of funds, but because of lack of personnel capable and instructed in the proper care and treatment of the insane. It is urgently recommended that steps be taken to enlarge the present accommodations of the insane asylum in San Juan so as to permit of the admission of about 150 more patients.

During the past year, aside from the epidemic of the plague, the only disease which has necessitated serious consideration is typhoid fever. In July, 1911, at the beginning of the work of this service, there existed in San Juan over 40 cases. At the end of the year the usual number was from 5 to 10. It is believed that this diminution is due to the extreme care used in the disinfection of the excreta, and to the additional cleanliness of the latrines, brought about by the constant inspection of the bureau of disinfection organized under the division of transmissible diseases.

Epidemics of typhoid fever occurred in the barrio of Río Arriba of Manatí, necessitating the establishment there of a hospital under this service; and in Yauco and Corozal, and at the end of the year at Peñuelas, where the disease reached serious proportions only during the month of July, 1912.

Immediately upon the occurrence of a case of typhoid the attention of the health officer is called to the necessity of using proper measures for the prevention of its spread, and he is advised as to what those precautions should consist of. If the number of cases become sufficient to justify it the director and the chief of the bureau of transmissible diseases visit the town for the purpose of making a personal inspection and advising as to the steps to be taken. The chief of this bureau has been very zealous in following up any cases of suspicious disease, so that many cases, and even some epidemics, have been found and reported that formerly would not have been known.

The number of deaths from tuberculosis is appalling. In many cases this disease causes over half the deaths that occur in a municipality. This is probably due in a large measure to the faulty housing conditions. In San Juan particularly it was found that in many cases the cubic air space was less than 100 feet per person, and in some cases even this space was exceedingly damp, the houses were dirty, and not provided with any sanitary fixtures.

In the absence of any regulations governing tenement houses efforts were made by the health officers to secure improvement in these housing conditions on general sanitary principles, and a great deal was accomplished, especially in towns away from San Juan. In San Juan the Liga de Propietarios, which owns the greater part of the tenement houses, persistently declined to obey orders given them and maintained the deplorable conditions that existed. The health officer in San Juan makes

the statement that in nearly every instance the houses in which cases of plague have occurred were condemned by him as unfit for habitation previous to the epidemic of plague, and an effort made to have the conditions corrected.

Upon the approval of the act of March 8, 1911, to organize the service of sanitation, it was decided by the attorney general that the bureau of tropical and transmissible diseases became merged in the new service of sanitation. The chief of that bureau, Dr. Pedro Gutierrez, resigned. It was not known who was to have charge of the service of sanitation, and no preparations were made for the continuance of the anemia work. As soon as possible, after the reorganization of the service, early in August, 1911, a circular order was issued establishing the anemia dispensaries in the health offices of all towns which were stations of medical officers. Unfortunately, however, the supplies on hand of thymol and sulphate of magnesia, two absolutely necessary remedies, had been allowed to decline to such an extent that nothing could be done until fresh supplies were obtained. Requisition was made through the bureau of supplies, printing and transportation, but the supplies were not received in quantity until December. For this reason no general work could be done until that time. At the present time stations are maintained wherever there is a health officer, and in addition two have been established in the interior of the island; one at Rio Prieto, about 15 miles from Yauco in the coffee section at a fixed point; the other, of which Dr. Benjamin Stephenson has charge has headquarters at Jayuya, with six stations visited by him once a week, in a circle with a radius of 8 or 10 kilometers. Very good work is being done by these two last stations, and it is believed that great good can be done by the establishment of 15 or 20 stations of the same nature in the interior of the island. They reach the country people who would not be willing to go into the towns.

In this connection a letter was received from Mr. A. Olivieri, in which he reports the results of the use by him on his own plantation of shoes for his workmen. This was on his own initiative, and he says that it has produced results so favorable as to more than justify the expenditure of the money necessary completely to equip the laborers on his plantation with shoes. Anemia is not only of importance from a sanitary point of view, but even more so from an economic standpoint, because the labor of the island will in a few years, be insufficient for the necessities, unless steps are taken to restore the native of the interior to the proper conditions of health.

At these interior stations it has not been possible to make the same scientific study of the cases as had been done heretofore, and it is not believed to be necessary. The principal object is the treatment of the sick, and not the study of the disease. I have the honor to submit thereto attached reports as to the number of cases treated and all the data obtainable in connection therewith.

In October, 1911, the district court in Ponce decided that the United States pure food and drugs act was applicable to Porto Rico, and annulled all legislation on the subject by the insular government. This had the effect of completely tying the hands of this service until the director was appointed the representative in Porto Rico of the Secretary of Agriculture and the chief of the chemical laboratory as the representative of the chief of the United States Government laboratory connected with the Department of Agriculture. Steps were immediately taken, upon receiving this appointment, to put the law into effect, but owing to the differences between the Federal law and that enacted by the local legislature, it was necessary to grant a certain length of time to the merchants to familiarize themselves with the conditions, and to dispose of such articles as did not comply with the Federal legislation.

The interpretation and enforcement of this law was necessarily left largely in the hands of the chief of the chemical laboratory, and upon the outbreak of the epidemic of bubonic plague they were intrusted entirely to him, his work being done through the inspectors of foods and drugs belonging to this service, as well as through the health officers and the other employees.

The chemical laboratory during the year has made studies of the composition of the wastes from the coffee plantations and from the sugar centrals, in the endeavor to find some practical means of purifying these wastes so as to avoid the contamination of the rivers, which up to the present time has been constant, wherever there is a sugar central or a coffee plantation in the interior of the island. These examinations have not been completed, but it is expected to finish the study in time to prepare proper regulations governing the matter before the beginning of the next year's cane grinding season.

In the month of April orders were given to a board consisting of the chief of the chemical laboratory, the chief of the bacteriological laboratory, and the sanitary engineer, to study the water supply of San Juan with a view to recommending the steps necessary for its protection as well as for the increase in the supply. This report had not been finished at the close of the year, owing to the epidemic of plague.

No material change has been noted in the percentage of deaths. This would not be expected, as the service has been in existence such a short time and has had no sanitary laws under which to work. It is worthy of note that of the deaths which occur in the island not more than one-fourth have been attended by a physician; so that 75 per cent of the causes of deaths as reported are of no value whatever, being purely conjectures on the part of the physician or the municipal secretary.

This makes the death statistics in the majority of the towns of the island of no value whatever, so far as the causes of death are concerned.

The attorney general is charged by the act to establish a civil register in the island of Porto Rico, approved March 9, 1911, with the duty of prescribing the forms to be used and the facts to be recorded in the registries. An effort was made to secure from him an order to the registrars to note when causes of death were based upon certificates issued by physicians who had attended the deceased prior to his death, and those which were seen by the physician or by the civil registrar only after the death had occurred, hoping by this means to secure accurate statistics for at least a certain proportion of the deaths. The attorney general at that time declined to allow of any such change in the regulations as prepared by him, so that the statistics of deaths, so far as the causes are concerned, are of no value whatever.

On June 14 the attention of the acting director of sanitation, Dr. Watson, was called to the existence of a probable case of bubonic plague. This case was visited and examined by him and the officers of the service, and the examination determined the case as a positive one of bubonic plague, this positive diagnosis being made on the 18th, the earliest possible time in which the result of the inoculation can be seen in the guinea pig. This examination by means of the guinea pig is the only recognized means of making a positive identification of the bacillus of the plague which, in the absence of an epidemic, was necessary before announcing its existence in the island.

This identification was made by the biological laboratory of this service, and the report sent to the insular board of health on June 18. The board of health, as required by law, declared the epidemic to exist, and recommendation was made under that date to the governor that a proclamation be issued declaring the existence of an epidemic of the plague. This proclamation was issued June 19, and is the shortest period on record elapsing from the discovery of the first case and the declaration of the epidemic, and the health authorities of Porto Rico are deserving of great credit for having unhesitatingly and without fear given to the public the facts at that time, and ever since. On the same date proclamations were issued setting forth the means to be adopted in the prevention of the plague, the destruction of rats, etc.

I arrived in Porto Rico from the United States on the morning of the 20th of June. Active steps were immediately taken for the eradication of the disease, so that within a period of less than three weeks it was under control, and its spread to the island in general prevented. As this campaign against the epidemic is still under way and more properly belongs to the fiscal year 1912-13, more detailed report will be made later on, it being sufficient to say at the present time that we have every reason to believe that there will be no spread of the disease outside of San Juan, and that the number of cases will be so limited as to be negligible.

The appropriation for the service of sanitation for the year was a general one, and did not specify the amounts available for any particular purpose. These expenditures have all been made subject to the approval of the governor. The amount expended so far as known to date for all purposes was \$639,029.84. Of this \$3,901.49 have been refunded on account of expenditures made under section 29, Act 68 of 1911, and section 31, Act 81, 1912, Laws of Porto Rico. A copy of the detailed report of the chief of the division of records and accounts is hereto attached and made a part of this report.

On March 14, 1912, an act was approved to reorganize the service of sanitation, defining the powers and duties of the director and the board of health, and in this way avoiding the constant sources of friction which had previously existed. This law went into effect the 1st of April, and the board appointed elected as president, Dr. Francisco del Valle, and as secretary, Dr. José Lugo Viñá. These gentlemen have labored constantly and efficiently in the duties entrusted to them of preparing the sanitary regulations, and are entitled to great credit for the self-sacrifice which they have shown, and for their earnest labor. The relations between the board of health and the director have always been most cordial, and the director personally feels very much indebted to the board for what it has done during the short space of time since the law went into effect. I attach hereto an extract of the proceedings of the board.

Under the organization as it existed prior to April 1, there were four inspection districts, each under the charge of a medical inspector. In the preparation of the new law, which provided for the appointment of an assistant director, it was believed that the inspection service could be properly performed by three, and the number of medical inspectors was reduced to two, the island being divided into three inspection districts, of one of which the assistant director has charge.

These inspectors have endeavored to visit every town in their districts with great frequency, making a careful inspection of each town during their visits, and additional inspections in special cases when so directed from this office, or in case of necessity known to them. In addition to this, I have personally visited every town in the island, and am familiar with the conditions existing in them. I believe that these frequent inspections are absolutely necessary to secure proper service, and that upon them more than any other thing will depend the success of our labors.

The improvement in the conditions of cleanliness of the towns, not only with regard to the public streets, but also as to hotels, restaurants, etc., has been a matter of public comment, even by the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, Gen. Edwards, upon his last visit to the island. Sanitary services have been rendered in many of the towns that were previously unknown, and the conditions of life have materially improved in every town on the island. But the final proof of the success of the service can only be shown in the diminution of the death rate, and the difference between the death rate in this and the previous year is so slight as to be negligible.

The service of practically all the officers and employees of the department has been so faithful and earnest that to mention by name any among them is almost to cast a reflection on the others; but because of the special activity shown by them, I desire to make special mention of Dr. Watson, Dr. Malaret, and Dr. Gomez Brioso, and Mr. McCown.

Respectfully submitted.

W. F. LIPPITT,
Director of Sanitation.

The GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF SANITATION.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF SANITATION,
(San Juan, P. R., September 1, 1912.)

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows:

REMOVAL OF GARBAGE AND SWEEPING THE STREETS.

One of the first important questions the service of sanitation in the beginning of its organization was confronted with was that of sweeping the streets and removing the garbage from the different municipalities. It was quite naturally considered that by doing the work with our own garbage wagons and draft animals the result would be both economical and efficient.

Acting upon this idea the wagons desired were requisitioned for from the United States, the number being based upon the population of the towns. During the interim and until the wagons arrived, officials, in order to clean the towns, were instructed to make local contracts so worded that they could be annulled at any time by the service, the work being done under their direction. In towns where no such contract could be made the officials hired bull carts and peons and did the work themselves, paying for it with money advanced by the municipal treasurers, who were immediately reimbursed by this service as soon as the pay rolls could be checked and vouchered.

In order to secure draft animals, in anticipation of the arrival of the wagons, a circular was issued to all officials of the island urging them to hunt for and purchase horses suitable for the work, but after a canvass of the entire island it was found that they could not be had in sufficient number, and that the majority of those obtainable were not of the proper size to warrant this service buying them. The average purchase price of \$125 was also out of proportion to the actual value, and it was subsequently discovered that the high cost of feeding horses was a matter over which the service hesitated. As a last resort, therefore, it was decided to make the ox the standard draft animal of the service. Although slower of movement, there was the advantage of the decreased cost of upkeep and of less chance to lose animals through glanders, which exists in Porto Rico to an unusual degree. Beside, a pair of oxen may be purchased for the price of one small horse. In some of the towns, however, of larger size and unusually long streets, as, for example, Arecibo, Mayaguez, and Guayama, horses were provided, and for San Juan and Ponce mules were imported from the United States. The service has purchased up to the present time 132 mules, 40 horses, and 202 oxen. Of garbage carts of different sizes, 115 have been purchased, in addition to 21 sprinkling wagons and 10 odorless excavators.

The purchase of oxen for the removal of garbage does not, however, solve the question entirely. There are many towns having only one pair of oxen, and the ox is

notoriously undependable. If, as often occurs, one of the oxen happens to fall sick, removal of garbage in that town practically ceases, because every cent is being used to the fullest capacity of the budget in each town, and if oxen are hired to take the place of those incapacitated for any reason there is no fund from which to pay the bill. More oxen to each town can not be purchased for the reason that only enough funds are appropriated to feed the animals as actually exist at present in each town. All towns are now provided with the means mentioned above to remove garbage. During the dry season in Porto Rico the towns whose streets are not sprinkled are affected by an insupportable amount of dust, and every town in the island, therefore, should be provided with a street sprinkler, and draft animals and "peones" to operate it. At the present time the only towns provided with them are: Aguadilla, Arecibo, Arroyo, Coamo, Guayama, Juana Diaz, Mayaguez, Ponce, San Juan, and Guayanilla. The odorless excavators have been a distinct help in keeping cesspools and latrines empty in many of the towns, and there should be more of them. The 10 purchased by the service were stationed as follows: Aguadilla, 1; Arecibo, 1; Fajardo, 1; Guayama, 1; Humacao, 1; Mayaguez, 1; Ponce, 2; and San Juan, 2.

From these stations the excavators have been sent from town to town to clean cesspools and latrines. In two or three stations the incomes received for cleaning cesspools, etc., have more than paid for the excavator stationed there. Since the beginning of the epidemic of bubonic plague in the island the service has taken advantage of the opportunity to clean every town in a very thorough manner, and it remains to be seen whether, with the rather inefficient means to do so, they will be kept in the same condition in the future.

EXTERMINATION OF MOSQUITOES.

The service of sanitation was unable to do any actual work in the extinction of mosquitoes until September 18, 1911, as nothing could legally be accomplished until a proper regulation to control the work was promulgated. Maj. R. E. Noble was detailed by the War Department to organize the service for the extinction of mosquitoes in Porto Rico, and although he and his assistant, Mr. E. W. Mitchell, arrived here from the Canal Zone as early as August 3, 1911, through one delay and another on the part of the insular board of health, the regulations were not published until September 18. During this interim, however, Dr. Noble and his assistant took this opportunity of making a complete and comprehensive survey of San Juan and its environments, noting at the time all the natural advantages for drainage as well as the topographical disadvantages with respect to permanent ponds, swamps, etc., which would subsequently have to be oiled regularly and constitute a constant expense, provided a method of draining them could not ultimately be found.

In anticipation, and in order to begin the work immediately after the regulations were approved by the executive council, Dr. Noble had chosen his inspectors and taught them the work relating to the classification, habitat, and manner of eradicating the larvæ of the different families of mosquitoes.

When the regulations were formally approved, the city of San Juan, including Puerta de Tierra, Santurce, and Condado, were divided into seven districts, in each of which an inspector was placed with instructions to make a careful and minute canvass of each house and the patio thereof, taking into account and reporting daily each container in which breeding existed. The breeding places which could be removed or destroyed without loss to the tenants of the houses were eliminated on the spot. Wherever containers were found such as cisterns, barrels, etc., a written notice was handed the tenants of the premises by the inspector on forms furnished the latter, giving them a period of 20 days to render all barrels and cisterns on their premises mosquito proof, a record being made of the date, address of tenant, description of the container to be mosquito proofed, etc. In this way a complete file was obtained of each and every container existing in San Juan and its environments, after which it was easy enough to systematically set to work to eradicate them one by one. If upon reinspection the tenant had not shown any inclination to comply, the work was done by the service of sanitation and charged to the owner, as provided for in section 29 of law 68. It was observed early in the preliminary survey that in most of the barrios lying on the outskirts of San Juan and suburbs, the people kept their supply of water in barrels. This condition promised to be a great source of mosquito breeding, and in order to anticipate rendering the barrels mosquito proof a force of carpenters had been employed a sufficient length of time ahead to make enough tops for them. A sufficient number of butternut faucets had also been requisitioned for from the United States in order that when the tops were nailed on the barrels the water could be drawn from them. Barrels obviously unfit for mosquito proofing were destroyed immediately. Cisterns were mosquito proofed just as easily, but with more expense and labor. All

open cisterns were hermetically sealed with cement, and if the water was used pumps were placed in them. It was found necessary early in the beginning of the work to drain many of the low-lying seepage areas and many ponds, and for this purpose, beside the force of peons kept constantly at work, prisoners were obtained from the penitentiary to dig ditches. Those areas which could not be drained were systematically and regularly oiled, inspected, and reinspected.

It took several months of unremitting toil before there was any marked reduction of mosquitoes in San Juan, but when that condition was reached, and people began to sleep without mosquito bars in neighborhoods where it was difficult to live at all, Dr. Noble and the assistant director of sanitation carried the idea of mosquito eradication to all parts of the island, teaching the officials of sanitation in the different municipalities the manner of killing larvæ and urging them to do so.

It is to be regretted that in subsequent trips of inspection it was discovered that in most of the towns the mosquito work had been relegated to a condition of secondary importance. The present chief of the division for the extermination of mosquitoes has endeavored to impress the fact upon the officials of sanitation wherever he has visited that to the contrary it is of very great importance. It is very well known to those who have worked among the larvæ of mosquitoes in the island that the mosquito which transmits "yellow fever" is one of the most common here, and that malaria exists in all parts of the island. The above facts should certainly be sufficient to indicate the importance of the work. It is not meant to intimate that the officials have done nothing at all toward the extinction of the mosquito, because as a matter of fact most of them have done something, but if it is expected to control the propagation of this pest, the work must never cease. They can in no case ever be entirely eradicated, but by unremitting toil their breeding may be controlled. In most of the towns there is a very good reason why no more work has been done, especially since the beginning of the new fiscal year. In the fiscal year 1911-12 an extra peon was allowed each official for mosquito work alone, but in the beginning of this fiscal year the personnel was cut down to the actual number of men allowed by the budget, which in the majority of towns is hardly sufficient for the sanitary work alone.

Officials of sanitation in all the towns of the island have been provided with mosquito oil and most of them with barrel tops, but it is thought that during the epidemic of plague much of the mosquito oil was expended in sprinkling floors and walls as an insecticide, and considering the fact that only the small sum of \$1,500 was appropriated in the budget of the year 1912-13 for the purchase of mosquito material for the whole island, it would seem as if the division for the extinction of mosquitoes will be lacking in funds for this purpose very early in the year.

The regulations compiled by the insular board of health and approved by the executive council on September 18, 1911, through some oversight possibly, imposed the expense of installing drainage ditches upon the service of sanitation. This was obviously unjust, and the proposal for amending that clause in the regulations is now before the insular board, making it the duty of the owner, whether private, municipal, or insular, to drain all seepage areas and ponds existing within the confines of their property, and afterwards to keep the drainage ditches clean. Had this not been provided for the sum of \$3,288 allowed in the budget of this year for labor would have been depleted very soon. As it is, there will be no more than enough to do the work under the provision of section 31 of the act to reorganize the service of sanitation, approved March 14, 1912. During the epidemic of bubonic plague the work of the division for the extinction of mosquitoes was necessarily disorganized, the plague work being more urgent and important than the mosquito work, and the employees of the latter having been trained as inspectors were transferred from the mosquito division to the plague work. It may be stated, however, that so far as the mosquito work is concerned the existence of plague in San Juan was no misfortune to the island, because in an effort to eliminate rat-breeding places the result at the same time in many cases was effectually to rid the houses of mosquito breeding.

Beginning in the latter part of July, however, the regular work in this division was resumed, temporary employees having been appointed to take the places of the regular inspectors, who, upon the eradication of the plague, will return to their work in the mosquito division.

The mosquito situation as it exists in San Juan at the present time has reached its normal status, and from daily reports and personal observation, San Juan is comparatively free of mosquitoes. There has been a recent invasion of Santurce and Condado by a very vicious form of mosquito complained of bitterly by the residents of these districts. This mosquito, the *Culex perturbans*, while harmless so far as the transmission of disease is concerned, is peculiarly obnoxious on account of the immense numbers present and its voraciousness. It breeds on the edges of the bay in innumerable small depressions, originally containing salty water, but subsequently diluted to such an

extent with rain water as to allow the breeding of larvæ. These small pools are of such great number that it is impossible to consider draining them. This condition can only be met and eliminated in one way, and that is by filling in. To do this would be a work which, while very expensive, would result in far more of a gain than a loss. For example, if this were done, the bay would be dredged so that vessels could dock along any part of the bay front; the property would be enhanced in value more than I care to say; and, as a minor matter, the propagation of the class of mosquito mentioned above would cease. The filling in could be done by hydraulic dredges in a comparatively short time and may be done either by contract or by administration, the latter method in my opinion being preferable. As a tentative proposition, if the latter scheme was adopted, two hydraulic dredges could be purchased at a cost not to exceed \$30,000 each, which in reclaiming property, not only in San Juan but elsewhere in the island, would pay for themselves in a very short time.

Respectfully,

W. R. WATSON,
Assistant Director of Sanitation.

The DIRECTOR OF SANITATION,
San Juan, P. R.

[Translation.]

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF SANITATION.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF SANITATION,
Ponce, P. R., August 29, 1912.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report on the work done during the year, as per your letter dated August 22, 1912.

As it would make too long a report if I should go into details of the conditions of each town, I shall give a general account of those towns in my own district when the work of sanitation was begun.

A short time after I was appointed inspector of the southern district I made a visit of inspection to the towns therein, in order to organize the work, appoint the personnel, make a detailed inspection of the sanitary conditions of each place, and to make a report thereof and on the best means of improving them.

I may say that the sanitation in these towns was a fiction, and that there was everything to be done. In Cayey I found commercial houses, the latrines of which, in a fearful condition, were surrounded by provisions of all kinds; and in Ponce, warehouses with stable in bad condition at one end of them, and these also containing provisions destined for sale to the public. Hotels and cafés were in a state of utter neglect in all towns of the island, municipal jails, etc., were in such a state of filth that I have no words with which to describe them.

As may well be understood, in order to correct this state of affairs, without sanitary regulations to uphold us, as the superior board of health did not trouble itself to draw up many, the health officers had a difficult task before them.

Much has been done, however, due more than anything else to the efforts of the health officers backed by your moral support. Much was done even before the actual existing law went into effect on April 1, to remove public nuisances, but since that time, and acting under the regulations approved by the Executive Council, we have been able to do a great deal, although not as much as we would have liked, owing to many drawbacks. However, aqueducts are being built in Guanica, Yauco, and Peñuelas, and in other towns there is talk of building, as in Guayanilla, Santa Isabel, Arroyo. In many towns the municipalities have improved the slaughterhouses, butcher shops, and meat markets, and in other towns new ones have been built, as in Las Marias, Maricao Sabán Grande, Barranquitas. New hospitals have been built in Guayama, Arroyo, and Lajas, and in almost all the towns, with the exception of Patillas and Maunabo, the authorities are doing everything to further the work of sanitation. Almost all bakeries, shops, milk depots, and other places where articles of food are sold have been much improved, filters have been put in, and everything made fly proof, etc. In hotels, cafés, and restaurants the actual sanitary condition has much improved, and many barber shops are now equipped with apparatus for disinfecting their instruments, and nearly all are kept clean.

I am sure that gradually people will see the necessity of hygienic living and will be only too glad to comply with the regulations, not because of fear of the consequences for not complying with them, but from a personal wish to do so. And it will not be long before all the towns of the island will, wherever possible, be provided with aqueducts and sewerage systems. Ponce, Mayaguez, Yauco, Aibonito, and Cayey, of my district, are already thinking seriously of sewerage systems.

I desire to call special attention to one matter of great importance in all the towns of my district which is a source of extreme danger to public health, and that is to the question of latrines, the majority of which are in a deplorable condition.

There are so many poor people in all the different localities that it is impossible to compel them to build latrines under the conditions laid down by the regulations governing them. In two towns only, Maricao and Adjuntas, have proper cesspools been built, and I therefore lay great stress upon this fact for your consideration. Another matter also of great importance demanding attention is that of the milk to which, I have noticed, in many towns, neither the public nor the venders, and in some cases not even the employees of this service, pay much heed.

I have forwarded for your consideration, and for your indorsement to the board of health, if you see fit, a project for amending the regulation governing the sale of milk, which, if approved, will, I am sure, greatly diminish the number of deaths among children from gastro-intestinal affections.

With reference to infectious diseases, I may mention only the outbreaks of typhoid fever which have taken place in Yauco and Peñuelas and lately in a barrio in Cayey, while in Ponce and Mayaguez a few isolated cases have occurred. The measures adopted have been so efficacious that in Yauco the disease disappeared almost at once. In Peñuelas, despite the fact that there existed nearly 100 cases, the measures directed by you and faithfully carried out by your subordinates, have stopped the epidemic.

Two anemia stations were established in my district, one in Rio Pietro, in Yauco, which covers Lares, Maricao, Yauco, and Adjuntas, and another in barrio Mameyes, comprising Jayuya, Ciales, Barros, and Utuado. Both are giving good results.

During the year all the towns in my district have been visited, and in some cases as required, several times, as for instance, Peñuelas, 10 times; Juana Diaz, 11 times; Guayama, 8 times; Yauco, 6 times; Rio Pietro, twice; Cidra, twice; and Comerio, twice.

One hundred and twenty visits of inspection were made to the different localities.

In response to your orders I made an extra visit of general inspection to all the towns of the island, beginning on November 7 and ending on November 27, resting one day in San Juan. During the 19 days devoted to inspection I visited 66 towns and spent \$128.70.

During my spare time in Ponce I drew up a "Guia sanitaria," which was printed by your orders for use by the health officers.

When the bubonic plague broke out in San Juan at the end of June, I was made special inspector by your order and worked in the central office. I was afterwards sent to Carolina and Rio Piedras and later to Mayaguez, making a tour of inspection of all houses and buildings with a view to recommending reforms to make them rat proof.

Respectfully,

PEDRO MALARET,
Inspector of Sanitation.

The DIRECTOR OF SANITATION,
San Juan, P. R.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL INSPECTOR.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF HEALTH,
Hatillo, P. R., August 29, 1912.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report of the work carried on by this office during the fiscal year 1912.

In accordance with the sanitation law and the orders received from your office, it is my duty to inspect the sanitary service of this district and to give an account of the results thereof. I commenced my work of inspection, making a tour of the towns of the district to study the organization of the sanitary service and to become acquainted with its needs. These, as well as those deficiencies of the law found in its establishment, were the object of my partial reports to that department. During my visits I found it convenient to call on the public establishments, taking detailed notes of all the defects observed therein, reporting them to your office and to the respective health officers. These were slowly corrected and prevented, making the sanitary conditions of the towns in my district continually better.

In subsequent trips I made it my duty to observe and take note of all other defects, especially those in the cleaning of the streets and yards, as well as the condition of latrines, which, as you can understand, was an important part in the betterment of the public health.

Having made a special study, prior to the approval of the sanitation law, of the mosquito and its relation with the proflaxis of "paludism," it became a pleasure for me to start the campaign against this insect, which I believe has been a continuous calamity to the inhabitants of the island. Toa Alta was the first town in which the health officer gave special time to the destruction of larvæ, emptying water barrels, draining ponds, and recommending the oiling of other breeding places, and it

is a pleasure for me so to report. Corozal, Manati, Hatillo, Arecibo, and other towns then received my special attention in this line of work, which has been continued since the approval of the regulations providing for the extinction of mosquitoes.

At present the decrease of this insect is very marked and it gives pleasure to observe the great number of cisterns, barrels, receptacles, etc., which have been made mosquito proof. This has been the result of a hard, continuous fight, and much of the work has been done in accordance with section 29 of the sanitation law.

There is a great deal of this work yet to be done but I am confident that the public, appreciating the advantages gained and the responsibility of those who do not comply with the orders issued, will no doubt within a short time derive greater benefits from this campaign. In regard to transmissible diseases we have had no one to regret during the fiscal year within this district. Work on the uncinariasis has been continued with great activity and with the best of results.

To close the report I respectfully call your attention to certain work necessary for the betterment of the sanitary condition within my district, among them being the study and construction of aqueducts and sewers for some of the towns, such as Bayamon and Aguadilla, cities which on account of their size and the progressive development of their inhabitants should have these improvements and the prevention of an inadequate water supply to such towns as Isabela and Quebradillas as happens frequently.

Yours, very respectfully,

A. RUIZ SOLER,
Medical Inspector.

The DIRECTOR OF SANITATION,
San Juan, P. R.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY ENGINEER.

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY ENGINEER,
San Juan, P. R., August 28, 1912.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report as to work done during the past year under the division of sanitary engineering.

The undersigned was appointed sanitary engineer in February, 1912, and arrived in San Juan on February 15; previous to which date little work had been done in this division.

All plans for plumbing, latrines, cesspools, water works, sewers, etc., for the entire island, are sent to this office for approval.

Permits are issued and returned with the plans, and in many cases changes are suggested and in other cases where necessary, copies of standard plans are sent to be used in case of the ones presented.

Standard plans have been prepared for stables, dairies, latrines of several kinds, leaching cesspools, septic tanks, meat shops and milk shops. Plans for other structures are in preparation, with the object of giving definite suggestions when required, for all cases which are of frequent occurrence.

Surveys and maps have been made of the towns of Camuy, Hatillo, and Aibonito for the purpose of making an estimate as to the cost of both sewers and waterworks in the first two mentioned and for sewers in the other town.

Several visits have been made to Mayaguez and to Arecibo for consultation with the municipal authorities as to sewer and water questions and to the towns of Gurabo, Juncos, and Corozal.

Much time has been occupied in the duties incident to the insular board of health (of which the writer is a member) in the preparation of plumbing and other sanitary regulations. Considerable work has been done in connection with an examination of the water supply of San Juan, and also as to the disposal of waste from sugar centrals.

In common with other divisions of the service, there has been a great increase in the demand on this office due to the appearance of the bubonic plague. Various plans and regulations have been prepared for ratproofing buildings and all plans for buildings over 500 square feet in area are now sent to this office for approval and permits.

Reports have been prepared as to various methods of garbage disposal in San Juan and also as to the drainage of several swamps in Santurce.

During the year 786 plumbing permits have been issued for the following number of fixtures: Baths, 458; water closets, 766; sinks, 647; other fixtures, 309; total, 2,180.

The following additional permits have been issued during the six months ending June 30; previous to which time the record is not complete: Latrines, etc., 347; meat shops, bakeries, etc., 31; stables, 56; slaughterhouses, 23; total, 457.

Respectfully submitted.

F. W. DALRYMPLE,
Sanitary Engineer.

The DIRECTOR OF SANITATION,
San Juan, P. R.

[Translation.]

REPORT OF THE INSULAR BOARD OF HEALTH.

OFFICE OF THE INSULAR BOARD OF HEALTH,
San Juan, P. R., September 1, 1912.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report of insular board of health for the period from April 1, 1912, to the end of the fiscal year.

The report of the previous insular board of health has been published in the Official Gazette.

The following sanitary regulations have been discussed by the board: As to the use of drinking cups in public places, tenement houses, plumbing, the transportation of corpses, cemeteries, inhumations, exhumations and cremations, and for ratproofing buildings. Rules and regulations governing the sanitary conditions to be observed in the urbanization of lands in Porto Rico and provisional regulations governing the use of the public laundry at Sal si Puedes as well as amendments made to those governing mosquito extermination and concerning garbage.

The executive council has approved the regulations governing the use of drinking cups in public places, tenement houses, and for ratproofing buildings in the island, and the amendments to the garbage regulations.

The amendments to the regulations governing mosquito extermination are pending the appointment of the conference committee, in accordance with the provisions of the sanitary law. The other regulations have been sent to the executive council through the director of sanitation.

In addition to those mentioned, the following have been presented to the insular board for discussion: General regulations governing sanitary conditions of buildings and its dependencies, and regulating constructions in towns, governing garbage, to avoid the contamination of food stuffs by flies, and governing chimneys and the coal to be used.

Respectfully,

JOSÉ LUGO VIÑA, *Secretary.*The DIRECTOR OF SANITATION,
San Juan, P. R.

[Translation.]

REPORT OF CHIEF, BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.

OFFICE OF CHIEF, BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS,
San Juan, P. R., August 31, 1912.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a "summary of the vital statistics of Porto Rico," corresponding to the fiscal year 1912.

The examination and comparison of these figures as compared with those for the previous fiscal year results as follows:

From July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912, 39,874 births were registered in Porto Rico and adjacent islands, an increase of 34.69 per 1,000 in the population of the islands, which was estimated at the end of said year to be 1,149,396 souls. This result has been obtained by adding to the population of Porto Rico as per the census of 1910, twice the average of the annual increase of the population from 1899 to 1910, which was 31,384.

Therefore the average of births of this year shows a slight increase over that of last year. This will also be noticed in the authorized figures, inasmuch as 2,182 more births than the previous year have been registered; and comparing the births and deaths occurring in the present year, it appears that an increase of 12,267 souls over the population of Porto Rico had taken place.

The register of marriages shows 17,732 persons as having contracted marriage, which is at a rate of 14.13 per 1,000 of the total estimated population of the island. Twenty-four marriages more than the previous year were registered.

Taking the authorized figure of 27,697 deaths and a mortality rate of 24.02 per 1,000 of the estimated population of Porto Rico, an increase of 1,025 deaths over that of the last fiscal year is shown; but this is well compensated for by the excess of births during the previous year and also explains the increase of the population of the island.

The short time given to make a report does not permit including herein the general statistics containing all details and circumstances, but these will be published at the proper time in the official bulletin of the sanitation service. The monthly statistics are already being published in the bulletin.

I also inclose herewith a report of the deaths, showing the nationality of the deceased and the number of foreigners who died in Porto Rico during the last fiscal year.

It may be stated that the organization of this bureau was begun in April last, as before that date it was attached to the insular board of health, and the work was performed under a plan which did not give the results expected, but better results are expected next year. The work is done not only with the blank forms, books, and proper and sufficient material, but at the same time a general file is kept in bound volumes, with their corresponding indexes, and their utility will be better judged in the future than at the present time.

All the work of this bureau corresponds to the principles of the science of demography and to those practiced by civilized countries in similar bureaus.

Respectfully,

The DIRECTOR OF SANITATION,

San Juan, P. R.

ANGEL PANIAGUA,
Chief Bureau of Vital Statistics.

The following table shows by months during the fiscal year 1911-12 the number of births and their color, sex, and civil status:

Months.	Race.		Sex.		Civil status.		Total.
	White.	Col- ored.	Male.	Female.	Legiti- mate.	Illegiti- mate.	
1911.							
July.....	2,394	688	1,553	1,529	2,117	965	3,082
August.....	2,811	917	1,903	1,825	2,615	1,113	3,728
September.....	2,550	747	1,712	1,585	2,300	997	3,297
October.....	2,465	695	1,579	1,581	2,190	970	3,160
November.....	2,299	732	1,545	1,486	2,106	925	3,031
December.....	2,290	649	1,468	1,471	2,007	932	2,939
1912.							
January.....	2,449	726	1,609	1,566	2,200	975	3,175
February.....	2,456	804	1,741	1,519	2,213	1,047	3,260
March.....	2,660	895	1,834	1,721	2,402	1,153	3,555
April.....	2,465	846	1,690	1,621	2,183	1,128	3,311
May.....	2,879	907	1,978	1,808	2,567	1,219	3,786
June.....	2,718	832	1,854	1,696	2,438	1,112	3,550
Total.....	30,436	9,438	20,466	19,408	27,338	12,536	39,874

The following table shows by months during the fiscal year 1911-12 the number of marriages and the nationality, ages, and previous civil status of the contracting parties:

Months.	Nationality.				Age.						Previous civil status.						Total.
	Natives.		For- eign- ers.		Minors of 20 years.		20 to 30 years.		Older than 30 years.		Single.		Wid- ower or widow.		Di- vorced.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1911.																	
July.....	823	837	20	6	35	272	639	492	169	79	761	817	74	23	8	3	1,686
August.....	804	814	16	6	43	312	612	429	165	79	741	797	68	22	11	1	1,640
September.....	670	677	13	6	25	241	501	387	157	55	587	656	81	22	15	5	1,366
October.....	616	625	16	7	33	218	469	366	130	48	568	618	55	11	9	3	1,264
November....	529	545	21	5	25	221	423	285	102	44	498	532	48	17	4	1	1,100
December....	692	700	20	12	39	256	540	405	133	51	645	692	56	14	11	6	1,424
1912.																	
January.....	729	736	15	8	28	241	554	430	162	73	664	720	64	23	16	1	1,488
February.....	731	735	12	8	36	279	570	416	137	48	668	720	59	20	16	3	1,486
March.....	684	698	17	3	38	264	508	371	155	66	628	683	56	17	17	1	1,402
April.....	809	821	20	8	41	229	610	456	178	74	745	800	66	26	18	3	1,658
May.....	790	803	21	8	43	279	595	456	173	76	742	780	64	29	5	2	1,622
June.....	771	785	27	13	38	253	603	474	157	71	732	772	55	24	11	2	1,596
Total..	8,648	8,776	218	90	424	3,135	6,624	4,967	1,818	764	7,979	8,587	746	248	141	31	17,732

The following table shows the number of deaths by months during the fiscal year 1911-12, and the color and sex of the deceased:

Months.	Color.		Sex.		Total.
	White.	Colored.	Male.	Female.	
1911.					
July.....	1,906	803	1,344	1,365	2,709
August.....	1,768	709	1,216	1,261	2,477
September.....	1,549	644	1,077	1,116	2,193
October.....	1,606	637	1,121	1,122	2,243
November.....	1,562	653	1,110	1,105	2,215
December.....	1,740	754	1,191	1,303	2,494
1912.					
January.....	1,785	788	1,311	1,262	2,573
February.....	1,585	661	1,161	1,085	2,246
March.....	1,453	664	1,071	1,046	2,117
April.....	1,354	656	1,013	997	2,010
May.....	1,459	650	1,105	1,004	2,109
June.....	1,584	637	1,149	1,072	2,221
Total.....	19,351	8,256	13,869	13,738	27,607

The following table shows by months during the fiscal year 1911-12 the nationality of the deceased:

Months.	Porto Rico.	Spain.	United States.	France.	Corsica (France).	Italy.	Portugal.	England.	Ireland.	Germany.	Austria.	Syria.	China.	Intertropical Africa.	Santo Domingo.	Cuba.	Danish West Indies.	English West Indies.	French West Indies.	Venezuela.	Other foreign countries.	Unknown.	Total.
1911.																							
July.....	2,677	14	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	1	5	1	..	2	3	2,709
August.....	2,449	16	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	1	2,477
September.....	2,163	13	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	..	1	1	1	2,193
October.....	2,221	10	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	1,243
November.....	2,196	8	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	2	2,215
December.....	2,469	11	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	3	1	1	..	..	1	2,494
1912.																							
January.....	2,536	17	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	2	1	1	4	1	1	4	2,573
February.....	2,209	14	3	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	3	1	2	2	1	2,246
March.....	2,089	12	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	4	2,117
April.....	1,982	12	3	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	2	..	..	1	2	2,010
May.....	2,086	11	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	1	2	2,109
June.....	2,184	16	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	5	2	1	2	..	2	2,221
Total.....	27,261	154	21	9	7	10	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	15	3	11	32	19	9	8	11	26	27,607

The following table shows by months during the fiscal year 1911-12 the causes of death:

Months.	Classification by diseases.														
	I. General diseases.	II. Diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense.	III. Diseases of the circulatory system.	IV. Diseases of the respiratory system.	V. Diseases of the digestive system.	VI. Nonvenereal diseases of the genito-urinary system and annexa.	VII. Puerperal state.	VIII. Diseases of the skin of the cellular tissue.	IX. Diseases of the bones and of the organs of locomotion.	X. Malformations.	XI. Diseases of early infancy.	XII. Old age.	XIII. Affections produced by external causes.	XIV. Ill-defined diseases.	Total.
1911.															
July.....	809	88	84	311	745	102	37	5	3	1	246	110	44	124	2,709
August.....	708	97	95	308	673	86	34	4	1	3	222	100	40	106	2,477
September.....	637	96	85	294	571	97	32	4	1	1	179	58	43	96	2,193
October.....	638	106	104	241	578	73	32	5	4	3	238	84	46	91	2,243
November.....	657	100	101	302	545	75	37	3	2	1	200	83	30	79	2,215
December.....	608	130	95	365	628	95	39	3	1	1	226	107	36	88	2,494
1912.															
January.....	678	113	119	425	606	102	52	5	3	5	224	124	27	90	2,573
February.....	581	97	97	351	529	98	39	8	1		227	117	50	61	2,246
March.....	576	87	94	293	487	84	56	4		3	252	99	50	62	2,117
April.....	466	100	84	283	502	80	44	12	1	1	221	89	51	76	2,010
May.....	597	90	104	257	577	82	43	7		4	231	97	60	60	2,109
June.....	540	89	103	293	612	82	37	7	1	6	230	113	41	67	2,221
Total.....	7,447	1,193	1,165	3,723	7,053	1,056	472	67	17	29	2,696	1,181	508	1,000	27,607

[Translation.]

REPORT OF THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

The inspectors, in compliance with a plan to be determined in the future, will take no samples except when in accordance with said plan. A systematically conducted campaign, in which the inspectors will not expend their time and money in taking samples of foods in good condition but in getting those of food improper for human consumption will shortly show the benefit of the plan to be inaugurated which will inure not only to the benefit of the public but also of the honest dealer who is compelled to compete with those who do not comply with the law. This plan consists of an examination of the labels and an analysis of one selected article until all the different marks on the importations thereof into the island have been duly inspected, the Government being informed upon the completion of the investigation.

Bimonthly or quarterly reports should be published informing the public here as well as elsewhere of the work being done and the results obtained, which I am sure will be of use to those interested.

INSULAR FAIR.

At the insular fair last December, an exhibition of foodstuffs was made in connection with the general exhibition of the service of sanitation. For this purpose a pamphlet was published on the "Adulteration of Food and Counterfeiting of Labels" and distributed free, and in this way the public was taught how to test their foodstuffs without any extra apparatus.

We never had a better opportunity than this to get the public interested in the meaning of the pure food and drugs law, and to show it how to test its foodstuffs and to help the service of sanitation in making the dealers comply with the law, whereby not only were they protected from using adulterated foods but also from those who adulterate food or counterfeit labels.

FEDERAL PURE FOODS LAW.

In November, 1911, we received from the Department of Agriculture at Washington, through the director of sanitation, a letter appointing the director of this labo-

ratory chemist of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, said appointment effective December 1, 1911.

During the year I have distributed among inspectors and health officers of the island, circulars and instructions received from the Department of Agriculture and translated into Spanish concerning the collection of samples, and the duties of the inspectors until after the court had decided the matter.

We have also translated and published from time to time in the Official Gazette, the Sanitary Bulletin, and in some of the daily papers an extract of the "Decisions of the Inspection of Foods" as published by the board of food inspection, created by the law of June 30, 1906.

The director of sanitation and the director of the laboratory have had frequent interviews with the members of the Stock Exchange of San Juan, where matters of importance in regard to the law have been discussed. In these interviews we have explained to the members all the details which are of importance in connection with the best products of this market.

The fact that the most severe law has no effect on the milk adulterators is clearly shown. During the fiscal years 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1909, 1910, and 1912 the adulteration of milk was held down to the following percentages: 20.7, 23.8, 25.8, 28.7, 23.4, 21.3, and 26.6. During the fiscal years 1907 and 1911 the figures went up to 37.0 and 50.5 per cent, respectively.

EGGS.

The egg inspector, under the direction of the health officer of San Juan, has destroyed in the city alone, during the fiscal year, 129,023 eggs unfit for human use, which being sold at 8 for a quarter represents a loss of \$4,031.97.

[Translation.]

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF THE BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY,
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,
San Juan, P. R., September 1, 1912.

SIR: I have the honor to hand you this statement of the work done by our bacteriological laboratory during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

We have done a considerable amount of work. Two thousand five hundred and sixty-eight analyses give a higher percentage than other laboratories better equipped than ours, and if we take into consideration the fact that of these 119 have been of milk and 14 of water, both of which are of great importance, the work of this laboratory will be more apparent.

Nevertheless there are great defects to be corrected, as follows:

1. The bacteriological analyses of the different samples of water show that most of it considered drinkable and used for public consumption is contaminated by animal excreta and contains pathogenic bacteria and principally bacillus *Coli commune*. Some of it has been the cause of typhoid fever epidemics, such as in Peñuelas. In my opinion it is of urgent necessity to establish a division in this laboratory for the exclusive purpose of making bacteriological analyses of water, with the view of making bacteriological analysis of all the waters used for human consumption on the island.

It is my duty to inform you that owing to the difficulties in the transportation of samples, it will not be possible to make an exact analysis except in cases where the water arrives in the laboratory within the 12 hours after having been taken. The Technological Laboratory of Massachusetts does not take samples of water after 10 hours from its collection.

As this would not be possible in some cases and as, if the bacteriological analyses of the waters is carried on in accordance with my recommendations, the service will have a great amount of work during the first two years of its establishment in finding the microbiography of the waters of Porto Rico, I think that the most convenient method would be to establish a division in this laboratory, with sufficient material and apparatus to carry to places where water is to be examined and to be at all times ready to make analyses of water at the place the sample is taken.

This of course would require the service of an assistant bacteriologist and a helper, exclusively for this work.

2. The bacteriological analyses of the 14 samples of milk of San Juan show that all the milk that is consumed in the city, except that of the University Farm Dairy, contains an astonishing number of microbes, in many cases twenty times greater than that accepted by laboratories for milk of good quality.

In my opinion this is a matter of great hygienic importnace, since some milks that we find with a chemical composition superior to normal are nevertheless bacteriologically unfit for consumption.

Therefore I beg to suggest that the milk inspectors, working in harmony with this laboratory, submit samples of all the milk consumed in the city. This is a work of great importance and responsibility, but I think it can be done by the personnel actually in the laboratory.

3. We frequently find that preventive vaccine virus for typhoid fever, rabies, bubonic plague, smallpox, etc., is spoiled on account of the time kept in store, and as it is ordered from laboratories outside of the island which do not exchange it for new virus, the Government loses the amount invested, or if it is used no results are obtained.

I desire to suggest the advisability of establishing a division to take charge of the making of vaccine virus.

This would increase the technical personnel of the laboratory by, at least, one bacteriologist in charge of this division and one assistant and the securing of the necessary apparatus and laboratory.

4. It is also necessary to establish a division for the purpose of investigating all problems connected with our special pathology.

Very respectfully,

Dr. GONZALEZ MARTINEZ,
Director of the Laboratory.

The DIRECTOR OF SANITATION,
San Juan, P. R.

Report of the Biological Laboratory—Work done during fiscal year 1911-12.

1911.

	July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.		
	Positive.	Negative.	Total.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Human blood:																		
Typhoid	88	38	133	59	30	91	37	31	70	34	12	49	40	16	60	50	23	78
Widal reaction	7			2				2		3			4			5		
Widal doubtful																		
Paratyphoid B.																		
Malaria.		8	8	7	15	22	4	14	18	4	12	16	8	11	19	3	9	12
Fluorids.													2	4	6	2	9	11
Syphilis.																		
Wasserman	1	2	3	8	9	17	17	3	20	4	6	10	1	4	5	2	3	5
Porges.																		
Shuman.																		
Cancer (Egbert reaction)																		
Bacillus pestis investigation.																		
Bacteriological analysis.																		
Microscopical section.																		
Clinicronical diffuse count.									2						4			2
White globules count.																		
Red globules count.																		
Hemoglobin desiccation.																10		10
Bovine cattle blood:																		
Anthrax.																		
Bacteriological (swine).																		
Texas fever.																		
Urine:																		
Chemico-microscopical analysis.																		
Chemical analysis.	11			9					11	11		11			9			15
Microscopical analysis.	3								2			2			3			
Diazo-reaction analysis.	7								3			10			6			7
Experimental Koch bacillus.																		
Exudate and secretions (Sputum):																		
Tuberculosis																		
Microscopical examination.	6	12	18	9	11	20	12	9	21	11	13	24	9	15	24	7	7	14
Inosopical examination.																		
Albumin (Roger reaction).	1	1	2		1	1	5	2	7	1	2	3	1		1		2	2
Pneumococcus.								1	1									
Bacillus pestis.																		
Other bacteria.														1	1			

[illegible]

Report of the Biological Laboratory—Work done during fiscal year 1911-12—Continued.
1911—Continued.

	July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.		
	Positive.	Negative.	Total.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Experimental, tuberculosis.....																		
Experimental, glanders.....																		
Experimental, plague.....																		
Rats and mice, plague.....																		
Cultures, plague.....																		
Corn, plague.....																		
Flea, plague.....																		
Leprosy, clinical.....																		
Antiphoid vaccine.....																		
Trachoma.....		1																1
Pathological slices.....																		6
Total positive results obtained.....	104			93	89	182	89	84	173	68	53	121	77	59	136	95	81	176
Total negative results obtained.....		65																
Total work done during each month.....		65	200		89	204		84	196		53	148		59	165			226
Total samples not accepted.....			2			7			11			3			6			9

Report of the Biological Laboratory—Work done during fiscal year 1911-12.

1912.

	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.			Grand total.		
	Positive.	Negative.	Total.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.	Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.
Human blood:																					
Typhoid—																					
Widal reaction.....	29	27	57	18	22	40	19	10	33	34	32	72	25	24	56	19	31	51	452	286	50
Widal, doubtful.....	1			8			4		2	6				7		1					
Paratyphoid B.....																					
Malaria.....	1	2	3	3	12	15	2	6	8	2	9	11	1	6	7		14	14	35	118	2
Filariasis.....					4	4	1		1	2	2						2	2	5	22	
Syphilis—		1	1																		
Wasserman.....							9	6	15	3	3	6	4	4	9	2	2	4	51	42	1
Porges.....														2	2						
Shurman.....														3	3						
Cancer (Egberd reaction).....														1	1						
Bacillus pestis investigation.....																					
Bacteriological analysis.....																					
Microscopical search.....																					
Citrochemical diffuse count.....						4						2									
White globules count.....												3									
Red globules count.....												1									
Hemoglobin dosification.....						1			1			2									
Bovine cattle blood:																					
Anthrax.....	3	3																		3	
Bacteriological (swine).....						1															
Texas fever.....															1						
Urine:																					
Chemico-microscopical analysis.....			13			23			14			14			10			10			
Chemical analysis.....					1	1															
Microscopical analysis.....			11		7	3			3						4						
Diazo-reaction analysis.....																		1			
Experimental Koch bacillus.....																			2		
Exudate and secretions (sputum):					1	1														1	
Tuberculosis—																					
Microscopical examination.....	11	14	25	8	18	26	9	10	19	5	14	19	5	10	15	2	5	7	94	138	
Inoscopical examination.....																					
Albumin (Roger reaction).....	1		1	2		2	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	2	1	15	
Pneumococcus.....																					
Bacillus pestis.....																					
Other bacteria.....	2		2				3		3	1		1				2	1	2	1	1	

[illegible]

RECAPITULATION.

Total positive.....	919
Total negative.....	1,173
Total investigations made.....	2,568
Total samples not accepted.....	69

DR. GONZALEZ MARTINEZ,
Director of the Biological Laboratory.

[Translation.]

REPORT OF CHIEF, BUREAU OF TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASES.

OFFICE OF CHIEF, BUREAU OF TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASES,
San Juan, P. R., August 31, 1912.

SIR: It would be a difficult task to give you all the details of the labors performed by this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

This office, which in the future will be a very important branch of the service by reason of the nature of its duties in respect to the general sanitation of the island, now has charge of the prevention of transmissible diseases, and especially of anemia, and the work of general disinfection.

The principal diseases that have occurred during the year are typhoid fever, malaria, and whooping cough, which have been epidemic in some towns more than in others, and it has generally been impossible to determine any special conditions or causes that would contribute to or bring about these epidemics in such towns more than in others.

Typhoid fever scourged San Juan during July, August, and September, and decreased gradually from 42 cases in July to between 4 and 6 about the end of the year. Corozal, Yauco, and Mayaguez also had epidemics of typhoid fever.

In a barrio of Manati an epidemic of typhoid fever occurred, and it became necessary to establish a temporary hospital there, the efficient services of which resulted in stamping it out. The result of these cases showed that the sanitary treatment of the sick is a great assistance to pharmacological medicine, and that the isolation of patients, in preventing the pathologic excreta from becoming a breeding place for infectious germs is effective in preventing the spread of disease.

Our experience with these cases has taught us some valuable lessons, and I especially recommend that in the towns of the island, and particularly those where typhoid fever exists, no manure of any kind be allowed to accumulate; that all latrines be made fly proof, and where this is not possible, that the municipalities be required to provide sanitary latrines at such points in the most densely populated districts as may be deemed advisable.

Our statistics show that malarial poisoning has been very severely felt in the towns of Guayama, Fajardo, and other towns on the south side of the island. Even where no specimens were sent to the laboratory, the clinical observations were sufficient to warrant the conclusion that there were great numbers of infectious mosquitoes, and this resulted in a persistent fight by the service against these insects until the situation improved.

It is worthy of note that the number of cases of malaria reported in San Juan has been very small, and at the same time it is publicly noticed that the residents of San Juan have not been troubled with the presence of mosquitoes since the fight for their extinction was commenced.

It is undoubtedly due to the campaign of vaccination all over the island that varioloid and smallpox have almost disappeared, there having been only 17 cases of the latter and 235 of the former in the whole island. This service is well established and will be persistently followed up until these diseases have been entirely eradicated, and practically speaking this has already been accomplished, since in the great majority of cases, or about 95 per cent of the cases that have come under our observation, the disease manifested itself in a very mild form, only one death having occurred from this cause in Aibonito, one in Santa Isabel, and one in Patillas.

There have been only two cases of scarletina—one in Manati and one in Ponce.

Diphtheria has been noticeably scarce during the year, only 84 cases having been reported to this office, with 20 deaths from this cause, and we are forced to the conclusion that all the cases have not been reported to us, since the scientific means of combating this disease are such that 23 per cent of deaths is very excessive. In the city of Ponce 14 cases of diphtheria were reported, and an investigation in the schools by the health officer of that city with a view to determining the carriers of the bacillus was entirely negative in result.

Whooping cough has occurred in different points in the island, and especially in the western district, in San German, where 134 cases were reported, appeared the largest number. Our statistics show 119 deaths from this cause. It will be observed that these figures do not give a true showing, the same conditions existing with respect to this disease as with pulmonary tuberculosis, which will be taken up later.

Epidemic parotiditis contributed 173 cases to the list of contagious diseases reported in the whole island, 93 of which occurred in the western district, and 90 of these at Aguadilla. This disease broke out in the district jail at Guayama and was the cause of important sanitation work done there, to the extent that the jail was emptied of its prisoners so that the service of sanitation in conjunction with the office of the director

of prisons could combine their efforts toward the extinction of the disease, which was accomplished not only in that institution, but in the city of Guayama as well.

A great deal should be said about the white plague, but we are unable to give this subject the consideration that it deserves because of the haste required in preparing this report. Thirteen hundred and ninety-nine cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were reported, and 1,678 deaths from this cause were registered, so that it will readily be seen that only a small portion of the cases of tuberculosis are reported to this office, and that this disease has reached a point where it is endured by the sufferers and their families and regarded as a necessary evil, a physician being called only in the most extreme cases. It is no exaggeration to affirm that 80 per cent of the sufferers from tuberculosis, if attended at all by a physician, are not treated regularly, and this is undoubtedly the reason for the extreme unreliability of the statistical figures.

In the special hospital for lepers we have 20 men and 10 women.

The treatment and prevention of anemia was started during this fiscal year. This work had been completely paralyzed in July, 1911, but was again started in September by establishing stations in places where they were most urgently needed, and at the end of the fiscal year we had 43 stations, where 26,861 patients had been attended. Twenty-four per cent were cured, leaving 61 per cent under treatment. But I must say that 13 per cent went to stations requesting treatment and did not return. The death rate was very low, as it reached only 0.123 per cent.

Toward the end of the year, following your instructions, I requested the directors of stations to report the number of patients with cataracts, and 74 were reported.

As it is my desire to make this report as brief as possible, I will not make special mention of the bubonic-plague epidemic discovered in San Juan during June last. This plague attracted the attention of all the people and was a problem for sanitary authorities during that month, but a few weeks after the first cases appeared the epidemic was under control. The letters and reports which this office has submitted to you will be of interest when you take up this important matter.

In an additional report which I intend to prepare I will try to show that over 80 per cent of the deaths in the island from all kinds of diseases, and 20 per cent of those who die from transmissible diseases, have not been seen by any doctor. It is poor practice to make a doctor certify the death of any person for the purpose of burial simply on the statement of neighbors or persons who knew nothing about the disease.

I am of the opinion that the sanitation service will have to establish two kinds of death certificates; one, regular, where the doctor has attended the deceased and fully knows the cause of death; and the other, to be issued by the doctor on the information received from the relatives; this in order to comply with the requirements of the law.

Vaccination has been very extensive all over the island, not only with the smallpox vaccine virus, but also with antityphoid emulsions, antidyphtheritic serum, anti-estretococic serum, antiestafilococic serum, and lastly with the antipesti virus.

Disinfections have been made regularly and completely in San Juan, and I hope that the same results will be obtained throughout the island where we may have necessity of installing disinfecting stations.

Respectfully,

DR. GOMEZ BRISO, *Chief, Bureau of Transmissible Diseases.*

THE DIRECTOR OF SANITATION,
San Juan, P. R.

General disinfections during fiscal year 1911-12.

Typhoid fever.....	159
Tuberculosis (pulmonary).....	264
Varioloid.....	13
Smallpox.....	5
Diphtheria.....	18
Measles.....	2
Syphilis.....	1
Malaria.....	4
Parotiditis.....	10
Dysentery.....	3
Tetanus.....	4
Leprosy.....	1
Plague.....	20
Glanders.....	3
Pyemia.....	1
Whooping cough.....	5
Exhumations.....	12
Miscellaneous.....	39
Total.....	564

Partial disinfections during fiscal year 1911-12.

Typhoid fever.....	1, 814
Tuberculosis.....	878
Parotiditis.....	18
Varioloid.....	100
Diphtheria.....	152
Measles.....	22
Dysentery.....	24
Total.....	<u>2, 998</u>

Disinfections of the public schools.

General:		Partial:	
In January.....	19	In January.....	589
In April.....	<u>1</u>	In April.....	<u>532</u>
	20		<u>1, 121</u>

Number and character of the cases of transmissible disease (by towns) occurring in Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1911-12.

Town.	Ty-phoid fever.	Small-pox.	Vario-lold.	Scarla-tina.	Diph-theria.	Bu-bonic plague.	Dysen-tery, epi-demic.	Menin-gitis, cerebro-spinal.	Whoop-ing cough.	Paroti-ditis, epi-demic.	Palt-dism.	Tuber-culosis.	Glan-ders.	Lep-rosy.	Syph-ilis, cuta-neous.
Arecibo	6		3				1	1			163	55			1
Camuy		1									22	7			
Harillo									1						
Quebradillas												3			
Lares	18		19		2						3	20			
Utado	3		9		2		5		11		3	4			1
Jayuya	27	1	6		1				2		4	3			3
Manati	19		1	1							4	2			
Barceloneta			1								5	18			1
Ciales	1				1				1			8			1
Morovis	23						2		2		29	20			1
Vega Baja	18							1		1	6	8			3
Vega Alta	7		5									1			
Dorado															
Toa Baja	1								5			3			
Corozal	71		1		1				24	2		3			
Toa Alta	5											5			
Bayamon	10		44		1							2			2
Naranjito												12			1
Ponce	19			1	11							79		1	3
Guayanilla	4								11	1	43	1			
Penuelas	7								1		4	11			
Adjuntas									133		3	35			
Juana Diaz	4														
Coamo	10		14		3		2		7		20	12			
Santa Isabel	2								7	1	21	11			
Barranquitas	3										34	5			1
Barros	5							1			1	9			
Comerio	6								1			6			
Cayey	7		1									1			
Albionito	6		1					2			4	51			
Cidra	5								1		2	13			
Guayama	49		38						15		847	62			1
Arroyo	3		1									3			
Salinas	11		3												
San Juan	172	2	21		19		4		8	3	149	27			24
Rio Piedras	4	1	36		1					25	28	271		7	
Carolina	5											6			
Trujillo Alto											1				
Caguas	28	2	3					2	8			2			2
Aguas Buenas	1		3		11						6	82	1		
San Lorenzo												6			

Number and character of the cases of transmissible disease (by towns) occurring in Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1911-12—Continued.

Town.	Ty- phoid fever.	Small- pox.	Vario- loid.	Scarla- tina.	Diph- theria.	Bu- bonic plague.	Dysen- tery, epi- demic.	Menin- gitis, cerebro- spinal.	Whoop- ing cough.	Paroti- ditis, epi- demic.	Palu- dism.	Tuber- culosis.	Glan- ders.	Lep- tosp- y.	Syph- ilis, cuta- neous.
Rio Grande.....	4				1				5		10	4			
Loiza.....	17				1				27		244	21			
Pajardo.....	18				3				3	4	471	10			
Naguabo.....	14	2			2				17		3	12			
Humacao.....	5	1			1						3	8			
Vieques.....							2				2	1			
Culebra.....	7				1						12	49			2
Yabucoa.....												3			
Maunabo.....		1										2			
Patillas.....															
Juncos.....	14				2							11			2
Gurabo.....	20						1					15			1
Las Piedras.....															
Mayaguez.....	74	2	2		13		6	2	27		11	134		1	2
Anasco.....	31	1					20	4	11		18	47			
Rincon.....									1		4	3			
Aguada.....	2	1						1			9	8			
Aguadilla.....	33		1						33	90	20	70			3
Isabela.....	6	1	8								1	8			
San Sebastian.....			7						134			19			1
Moca.....	5								32			7			
Maricao.....	7								3	1		3			
Las Marias.....			1							1	2	2			
Cabo Rojo.....	20		1						2			3			
Lajas.....	3														
Yauco.....	93				3			2	64		53	54			
San German.....	5									1	1	2			
Sabana Grande.....	11				1							3			
Total.....	950	17	235	2	84	23	43	15	607	173	2,516	1,399	1	9	55

Grand total, 6,129.

The following table shows the number of deaths from transmissible diseases in all towns of the island during the fiscal year 1911-12:

Towns.	Typhoid fever.	Smallpox.	Varicoid.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Bubonic plague.	Dysentery epidemic.	Meningitis cerebro-spinal.	Whooping cough.	Parotiditis.	Paludism.	Tuberculosis.	Glanders.	Leprosy.	Cutaneous syphilis.
Arecibo.....	6						2	2			41	63			1
Camuy.....							1	8	1		17	10			
Hatillo.....							1		2		14	5			
Quebradillas.....								6			6	3			1
Lares.....	2										3	25			
Utua.....	2						7		15		8	17			
Jayuya.....	3				1		7	3	17		2	15			5
Manatí.....	3			1	1			3	4		2	53			
Barceloneta.....								3			41	12			
Ciales.....									4			17			
Morovis.....	4										6	6			1
Vega Baja.....	4										5	29			
Vega Alta.....	3										6	5			
Toa Baja.....	3										18	23			
Corozal.....	5										7	16			
Toa Alta.....	1								4		3	8			
Bayamon.....	7								6		36	72			3
Naranjito.....															
Ponce.....	4				1		4		2		70	191			1
Guayanilla.....	2							2			5	7			
Penuelas.....	1						9	1	3		4	17			
Adjuntas.....												4			
Juana Díaz.....	1				1		1		8		105	21			
Coamo.....	1								3		16	14			
Santa Isabel.....	1	1						1			41	8			
Barranquitas.....	2								3		11	13			
Barros.....	3								2		1	9			
Comerio.....	1							7	4		5	15			
Cayey.....	3										1	25			
Aibonito.....	5		1					1	1		3	23			1
Cidra.....	2								3			4			
Guayama.....	12								2		87	41			1
Arroyo.....	3					1		1			31	20			
Salinas.....	8									1	25	18			1
San Juan.....	25				2	10	2	10		1	14	229			3
Rio Piedras.....	1								1			20			
Carolina.....	1					1						7			
Caguas.....	12				7			6	15		50	92	2		4
Aguas Buenas.....															
Rio Grande.....	2							6	4		18	3			
Pajardo.....	6				1		4	1	2		11	20			
Loiza.....						1					7	1			
San Lorenzo.....												2			
Naguabo.....	3										25	15			
Humacao.....	4							2	2		5	5			
Vieques.....	2										8	3			
Culebra.....															
Yabucoa.....											20	35			
Mtananbo.....											31	8			
Patillas.....	1	1							6		14				
Juncos.....	3							3			17	16			1
Gurabo.....	2								1		2	22			
Las Piedras.....															
Mayaguez.....	17				2		1	1	14		32	141			2
Anasco.....	9				1		21	3	1		3	36			1
Rincon.....	1								3		3	6			
Aguada.....											1	1			
Aguadilla.....	8								8		4	75			
San Sebastian.....	3								7		2	18			
Maricao.....															
Las Marias.....											4	2			
Cabo Rojo.....	16				1		1				19	40			
Lajas.....	2							9			3	4			1
San German.....	2								6			9			
Sabana Grande.....	2										26	18			
Yauco.....	17				2			2	4		40	46			
Total.....	131	2	1	1	20	13	60	81	159	2	979	1,678	2	0	27

The total number of new cases of uncinariasis in the 43 stations working during the fiscal year were 26,861, classified as follows:

	Number.	Percent- age.		Number.	Percent- age.
Race:			Age—Continued:		
White.....	22,896	85.24	From 20 to 39 years.....	10,081	37.530
Colored.....	3,965	14.76	From 40 to 59 years.....	3,727	13.875
Sex:			More than 60 years.....	565	2.103
Male.....	14,083	52.43	Clinical form:		
Female.....	12,778	47.57	Benign.....	4,321	16.086
Age:			Moderate.....	11,139	41.469
Less than 1 year.....	2	.007	Intense.....	10,151	37.790
From 1 to 9 years.....	3,068	11.421	Very intense.....	1,250	4.653
From 10 to 19 years.....	9,418	35.061			

Your attention is called to the fact that the number of cases of the form "very intense" during the last fiscal year gave a percentage of 5.65 and that the results obtained were:

	Number.	Percent- age.		Number.	Percent- age.
Cured.....	6,643	24.731	Left treatment.....	3,682	13.707
In treatment.....	16,473	61.330	Dead.....	63	.230

The following table shows the total number of persons attended at the 43 anemia stations, classified by color, sex, age, clinical form, and result of same during the fiscal year 1911-12:

	Total.		Total.
Color:		Clinical form:	
White.....	22,896	Benign.....	4,321
Black.....	3,965	Moderate.....	11,139
Sex:		Intense.....	10,151
Male.....	14,083	Very intense.....	1,250
Female.....	12,778	Result:	
Age:		Cured.....	6,643
Less than 1 year.....	2	Under treatment.....	16,473
From 1 to 9 years.....	3,068	Left treatment.....	3,682
From 10 to 19 years.....	9,418	Dead.....	63
From 20 to 39 years.....	10,081	Cataract.....	74
From 40 to 59 years.....	3,727	Total.....	26,861
Over 60 years.....	565		

REPORT OF CHIEF, DIVISION OF RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS.

OFFICE OF CHIEF,
DIVISION OF RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS,
San Juan, P. R., August 28, 1912.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith statement of expenditures on account of the sanitation service and of the receipts for work performed, including charges noncollectible or pending, during the fiscal year 1911-12, as follows:

Digest of expenditures, fiscal year 1911-12.

From "Sanitation service of Porto Rico, fiscal year 1911-12, indefinite":

For sanitation service, exclusively—

Automobiles.....	\$3,055.80
Construction of buildings.....	8,915.83
Cables and telegrams.....	266.70
Chemicals and disinfectants.....	13,576.22
Clothing, bedding, etc., quarantine hospital.....	66.00
Coaches.....	783.09

From "Sanitation service of Porto Rico, fiscal year 1911-12, indefinite"—Continued.

For sanitation service, exclusively—Continued.

Feed and care of animals.....	\$6, 747. 40
Forage.....	9, 440. 00
Freight and cartage.....	5, 851. 59
Furniture and fixtures.....	10, 256. 38
Harness.....	1, 364. 97
Hire of carts and oxen.....	9, 958. 18
Labor.....	115, 733. 61
Laboratory apparatus.....	357. 50
Lights and water.....	1, 293. 45
Live stock.....	44, 289. 32
Miscellaneous supplies and expenses.....	29, 589. 31
New laboratories.....	7, 227. 51
Postage.....	1, 719. 99
Rent.....	7, 232. 40
Repairs, harness and wagons.....	1, 563. 61
Salaries.....	272, 601. 99
Stationery.....	7, 211. 20
Subsistence.....	1, 443. 99
Telephones.....	772. 24
Tools.....	1, 361. 87
Travel expenses.....	9, 895. 01
Wagons, all kinds.....	22, 387. 01

Total for sanitation service, exclusively.....

\$594, 962. 17

For "Control and suppression of epidemics":

Salaries.....	813. 80
Chemicals and disinfectants.....	1, 962. 17
Labor.....	6, 573. 01
Subsistence.....	7. 43
Miscellaneous supplies and expenses.....	1, 595. 12
Cables and telegrams.....	175. 49
Travel expenses.....	311. 94
Harness.....	173. 00
Live stock.....	3, 755. 00
Hire boats, lighters, and trucks.....	2, 648. 50
Wagons, all kinds.....	986. 00
Hire of carts and oxen.....	1, 337. 53
Killing and burial of animals.....	229. 96
Buildings, quarantine hospital.....	270. 27
Disinfectors' and patients' clothing.....	524. 97
Lights and water.....	2. 20
Camp Loubriel, buildings.....	1, 663. 24
Camp Borda, buildings.....	2, 220. 69
Telephones.....	10
Furniture, fixtures, and tools.....	612. 12

Total for control and suppression of epidemics.....

25, 871. 54

For interior department, drain at stop 6.....

128. 91

For second insular fair.....

821. 53

From "Improvements for the leper colony" (no fiscal year):

Launch and launch supplies.....	1, 173. 69
Buildings.....	1, 461. 76

Total.....

2, 635. 45

From "Contingent expenses, leper colony, fiscal year 1911-12":

Salaries.....	3, 397. 56
Subsistence.....	4, 712. 29
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	3, 099. 33
Travel expenses.....	71. 75

Total.....

11, 280. 93

From "Emergency fund for control and suppression of epidemics" (no fiscal year):

For provisional hospital at Rio Arriba—

Salaries.....	\$261. 00
Chemicals and disinfectants.....	119. 43
Labor.....	51. 00
Rents.....	42. 00
Miscellaneous expenses and supplies.....	88. 14
Subsistence.....	389. 41
Travel expenses.....	9. 00
Freight and cartage.....	2. 00

Total.....		\$961. 98
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For bubonic plague—

Salaries.....	616. 12
Chemicals and disinfectants.....	5. 00
Labor.....	1, 444. 73
Postage.....	100. 00
Cables and telegrams.....	1. 19
Travel expenses.....	61. 30
Hire of carts and oxen.....	35. 99
Burial of animals.....	22. 50
Disinfectors' clothing.....	80. 50

Total.....		2, 367. 33
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Grand total.....	639, 029. 84	639, 029. 84
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RECAPITULATION.

From "Sanitation service of Porto Rico, fiscal year 1911-12, indefinite:"

For sanitation service.....	\$594, 962. 17
For control and suppression of epidemics.....	25, 871. 54
For interior department.....	128. 91
For second insular fair.....	821. 53

\$621, 784. 15

From "Improvements for the leper colony" (no fiscal year)..... 2, 635. 45

From "Contingent expenses, leper colony, fiscal year 1911-12"..... 11, 280. 93

From "Emergency fund for control and suppression of epidemics" (no fiscal year):

For provisional hospital, Rio Arriba.....	961. 98
For bubonic plague, entire island.....	2, 367. 33

3, 329. 31

Total.....		639, 029. 84
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RECEIPTS.

For work performed under section 29, act 68, 1911, and section 31, act 68, 1912, Laws of Porto Rico:

Amount collected and deposited.....	\$2, 799. 05
Amount collected and pending deposit.....	494. 25

\$3, 293. 30

Noncollectible..... 228. 19

Pending, not determined, but considered noncollectible..... 380. 00

3, 901. 49

Respectfully submitted.

F. D. McCOWN,
Chief Division of Records and Accounts.

The DIRECTOR OF SANITATION,
San Juan, P. R.

APPENDIX II.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF PORTO RICO.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
San Juan, P. R., August 15, 1912.

SIR: The office of the secretary of Porto Rico has performed an increased amount of work during the past year. Several of the administrative measures introduced during the last session of the legislative assembly originated and many were drafted in that office. The unusual amount of legislation enacted during the regular and special sessions of 1912 threw upon the secretary's office much additional work in the form of compilation, printing, and distribution of the laws. The 104 acts and resolutions enacted were printed in both the Spanish and English languages and made ready for distribution, as required by law, within 60 days after the close of the legislature, despite the fact that most of the laws were passed during the last week of the session.

A complete compilation of all the statutes of Porto Rico, including the laws of the session of 1911, with annotations and references, is now in print and an exhaustive index is nearly completed. When published these compilations will make all the existing legislation, both insular and Federal, in force with respect to Porto Rico, available for reference in convenient and authentic form.

The work of classifying and indexing the archives of the Spanish administration, the custody and care of which was imposed upon the Government of Porto Rico by the treaty of Paris, is progressing steadily. The original undertaking involved the handling of some 400,000 documents that had been thrown together in boxes and bundles. Up to date over 15,000 cases have been segregated, classified, and alphabetically indexed on cards in accordance with subjects in such manner as to make their location a matter of a few moments. All of the records so far classified pertain to the office of the Spanish governor general and contain, therefore, many documents of importance and value to the Government.

The importance of this work has, it is believed, never been fully appreciated. Aside from the fact that the terms of the treaty of Paris imposed upon the Government of Porto Rico the moral obligation to compile and care for these records, constituting as they do the authentic basis of the history of the government and development of Porto Rico, their value, which even now is inestimable, will continue so to increase with years that their protection is little less than a sacred duty of the present to the future generations. Up to recently these archives had been more or less neglected and abandoned to the ravages of time. A little over two years ago the secretary of Porto Rico succeeded in securing a small appropriation with which to begin their classification. The amount afforded him is far from adequate for the purpose, the appropriation being barely sufficient to cover the expense of storing the majority of the documents in a place secure from moisture and destructive insects and to begin the work of classification. The importance of the work warrants the establishment of a well-organized bureau of archives, with a personnel competent to push the work of collection and classification to rapid completion, so as to make every document accessible for reference, in order that we will not be obliged, as so often happens, to inform inquirers who are confident of the existence somewhere among these many thousands of papers of this or that document of value that it can not be located.

The Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico in 1911 appropriated \$5,000 to cover the expense of bringing back to this island a number of Porto Ricans who some time ago went to Mexico to establish a colony and owing to unsettled conditions in that country found themselves in destitute circumstances, whereupon they through friends appealed to the governor of Porto Rico for relief.

An employee of the office of the secretary of Porto Rico was sent to Mexico to arrange for their return. He found them in a rather wild and inaccessible section of the State of Tabasco, where they had attempted to colonize and develop a tract of land. The combination of circumstances, including the state of warfare then existing, had ren-

dered it impossible for them to accomplish their purpose. There were in this one colony about 150 persons; 58 of them took advantage of the opportunity to return to Porto Rico. The others, who saw a possibility of an improvement in their situation, decided to remain. Through the courtesy and valuable assistance of the State Department and the American consular representatives in Mexico and special rates and accommodations offered by steamship lines the expedition was successful. The total expense involved was \$2,467.47, leaving a balance from the \$5,000 allotted of \$2,532.53, which balance was later made available by the legislature for use in bringing other needy Porto Ricans back to their own country.

So great was the demand for the Register of Porto Rico of 1910 that the original edition of 2,000 copies was duplicated and 4,000 copies altogether were mailed to addresses in all parts of the United States and other places, care having been exercised to send them to those persons who it was believed would make the best use of them. Many requests have been received for more copies since the supply was exhausted and the volume out of print, and therefore a new edition, with current data brought up to the end of July 1, 1912, has just been completed and is now partially printed.

The work of examining corporation papers has been increased and made more complicated by the new corporation legislation authorizing the registration of social and charitable organizations and extending the privileges of the corporation law to domestic banks and insurance companies. During the year 37 domestic associations and 3 foreign associations were registered under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to incorporate associations not for pecuniary profit," approved March 9, 1911. Twelve foreign and 40 domestic corporations organized for pecuniary purposes were also registered. In accordance with the provisions of the political code documents concerning 50 United States patents and trade-marks and 44 domestic trade-marks were carefully examined and registered.

The following fees were collected for recording documents in the office of the secretary of Porto Rico, and deposited in the treasury:

Filing and registration fees upon corporation papers.....	\$3, 226. 10
Registration of domestic trade-marks.	571. 05
Passports.....	141. 00
Miscellaneous, including authentication of signatures, certification of documents, and registration of United States patents and trade-marks.....	484. 40
Total.....	4, 422. 55

Receipts from the sales of law books and of the Official Gazette aggregated \$1,394.

The publication of the Official Gazette in Spanish and in English, bimonthly, has continued up to date. Indexes for each volume have recently been completed and printed, making the information concerning the various lines of governmental activity so accessible that for purposes of reference the publication is of much value and in great demand among Government officials, lawyers, and others interested in governmental affairs.

The relations of the office of the secretary of Porto Rico with the various municipal administrations during the past year have been most pleasant. Up to the time that the municipal law of 1906 was passed the office of the secretary of Porto Rico had a close supervision over municipal affairs, approving all ordinances and exercising a controlling influence in many municipal activities. The arrangement was, as might be expected, distasteful to members of these various local administrations, who felt that they should be allowed more freedom and independence of action. This they received in the municipal law of 1906, and, in view of previous experience and wishing to defend to the fullest extent their newly acquired independence, a strong inclination to resent any action on the part of the secretary's office or of the central government that appeared to be an attempt at intervention developed. It is pleasing to know, however, that this defensive and suspicious attitude has almost entirely disappeared. The municipal officials have apparently come to realize that a spirit of harmony and good understanding between central and local governments is conducive to the best results to all concerned. Confidence in the good will of the central government is rapidly gaining ground. It is a gratifying fact that an official responsible for the conduct of municipal affairs is now more inclined than ever before to consult with all municipal governments, they feel that they can secure through that office suggestions and information based upon the treatment of similar situations in other municipalities. It results in a beneficial uniformity in local ordinances and regulations and in the treatment of other matters and enables them to have an advantage of the experience of all that is most beneficial.

A good illustration of the benefits of this mutual consideration of matters of local interest and interchange of opinions is seen in the treatment of the fresh-meat business. No one matter had been the subject of so much difficulty and dissatisfaction. There was no uniformity in the treatment of the situation, or standard of prices, in the various municipalities. Often the residents were at the mercy of a local monopoly, or the municipal government itself, to relieve the situation, undertook the sale of meat at a financial loss to the local treasury. A comparison of notes and an exchange of opinions, through the office of the secretary of Porto Rico, resulted in the adoption of a uniform plan that appeared to solve the difficulty. It was by mutual consent tentatively placed into operation in various municipalities. The legislature of 1911 passed an act formally authorizing its trial for one year, and its success resulted in its being made permanent by the legislature of 1912. The treatment of this and many other matters of local interest by municipal authorities during recent years has satisfactorily demonstrated the fixed desire and ability on their part to direct the local governments in the conscientious and intelligent manner that the best interests of the members of the respective governments demand. In fact, the comparative freedom of these local governments from graft and from the control of private interests, so common in other countries, is commendable.

The transfer of certain buildings on the naval station in San Juan to the insular government placed the bureau of supplies, printing and transportation in possession of excellent, well lighted, and commodious quarters for its use. The acquisition of the new building was opportune, for the bureau had already outgrown the building it formerly occupied, and the change in location was completed in ample time to enable the bureau to meet an unanticipated increase in the volume of its transactions. The business of the bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, was represented by a turnover of \$198,364.67, while its transactions during the fiscal year just ending were more than quadrupled and reached in value \$884,608.66. The value of supplies and materials purchased for the use of the various branches of the government was \$716,945.73. Of this, \$111,431.84 represents heavy machinery and material for the irrigation service, the purchase of which in the United States was compulsory. This left \$605,513.89 worth of business open for competition between local and mainland dealers, of which \$362,805.62 went to the merchants of the island. The value of the output of the printing plant reached \$54,047.07, as against \$39,048.05. The increased amount of work necessitated the purchase of an additional cylinder press as well as other small pieces of machinery. The government garage furnished 92,162 kilometers of automobile transportation, as against 79,822 kilometers during the previous year.

The work and accounts of the bureau of supplies, printing and transportation have been brought completely up to date during the past year. Its intelligent management has enabled it to pay all its obligations, to pay all operating expenses, to purchase new machinery and equipment, to cover the expense of moving to its present quarters, and finally, to reduce the surcharge on purchases from 10 to 7½ per cent.

Three times during the fiscal year the governor of Porto Rico has been out of the island, and, in accordance with the provisions of the organic act, during his absence the duties of that office were performed by the secretary of Porto Rico. The governor left August 2 and returned August 17, 1911; he left December 20, 1911, and returned January 4, 1912; and again left on May 1, 1912, returning August 23, 1912, each time having been required to go to Washington on official business of the island. On his last trip, however, he remained in the United States to enjoy the first leave of absence since his term of office began in the fall of 1909. During each absence of the Governor, and while a great deal of the time of the undersigned was demanded by the duties of the chief executive, the bulk of the responsibility for the current work of the office of the secretary of Porto Rico was assumed and carried on in a most satisfactory and able manner by Mr. Ramón Siaca Pacheco, assistant secretary of Porto Rico. It would be difficult for me adequately to express my appreciation of the loyalty and interest that has without exception been displayed by the employees of my department in the performance of their duties, and especially am I grateful to the members of other departments of the Government, the executive council, to municipal officials, as well as to many persons in private life who have given me the helpful benefit of their hearty cooperation, assistance, and advice at times when I have been called upon to assume the duties of the chief executive during the absence of the governor.

Statements setting forth the names and number of corporations registered in the office of the secretary of Porto Rico during the year are submitted herewith.

Respectfully submitted.

M. DREW CARREL,
Secretary of Porto Rico.

THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

STATEMENT No. 1.—*Foreign corporations registered in the office of the Secretary of Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1911-12.*

Name.	Location.	Agent.	Address.	Principal purposes.	Paid-in capital.	Total authorized capital stock.
The Sherman Porto Rican Fruit Co.	Sherman, N. Y.	P. C. Adams.	Barceloneta.	Fruits.	\$7,040.00	\$16,000.00
La Aldea Fruit Co.	Poonville, N. Y.	F. B. McLaughlin.	Manatí.	.....	5,000.00	30,000.00
Blue & Gold Orchards.	Pugusta, Me.	Lawrence Davis.	Vega Alta.	Fruits and vegetables.	9,400.00	25,000.00
Atlas Transfer Co.	New York City.	Charles R. Manes.	San Juan.	Automobile transportation.	15,000.00	50,000.00
Fajardo Warden & Co.	Detroit, Mich.	Andrés Guillermand.	Mayaguez.	General merchandise.	3,000.00	100,000.00
The Huerteman & Cramer Co.	New York City.	E. S. Payne.	San Juan.	Machinery.	164,000.00	200,000.00
The Karl E. Swiggett Clothing Co.	.....	Karl E. Swiggett.	.....	Clothing, etc.	500.00	500.00
The Diamond Rubber Co. of New York.	Greenwich, Conn.	Sherman F. Bristol.	.....	Rubber.	10,000.00	10,000.00
The Porto Rico Motor Co.	Boston, Mass.	E. S. Payne.	.....	Motor vehicles.	3,000.00	150,000.00
The Palo Seco Fruit Co.	.....	B. E. Stevenson.	.....	Fruits.	30,000.00	300,000.00
The Plantation Co.	.....	F. Sola.	Caguas.	Tobacco.	4,000.00	500,000.00
The P. J. Carlin Construction Co.	New York City.	Daniel P. Oaksmith.	San Juan.	General construction.	100,000.00	100,000.00
Total.					352,940.00	1,431,500.00

STATEMENT No. 2.—*Domestic corporations registered in the office of the Secretary of Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1911-12.*

Name.	Location.	Principal purposes.	Paid-in capital.	Total authorized capital stock.
The Central Auto Co.	San Juan.	Automobile transportation.	\$19,000.00	\$40,000.00
Compañía Azucarera de la Carolina.	.....	Sugar.	25,000.00	1,000,000.00
Central Corsica.	Rincon.	.....	407,000.00	1,000,000.00
Jayuya Development Co.	Ponce.	.....	4,000.00	150,000.00
Guajataca Agricultural Co.	Lares.	Agricultural.	26,000.00	100,000.00
Finlay, Aymouth & Lee (Inc.)	San Juan.	.....	300,000.00	500,000.00
Sociedad Artístico Teatral.	.....	Theatrical productions.	1,200.00	25,000.00
Vannina Distilling Co.	do.	Distilling.	4,000.00	100,000.00
The Mayaguez Drug Co.	Mayaguez.	Drugs, etc.	40,000.00	50,000.00
Cidra Sugar Co.	Caguas.	Ice.	2,700.00	25,000.00
The Porto Rico Mines Co.	San Juan.	Sugar.	25,000.00	350,000.00
Sociedad Teatro de Juncos.	do.	Mining.	3,000.00	250,000.00
Central Juanita (Inc.)	Juncos.	Amusements.	1,000.00	5,000.00
The Parkhurst Fruit Co.	Bayamon.	Sugar.	250,000.00	400,000.00
Solá e Hijo (Inc.)	do.	Fruits.	1,018.00	10,000.00
Jovero Land Co.	Caguas.	Agricultural.	2,200.00	150,000.00
	Ponce.	Agricultural and industrial.	1,200.00	100,000.00

Romaguera Pastillo Co.....	do.....	Mineral water.....	20,000.00	100,000.00
West Indies Fruit Co. (Ltd.).....	Cabo Rojo.....	Fruits.....	7,500.00	100,000.00
The Prescott & Mehrhof Co.....	Salinas.....	Agricultural.....	2,000.00	150,000.00
The Juncos Mascabado Co.....	Juncos.....	Sugar.....	1,200.00	25,000.00
Riera y Compañía (Inc.).....	Rio Piedras.....	Industrial.....	25,000.00	25,000.00
Compañía Azucarera de Caguas.....	San Juan.....	Sugar.....	5,000.00	500,000.00
The Bottling Material Co.....	do.....	Dealers in bottles.....	2,100.00	25,000.00
The Ponce Auto Transportation Co.....	San Juan.....	Automobile transportation.....	2,800.00	100,000.00
Compañía Azucarera de Rio Grande.....	Mayaguez.....	Sugar.....	5,000.00	500,000.00
Frank L. Cole Co. (Inc.).....	San German.....	Lighting.....	2,000.00	20,000.00
Compañía Eléctrica Industrial (Inc.).....	San Juan.....	Light and power.....	7,100.00	15,000.00
The New Orleans and Porto Rico Rice Co.....	Caguas.....	Rice.....	3,000.00	3,000.00
Insular Cigar Co.....	San Juan.....	Tobacco.....	1,000.00	100,000.00
González Padin Co. (Inc.).....	Arroyo.....	General merchandise.....	202,500.00	500,000.00
Tropical Perfume Co.....	Mayaguez.....	Perfumery.....	1,000.00	20,000.00
The Western Mineral Water Co.....	San Juan.....	Mineral water.....	3,500.00	100,000.00
Suburban Improvement Co.....	Aguadilla.....	Building construction.....	13,500.00	100,000.00
Sociedad Agrícola Plamicrodes.....	Rio Piedras.....	Agricultural and mercantile.....	3,500.00	50,000.00
The Combination Co.....	Caguas.....	Transportation.....	1,000.00	50,000.00
La Plata Tobacco Co.....	Mayaguez.....	Tobacco.....	25,000.00	50,000.00
Garage Mayaguez (Inc.).....	Barceloneta.....	Transportation.....	2,000.00	50,000.00
Morovis Coffee, Light & Power Co.....	San Juan.....	Coffee, light and power.....	1,000.00	15,000.00
San Juan Towing & Lighterage Co.....		Transportation.....	1,000.00	50,000.00
Total.....			1,450,018.00	6,903,000.00

APPENDIX III.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
San Juan, P. R., August 20, 1912.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912:

As my appointment was confirmed by the Senate on January 25, 1912, and, in consequence, as I have been in office only a few months of the period covered by this report, it will perhaps be easier this year than in following years to comply with the request to confine the report as closely as possible to essentials.

Before proceeding, however, with the financial statistics which must form the major part of this report, there are a few points which it seems advisable to touch upon.

First, a point which was touched upon very briefly in the last two annual reports of my immediate predecessor, which has been considered and discussed quite fully by the business people of the island and which was among the very first points brought to my attention as treasurer, namely, the policy of the department regarding the depositories for insular funds.

Something over \$2,000,000 of the proceeds of the sale of the \$3,000,000 irrigation bonds was deposited by my predecessor in banks outside of Porto Rico apparently for the reason that the local banks were not able to furnish security which he considered as desirable as that which the New York banks offered. Since the time when these deposits were made there have been frequent requests from the business people of the island that these funds be deposited in Porto Rico, and these requests have been renewed so frequently that it appears advisable to outline the present policy of the Treasury Department regarding such deposits.

The Government funds are theoretically and for the most part actually contributions from the various individuals and organizations doing business under the laws of Porto Rico, and are made for the purpose of meeting the expenses necessary in carrying out those laws and for purposes of public improvements, and as such are a trust fund of the most sacred form and should not be considered in any degree an essential part of the financial life of the island. The first requirement made upon the treasurer as their custodian should be that they be deposited where the greatest degree of security may be obtained, and the second requirement should be that they be deposited where they will draw the best rate of interest. At the same time, if as great security can be assured for their deposit in Porto Rico as elsewhere and the same rate of interest is offered, then by all means the funds should be deposited here, but under only two conditions, it seems to me, should any degree of either of these requirements be sacrificed. Those conditions are, first, in the case of an actual shortage of circulating medium in the island. It is believed by some that this condition does actually exist. It seems, however, hardly possible that such can be the case, because of the direct connection, through the local branches of foreign banks, with the leading money centers of the United States and Canada. On account of these connections it appears almost certain that the failure of any proposed borrower to obtain his desired loan must be because his proposition does not seem sufficiently attractive to the bankers rather than because the necessary amount of currency is not available. The other condition which might justify such sacrifice in a small degree is when some financial crisis threatens the island, due to unfounded and unwarranted suspicions as to the general financial condition of the island, which suspicion might unquestionably be allayed, in a large degree at least, by increased local deposits of the Government funds. Under those circumstances it might be justifiable, for the treasurer, to accept as collateral a somewhat wider range of securities than is ordinarily accepted for the deposit of Government funds; but the deposit of additional money in the local banks under either of those conditions should not be interpreted as an admission of the correctness of any theory that the business interests of Porto Rico are being deprived of their rightful privileges by the deposit of Government funds outside of the island, but rather on the theory that a certain degree of additional risk of present Govern-

ment funds might be justified for the sake of insuring the continuance of future Government funds in an undiminished degree.

One of the leading industries of the island, the sugar industry, is suffering temporarily from money stringency, and on that account and in accordance with the policy outlined above the decision was reached to announce that the Government was disposed to increase its deposits in local banks, accepting as collateral approved local securities (an announcement to this effect was made through the local press on July 9, 1912) the intention being, on the part of the Government, to accept some of the local sugar securities as part of the collateral for the deposits. It might be added that up to this date, August 20, 1912, no application has been made by any of the local bankers for additional deposits, and the announcement on the part of the Government seems to have had some effect in reassuring the people, who have heretofore financed these industries, and it appears probable that no application for an increase of the Government funds to any great extent at least, will be made.

It is perhaps not necessary to discuss here at any length the causes which have led up to the present embarrassment to the sugar industries. It seems probable, however, that a careful analysis would reveal as the fundamental cause an extravagant use if not an actual abuse of credit. Whatever the causes, the present experience will doubtless prove ultimately beneficial to the sugar growers, and it is fortunate indeed that the other leading industries of the island appear to be in a thoroughly healthy condition.

NEW LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Aside from the new laws affecting directly the various bureaus of the Treasury Department, and which will be referred to in the reports of the respective bureaus, there were passed during the last session of the legislature two laws, or rather one law and one joint resolution, of considerable importance to The People of Porto Rico in general, both of which have to do considerably with this department.

I refer, first, to the new insurance law obliging all insurance companies, engaging or continuing in the insurance business in Porto Rico, to deposit with the Treasury Department a minimum of \$50,000 worth of securities, but providing that at least \$10,000 worth shall be—

“in local public utility, banking, industrial, or agricultural securities in Porto Rico, or bonds of The People of Porto Rico, or bonds for which the good faith of the people of Porto Rico is pledged, such securities to be acceptable to the treasurer of Porto Rico—

and in lieu of the balance the Executive Council may accept—

“a certificate issued under the hand and official seal of the auditor, comptroller, or general fiscal officer of any State of the United States that such company has on deposit in such State for the benefit of all the policy holders of the corporation in the United States and Porto Rico the lawful amount of securities required by such State, and of the actual cash value of not less than \$200,000.”

This law, while not requiring the actual deposit of securities in a very large amount from any single company, does place in the Treasury Department deposits which will provide some additional security for the policy holders in the island, though it must be said, in fairness to the insurance companies, that past experience has not revealed any dangerous degree of inclination on the part of any insurance company to fail to meet its just obligations. This law provides also that all insurance companies doing an insurance business in Porto Rico whose total liabilities outstanding in the island exceed the value of the securities on deposit with the treasurer of Porto Rico shall, in case of contest with any of the insured, upon request of said claimant, make an additional deposit of money or marketable securities sufficient to cover such liability in full. It also makes various other provisions for the general protection of the policy holders in Porto Rico, among them that—

“The treasurer of Porto Rico may prescribe standard forms of policies and other insurance contracts and application blanks, and he shall have power to make all rules and regulations deemed necessary to properly carry out the provisions of this act, of section 354 of the political code, and such rules and regulations shall, when approved by the Executive Council, have the force of law.”

This last provision has apparently given some uneasiness to the various insurance companies interested, and consequently a circular was issued from the Treasury Department on May 10, 1912, stating in effect that, realizing that the question of forms of policy and other insurance contracts are questions considerably more far-

reaching in their effect than might appear on the surface, no changes in the forms which have been adopted and which are now in use by regular legitimate insurance companies would be made, in accordance with the authority of this section of the law, without very careful consideration, and that any such changes would be made as far as possible in accordance with the desires and approval of the insurance companies. Ostensibly, as a result of this law, nine companies have discontinued operations in the island. It appears, however, in reality, that some of these companies were on the point of withdrawing before this law was passed, though its passage has undoubtedly resulted in the withdrawal of at least six or seven companies.

The joint resolution referred to authorizes the appointment of a commission to study and draft a banking law to be presented at the next session of the legislature. This is of vital importance, for Porto Rico is at present without a clearly defined banking law, and with the rapidly increasing financial interests of the island it is very essential that all of the banks of the island should have a clear understanding as to just what they may be expected to do and not to do. One of the duties of the treasurer is the examination of the banks of Porto Rico. This work is carried on in one or the other of two ways. Some of the smaller banks are examined by men delegated to the work from the treasurer's office, while the larger banks are as a rule examined by the local representatives of a New York firm of certified accountants, the examination being made at the expense of the banks, and a copy of the examiner's report furnished to this office. A new banking law, which will doubtless provide some additional safeguards to the finances of the island, will tend to facilitate the work of these examinations.

It is pleasing to be able to report that the year ending June 30, 1912, has established a new high record of prosperity for The People of Porto Rico as measured by the receipts of revenues in the insular treasury. The table which follows compares the total receipts from the various sources for the past six years. My predecessor, in his report of last year, referred to his previous "pessimistic predictions as to the amount of customs receipts," and it is probable that if he were writing this report he would be disposed to repeat those predictions, for it seems quite certain now that the figures for the year 1911-12 will not be equaled by those for the year 1912-13. The agitation of a reduction of the tariff on sugar has doubtless been partly responsible for a decided tendency towards conservatism among the sugar growers of the island, and this tendency will naturally make itself felt throughout all business. In addition, the mild attack of bubonic plague which has visited the island within the past few months will have a detrimental effect for a part of the year, at least, upon the business interests. In spite of these conditions, however, the ultimate effect of both will probably be beneficial than injurious—the former by establishing the habit of more conservative business methods, and the latter by establishing better sanitary conditions in the island—and I am of the opinion that the favorable record of last year will not remain unbroken for any great number of years.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS.

TABLE 1.—*Actual net income of the insular Government, by main catagories, July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1912.*

Item.	Fiscal years ending June 30 —					
	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Customs.....	\$1,138,555.61	\$979,990.43	\$803,386.35	\$879,362.43	\$1,065,998.95	\$1,180,592.90
Excise taxes.....	1,952,070.95	1,917,415.27	1,943,016.39	2,071,066.82	2,419,880.51	2,579,063.38
General property tax ¹	171,805.37	178,076.59	122,283.33	127,245.20	136,522.07	162,876.71
Inheritance tax.....	10,705.27	8,123.61	10,942.08	25,160.51	15,047.44	36,440.06
3 per cent tax on insurance premiums.....	13,272.61	14,555.11	15,218.11	17,334.53	24,911.45	16,627.50
Miscellaneous.....	251,831.97	273,380.24	285,265.49	337,083.43	331,664.92	401,910.90
Total.....	3,538,241.78	3,371,541.25	3,180,111.75	3,457,252.92	3,994,025.34	4,377,511.45
Repayments.....	210,285.21	183,257.54	250,887.89	280,636.95	434,878.42	1,058,033.47
Total, including repayments.....	3,748,526.99	3,554,798.79	3,430,999.64	3,737,889.87	4,428,903.76	5,435,544.92

¹ The insular Government retained 15 per cent of the general property tax in 1907 and 1908, and only 10 per cent in 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1912.

The receipts noted in the above table show a substantial increase over any previous fiscal year, from each source of revenue, except the receipts for "3 per cent tax on insurance premiums." The falling-off in these is due to the delay which occurred in closing the books for the fiscal year 1910-11. These books were not closed until the end of July, 1911, and in the meantime \$5,315.98, which was received on account of this tax and which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been included in the fiscal year 1911-12, was shown as a receipt for 1910-11. If this amount had been included in the present fiscal year, these receipts would show a corresponding increase over the previous fiscal years. The increase in "repayments" is due to the large amount of business done by the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation, all payments for which are received by the treasurer and by him deposited to the credit of repayment receipts.

The receipts and disbursements of the insular government will be found in Exhibit No. 3, hereto attached. This statement is made up of monthly accounts current, of receipts and expenditures, as rendered to the auditor for the year. On account of the change of system instituted by the auditor at the beginning of the fiscal year 1911-12, it has been necessary to combine the disbursements from ordinary and from trust-fund receipts into one account. Formerly these disbursements were made by draft, drawn by the treasurer and taken up in his account as an actual disbursement when the draft was returned "paid."

In the case of settlement warrants where payments made to various persons were included in one warrant, oftentimes amounts would still be standing to the credit of the treasurer in the bank, but would show in his account as expended. Under the new system, the expenditures are made up of only those checks and vouchers actually paid by the bank.

The balances on hand at the end of each fiscal year from June 30, 1907, to June 30, 1912, are shown in the following table:

TABLE 2.—*Balances on hand, end of year, classified.*

Item.	Fiscal years ending June 30—					
	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Cash balance available for expenditure.....	\$1,009,173.35	\$1,072,326.39	\$526,102.52	\$711,022.37	\$1,214,000.67	\$1,794,554.46
Due from municipalities and school boards.....	203,964.91	455,557.95	596,591.88	529,403.37	447,386.01	370,307.66
Trust funds.....	1,421,240.21	930,366.04	3,172,679.92	2,918,025.84	2,801,443.58	1,328,828.68
Total.....	2,634,378.47	2,458,250.38	4,295,374.32	4,158,451.58	4,462,830.26	3,493,690.80

The net cash balance available for expenditure June 30, 1912, shows a most satisfactory increase over that of June 30, 1911, the total balance of funds, however, is \$969,139.46 less than that of the previous fiscal year. This decrease is due largely to the heavy expenditures made from trust funds in constructing the irrigation system. The balance standing to the credit of "irrigation fund" June 30, 1911, was \$2,048,510.67, while on June 30, 1912, it was \$696,345.32, a difference of \$1,352,165.35. Another cause for heavy expenditures was the new "sanitation service," which, during the fiscal year 1911-12, expended \$554,484.95. This expenditure was offset by repayments to the account amounting to \$226,693.72. These repayments consist of \$34,490 turned in to this account by the department of health, charities and correction, \$189,639.88 contributed by municipalities, in accordance with the sanitation law, approved March 9, 1911, and \$2,563.84 from miscellaneous sources. The amount contributed to the sanitation service from the insular treasury, therefore, has been \$327,791.23. The revised sanitation law, approved March 14, 1912, lays a slightly heavier burden upon the individual municipalities. The law of 1911 provided—

"That each municipality shall cover into the insular treasury 12 per cent of its revenues during each fiscal year, so as to meet with said amount the expenses incurred by the local sanitary service performed under this act regardless of the aggregate of said expenses."

and this was interpreted to mean that each municipality should pay 12 per cent of its receipts from all local taxes and the same proportion of its receipts from property taxes, after the 8 per cent appropriated for roads and the 25 per cent appropriated for schools had been deducted. The law of 1912 provides for "12 per cent of the gross

revenues of each municipality," and deductions, therefore, will be made from July 1, 1912, in accordance with this law, from the portions set apart for roads and schools, as well as from the other current revenues of the municipality.

TABLE 3.—*Public indebtedness of all kinds, insular Government, municipalities, and school boards, June 30, 1912.*

Item.	Insular Government.	Special irrigation district.	Municipalities.	School boards.	Total.
Bonded indebtedness.....	\$1,175,000.00	\$3,000,000.00	\$328,000.00	.....	\$4,503,000.00
Less cash on hand in sinking and redemption funds.....	313,081.54	.....	84,615.54	.....	397,697.08
Net bonded indebtedness.....	861,918.46	3,000,000.00	243,384.46	.....	4,105,302.92
Floating and miscellaneous indebtedness.....	.....	.....	34,457.48	.....	34,457.48
Indebtedness to insular Government and trust funds.....	.....	.....	285,140.94	\$125,007.68	410,148.62
Total.....	861,918.46	3,000,000.00	562,982.88	125,007.68	4,549,909.02
Less amount due insular Government and trust funds by local governments.....	410,148.62	.....	.....	.....	410,148.62
Cash on hand available for expenditures.....	451,769.84	3,000,000.00	562,982.88	125,007.68	4,139,760.40
	1,794,554.46	.....	429,071.06	269,881.17	2,493,506.69

The bonded indebtedness of the insular Government was reduced \$50,000 by the redemption of the fifth series of the gold-bond issue of 1907. The municipal bonded indebtedness was also reduced from \$1,100,000 on June 30, 1911, to \$328,000 on June 30, 1912. The municipal indebtedness to the insular Government has been reduced \$43,023.72 during the past fiscal year, and that of the school boards \$33,473.93. These figures are analyzed more fully in the report of the bureau of municipal finance.

Regarding the bonded indebtedness of the insular Government, I will quote in substance two paragraphs from my predecessor's report of last year:

"The tax of one-tenth of 1 per cent now being imposed to liquidate the road loan will not only give a sufficient sum to pay off the \$750,000, as shown in the table, but also to pay off the bond issue of \$425,000, authorized for the same purpose, and leave a large surplus besides.

"A sinking fund for the redemption of the \$3,000,000 bond issue will be derived from a special tax levied in the district that is to be benefited by the irrigation system, which tax will be levied when the system is completed. The legislative session of 1911 empowered the treasurer of Porto Rico to issue additional bonds of The People of Porto Rico when needed, to an amount not exceeding \$1,000,000, to complete the system."

and on account of the small balance available, such an issue will soon be made.

TABLE 4.—*Custody of funds for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.*

American Colonial Bank of Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R.....	\$558,383.14
Banco de Puerto Rico, San Juan, P. R.....	100,000.00
Banco Territorial y Agrícola de Puerto Rico, San Juan, P. R.....	15,000.00
Bank of Nova Scotia, San Juan, P. R.....	250,000.00
Credito y Ahorro Ponceño, Ponce, P. R.....	50,000.00
The Royal Bank of Canada, San Juan, P. R.....	750,000.00
J. & W. Seligman & Co., New York, N. Y.....	1,400,000.00
Total.....	3,123,383.14

Table 4 shows the amount of cash in the hands of the different depositaries June 30, 1912. As heretofore reported, these deposits are protected by surety bonds and high-grade securities held as collateral based on letter contracts approved by the law officer of the bureau of insular affairs and the attorney general of Porto Rico. Regarding collateral securities for these deposits, the following rules are still observed: United States Government and Government of Porto Rico bonds are accepted at par; New

York City bonds are accepted at 15 per cent margin in excess of amount of cash on deposit; and bonds which are a legal investment for New York and Massachusetts savings banks are accepted at 20 per cent margin. The deposit with the "Banco Territorial y Agrícola" is protected by mortgage bonds of that bank in double the amount of its deposit. These bonds sell in the open market at a little above par. No industrial securities have so far been accepted as collateral for deposits, and all deposits are subject to call by sight draft. All of the insular depositaries are now paying interest at the rate of 3 per cent, except the American Colonial Bank, which pays at the rate of 2 per cent. This is the same as these depositaries have paid heretofore, except that the rate has been raised from $2\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 per cent on a part of the deposit with the Royal Bank of Canada. The American Colonial Bank continues as the only depository on the island which carries an open account with the Government, and for this reason it pays the lower rate of interest. All accounts owed in the island are paid through this bank, and all insular receipts are paid into it, for which purpose it has a number of agencies located in convenient parts of the island.

TABLE 5.—*Amounts collected and distributed by the treasurer on account of all taxes imposed on property, fiscal years 1911 and 1912, showing application of each tax and rate of assessment per \$100.*

	Rate of assessment per \$100.	Fiscal year.	
		1911	1912
	<i>Cents.</i>		
Grand total.....	110 to 160	\$1,776,614.97	\$2,087,655.90
On account of insular Government.....	20	269,488.22	323,707.98
For collection charges (deducting refunds).....	10	135,105.71	162,590.89
For redemption of road bonds ¹	10	134,382.51	161,117.09
On account of municipalities.....	67.5 to 107.5	1,073,519.46	1,240,428.52
For general purposes.....	60.3	824,004.04	980,381.23
For construction and repair of roads.....	7.2	91,363.55	109,230.87
For redemption of municipal bonds ¹	20 to 40	158,151.87	150,816.42
On account of school boards.....	27.5 to 32.5	433,607.29	523,519.40
Regular school fund.....	22.5	303,364.25	363,122.04
Special school tax ¹	5 to 10	130,243.04	160,397.36

¹ Items marked thus are special or temporary taxes; all others are general taxes.

The rate of "school tax" for the fiscal year 1911-12 was one-tenth of 1 per cent in 67 municipalities, and five one-hundredths of 1 per cent in Las Marias.

The rate of "bond redemption tax" was fifty one-hundredths of 1 per cent in Mayaguez in 1910-11, and forty one hundredths of 1 per cent in 1911-12; forty one-hundredths of 1 per cent in San Juan in 1910-11, and thirty one-hundredths of 1 per cent in 1911-12; and twenty one-hundredths of 1 per cent in Ponce and Arecibo.

The total tax rate for 1911-12 was \$1.60 in Mayaguez; \$1.50 in San Juan; \$1.40 in Ponce and Arecibo; \$1.20 in 63 municipalities; and \$1.15 in the remaining one.

All property within a municipal district, whether real or personal, is assessed on actual valuation, not valuation at forced sale and not cost, and pays the same rate of tax. No distinction is made between urban and rural real estate or between personal and real property, all being assessed at a uniform rate.

In addition to the foregoing taxes, all of which are assessed and collected by the insular Government, two other kinds of taxes are levied by the municipal councils within limits prescribed by a general insular law and collected by municipal treasurers. These are the industrial and commercial license tax and the tax on the sale of meats. Twelve per cent of this income is paid into the insular treasury to help defray the expense of the sanitation service and the balance is applied to local purposes.

The following table is a complete statement of the income received by all branches of the Government in Porto Rico during the fiscal years 1910-11 and 1911-12:

TABLE 6.—*Net income of the insular Government, municipalities, and school boards, by main categories, fiscal years 1911 and 1912.*

	Fiscal year ending June 30.	
	1911	1912
Grand total.....	\$6,364,552.30	\$7,708,829.91
Insular Government.....	4,428,903.76	5,435,544.92
Customs.....	1,065,998.95	1,180,592.90
Excise taxes.....	2,419,880.51	2,579,063.38
Property taxes.....	136,522.07	162,876.71
Inheritance tax.....	15,047.44	36,440.06
3 per cent tax on insurance premiums.....	24,911.45	16,627.50
Miscellaneous.....	331,664.92	401,910.90
Repayments.....	434,878.42	1,058,033.47
Municipalities.....	1,502,041.25	1,749,765.59
Property taxes.....	915,367.59	1,089,337.83
Tax on slaughter and sale of meat.....	131,699.70	125,162.26
Business licenses.....	195,317.72	224,127.04
Fines.....	20,894.11	24,520.73
Other.....	238,762.13	286,617.73
School boards, property taxes.....	433,607.29	523,519.40

BUREAU OF PROPERTY TAXES.

The treasurer's report of a year ago contained in a concise but complete form a brief history of the thoroughly chaotic conditions of tax assessments throughout the island at the time of the American occupation and the obstacles to be overcome in improving those conditions, and the progress which had been made up to that time in accomplishing that result.

The report showed the different stages of development which finally led to the appointment of 15 assessors, and the undertaking by that force, at the beginning of the fiscal year 1910-11, of a complete reassessment of the entire taxable property of the island.

As shown by that report, the reassessment of a considerable portion of the real property had been completed at the end of last year, and the balance of the real property has now all been reassessed. During the year closed, the revision of the following municipalities was completed: Aibonito, Anasco, Barceloneta, Barros, Cabo Rojo, Carolina, Cayey, Ciales, Cidra, Coamo, Comerio, Guayanilla, Lares, Maricao, San Sebastian, Yauco, Ponce, Rio Piedras, Lajas, Mayaguez, Isabela, and Las Marias, resulting in 33,000 new assessments and the completion of new statistics for all of the real property and improvements in the island. These statistics are shown as Exhibits Nos. 12, 13, 14, and 15 herein. This feature of the work, therefore, will require practically no attention during the coming fiscal year beyond the making of such transfers as are required by law, and it will not be a difficult matter hereafter to keep the assessment of the real property of the island as thoroughly up to date as is possible with the present lack of a thorough survey. My predecessor also pointed out the great necessity of complete cadastral and soil surveys of the entire island, and the few cases which he cited of the absolute impossibility which exists in many cases of determining exact boundaries of real estate are sufficient evidence of the need for these surveys. It is my intention to continue the effort made by my two immediate predecessors to accomplish this work. The attention of the bureau, however, for the coming year will be fully occupied in securing a more thorough enrollment on the tax books of the personal property of the island. Plans have been perfected which, if not disturbed by unforeseen circumstances, will result in a thorough revision of this class of property, and it seems probable that a very material increase in valuation will result.

In Exhibit No. 13 in previous reports the total valuation of personal property, by municipalities and classes, has been shown. This exhibit will be changed in this report for the reason that the data now at hand is so insufficient as to render such a report quite inaccurate, and consequently of no real value. It is hoped that next year a revised report of this nature may be included which will be accurate and reliable.

The collection of taxes during the past fiscal year has been attended by remarkable success, as shown by the fact that of the 69 collection districts in existence on June 30, 1912, two of which were the result of legislative enactments effective during this year, 33 absolutely liquidated the taxes charged against them and 20 liquidated all collectible taxes, having only a balance in arrears comprised in such receipts as are absolutely uncollectible. There are but 16 towns in arrears for collectible amounts, aggregating \$1,465.82, and, as shown further, by reference to Table 7, there was outstanding on June 30, 1912, but six one-hundredths of 1 per cent, as against thirteen one-hundredths of 1 per cent the previous year.

TABLE 7.—General property tax of 1 per cent remaining.

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
1902.....	\$6,892.70	\$5,715.30	\$2,617.50	\$733.06	\$651.04
1903.....	6,531.32	4,784.56	1,549.53	369.21	289.05
1904.....	10,042.79	7,098.77	2,998.53	1,469.18	1,317.61
1905.....	7,036.78	4,776.94	2,546.64	1,264.51	1,129.55
1906.....	8,396.18	4,806.05	2,010.30	964.29	327.20
1907.....	11,517.73	5,351.06	2,239.34	1,075.34	92.24
1908.....	36,907.51	6,473.85	2,865.55	1,071.22	71.08
1909.....		22,178.99	3,104.77	1,496.63	69.80
1910.....			7,671.91	1,742.79	234.38
1911.....				4,996.83	1,052.68
1912.....					2,458.48
Total.....	\$7,325.01	61,185.52	27,604.07	15,183.06	7,693.11
Percentage.....	1.3	0.82	0.3	0.13	0.06
Final year résumé:					
Amount.....	\$36,907.51	\$22,178.99	\$7,671.91	\$4,996.83	\$2,458.48
Percentage.....	3.9	1.96	0.8	0.36	0.15

In the foregoing table, under the heading "Final year's résumé," a separate report on the current year is made, and the result shown is equally as encouraging as that produced in the general result. A more minute analysis of the taxes outstanding, by municipalities, will be found in Exhibit 16.

The amount of \$7,693.11 is the total balance in arrears of all the taxes levied since the enactment of the present law in 1902 upon all property other than that owned by corporations. Never before has the balance on this account been so small. It is divided as follows:

In litigation and extensions.....	\$514.65
Uncollectible, levied in error or covering personal property of deceased or bankrupt persons.....	3,417.91
Subject to reclamation by tax payers.....	2,054.79
Supplementary or additional tax receipts for back years, recently issued, time for collection not having yet expired.....	239.94
Actually collectible, arrears.....	1,465.82
Total.....	7,693.11

From the above table it will be seen that the sum of \$3,417.91 is not collectible, and the reason therefor, and the legislature will be requested to cancel it. The \$1,465.82 above quoted is in the same class as the \$4,215.35 reported last year, concerning which, at that time, the following remark was made:

"Much of it could have been secured by now, but inasmuch as it is all comprised in special cases, covering coffee properties, where returns for coffee sold are not received until the fall, and where excessive pressure would have worked great hardship, and the Government will suffer little loss by a slight delay, I have considered it wise to adopt a more lenient policy in regard to these delinquent taxes and have extended the time of collection, as empowered by law."

The uncollected corporation taxes amount to \$8,429.28, of which but \$79.68 is actually arrears, as the balance is in litigation. This is fully detailed in Exhibit No. 16A.

BOARD OF REVIEW AND EQUALIZATION.

This board consisted this year of the following members: The treasurer of Porto Rico, as chairman; the secretary of Porto Rico, the commissioner of the interior, and Messrs. Guillermo Riefkohland Rafael Castro Gonzalez, during the first session, with Mr. Carlos

Toro appointed to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Riefkohl's resignation, on account of his necessity for leaving the island, during the second session. It has been gratifying to see the careful investigation and consideration which has been given to each case presented to this board, whether the revision requested by the taxpayer involved a saving of 12 cents per annum, as happened in one case, or several thousand dollars per annum, as happened in some cases. Of the 33,000 cases assessed by the bureau of property taxes, but 651 were appealed from by the taxpayers, and 38 by the department. This low percentage of cases appealed speaks well for the efficiency and coordination with which assessments are made.

The amount of money involved in the 689 cases acted upon by the board was \$23,451,000. Of this amount a total reduction of \$4,194,000 was made by the board, of which approximately \$1,000,000 was upon direct appeal of the taxpayers, and the remainder, something over \$3,000,000, upon the presentation to the board, by the Treasury Department, of approximately \$4,000,000, which represented corporation liquidations, erroneous returns in tax schedules, and the question of establishing a principle regarding the assessment of moneys employed in leaseholds, loans, and other intangible property not heretofore reached by this department. The board, after careful consideration, determined to leave in abeyance the question of the new policy involved pending the accumulation of additional information.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts of the bureau of internal revenue for the past fiscal year amounted to \$2,579,071.78, and exceeded by \$159,191.18 those of the preceding year, which were considered extraordinary, and quite correctly so. The cost of collection was 2.9 per cent. This good record appears to be due among other things to the marked increase in the consumption of cigars and wine, but especially in that of cigarettes and beer, being 10.5, 36.4, 15.8, and 50.02 per cent, respectively, and to the advance in the rates imposed upon some objects of taxation. The amount collected on this latter account was approximately \$85,000. Business conditions, which no doubt were excellent during the year, appear to be here truly reflected, and it may be confidently asserted that revenue receipts, in the absence of influence due to other special circumstances, are their faithful index. Symptoms of a disquieting nature with respect to business, heretofore referred to in this report, could be perceived in June, and in this connection I feel obliged to remark that in view of the rather unfavorable crop reports from the south side of the island, due to the continued drought and to the greater conservatism which will doubtless be exercised in business, we may well anticipate a contraction in the internal-revenue receipts in the next fiscal year, as compared with the amount collected during the year just ended.

During the past fiscal year there have been withdrawn for consumption in Porto Rico 3,614,246 liters of alcohol, as against 4,169,930 in 1910-11. This decrease was predicted by my predecessor in his report for last year and was due to the legislative action, which increased by 2 cents per liter the rate of tax imposed upon alcohol, effective July 1, 1911, thereby stimulating beyond actual need the withdrawals of alcohol during April, May, and June, 1911, as the following comparative table aptly shows:

Alcohol withdrawn for consumption.

	1909	1910	1911	1912
	<i>Liters.</i>	<i>Liters.</i>	<i>Liters.</i>	<i>Liters.</i>
April.....	285,079	300,888	348,789	349,906
May.....	324,281	301,590	397,492	350,112
June.....	272,045	297,042	724,518	278,060
Total.....	881,405	899,520	1,470,799	978,078

The receipts from this source, which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been covered into the insular treasury during the past year, came into the treasury, under the incentive of saving 2 cents in the cost of each liter of alcohol withdrawn before July 1, 1911, in the three months of 1911, above given. However, disregarding the difference between the quantity of alcohol tax paid this year and that withdrawn during the previous fiscal year, there nevertheless appears to be a steady growth in the consumption of this liquor on the island, as the following shows:

Alcohol withdrawn for consumption in—

	Liters.
1908-9.....	3, 353, 069
1909-10.....	3, 485, 280
1910-11.....	4, 169, 930
1911-12.....	3, 614, 246

There were also declared for exportation and exported 207,883 liters of alcohol, as against 195,875 in 1910-11, of which, previous to exportation, 175,480 were elaborated into bay rum, producing 315,143 liters of that compound. The denatured-alcohol industry, though as yet comparatively new, gives every evidence of a steady growth, all of which indicates a progressively increasing demand for alcohol in Porto Rico each year. The quantity of alcohol released for denaturing purposes, free of tax, during the last three fiscal years was as follows:

	Liters.
1909-10.....	91, 005
1910-11.....	105, 770
1911-12.....	117, 100

During the year 4 distilleries went out of business and 3 new ones were licensed, leaving in operation, at the end of the fiscal year, 13 distilleries, as against 14 in 1910-11. The tables given below furnish an excellent illustration of the very gratifying increase in the receipts on account of cigars, cigarettes, wines, and beers consumed in Porto Rico during the year, and show that the island has consumed 10,618,120 cigars and 72,720,955 cigarettes more than in 1910-11, and that 1,225,513 liters more of wine and beer were tax paid during the past year than in 1910-11. The exportation of cigars and cigarettes has not shown any increase, but has remained practically stationary, this undoubtedly being due to the unusual demands of local trade because of the increased domestic consumption of these articles.

Amount of taxes received and increased receipts on account of cigars and cigarettes for the three years ending June 30, 1912.

Year.	Cigars.		Cigarettes.	
	Tax collected.	Increase in tax over previous year.	Tax collected.	Increase in tax over previous year.
1909-10.....	\$185, 400. 33	\$15, 533. 80	\$433, 228. 75	\$31, 150. 63
1910-11.....	202, 128. 99	16, 728. 66	505, 681. 05	72, 452. 30
1911-12.....	223, 365. 23	21, 236. 24	585, 675. 14	79, 994. 09

Cigars and cigarettes consumed in Porto Rico.

Year.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.
1909-10.....	92, 700, 160	393, 844, 300
1910-11.....	101, 064, 495	459, 710, 045
1911-12.....	111, 682, 615	532, 431, 000

Wines and beers tax paid in Porto Rico.

Year.	Quantity.	Tax collected.	Increase in tax over previous year.
	Liters.		
1909-10.....	2, 421, 565	\$145, 293. 92	\$23, 851. 91
1910-11.....	2, 747, 182	164, 830. 92	19, 547. 00
1911-12.....	3, 972, 695	238, 361. 71	73, 530. 79

Exportation of cigars and cigarettes.

Year.	Cigars exported.	Cigarettes exported.
1909-10.....	151,724,438	13,142,000
1910-11.....	174,743,098	11,760,000
1911-12.....	169,765,656	11,293,350

That this year has been one of extraordinary business expansion is also well shown by the increased number of licenses issued by this department for the manufacture and sale of taxable articles. A comparison of the number of such licenses issued during the three years past is as follows:

Year.	Licenses in force.	Amount collected.
1909-10.....	17,718	\$221,223.00
1910-11.....	19,566	247,395.70
1911-12.....	22,015	270,045.45

Classification of licenses issued.

Year.	Manufacturers.		Wholesale dealers.		Retail dealers.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount collected.	Number.	Amount collected.	Number.	Amount collected.	Number.	Tax re- ceived.
1909-10.....	632	\$19,524.00	672	\$42,487.00	16,414	\$159,212.00	17,718	\$221,223.00
1910-11.....	680	20,389.20	722	47,677.00	18,164	179,329.50	19,566	247,395.70
1911-12.....	712	28,225.70	853	52,189.00	20,450	189,630.75	22,015	270,051.80

Of the 2,449 licenses issued in excess of the number in force last year only about 600 were due to the statutory enactment creating them, which became effective July 1, 1911, the remainder being due to the expansion of the business.

In connection with the violations of the internal-revenue law, I am pleased to give further expression to the fact, duly observed in the last year's report of this department, that the number of deliberate and serious infractions of the law is decreasing markedly, there being 59.34 per cent less cases presented for prosecution than in 1911. That this is not due to lack of activity in searching out such cases is shown by the increase in the number of minor violations of the law detected. However, the average penalty imposed during this year appears to be smaller than in 1910-11.

Excise-tax cases.

Year.	Administrative.		Prosecution.		
	Number imposed.	Amount of fine.	Number.	Convic- tions.	Per cent of con- victions.
1909-10.....	1,207	\$4,053.00	104	76	75
1910-11.....	1,271	4,408.65	91	75	82
1911-12.....	1,333	4,330.00	51	44	86

The amendments to the internal-revenue law, passed by the legislature in 1911, and explained in detail in the report of the treasurer for last year, have now been in operation the entire year and have worked very satisfactory. In addition, as stated above, they have been the means of increasing the internal-revenue receipts by approximately \$85,000. The legislature just adjourned has further amended the internal-revenue law in the following particular:

The tax of 6 cents per liter, now levied upon beer, whether imported or of domestic manufacture, and regardless of the kind of package in which contained, will be

reduced after July 1, 1912, to 3 cents per liter upon beer, produced in Porto Rico or brought or imported thereinto, as is contained in barrels or other wooden or metal packages of not less than 15 liters. This beer, however, upon which the tax of 3 cents per liter has been paid, if bottled, will be further liable to an additional tax of 3 cents per liter; the additional tax being payable at the time of bottling. The old rate of 6 cents per liter, therefore, will be retained only upon beer imported into Porto Rico or of domestic manufacture, and withdrawn for consumption, in bottles.

To supervise the bottling of beer provision has been made whereby all persons who shall bottle beer in Porto Rico are required to keep a book showing the quantity received in and dispatched from any bottling establishment, the quantity bottled, the kind and number of packages in which received and dispatched, and such other information as the treasurer shall prescribe.

Provision was also made authorizing the treasurer to refund, under such regulations as he may prescribe, such taxes as have been paid upon samples of articles subject thereto, brought into Porto Rico for use in soliciting business, if such samples are exported within six months from the date of their importation. This is a very desirable provision and I am glad to see that the legislature has recognized the justice due those whose visit to Porto Rico in solicitation of business is only for a short period and who take with them from the island the samples they brought here for trade purposes.

A tax of 15 cents, payable in internal-revenue stamps, has been imposed for each oath, necessary to bills of lading and manufacturers' bonds, administered by internal-revenue agents and collectors.

A tax of 25 cents, payable in internal-revenue stamps, has been imposed upon affidavits and declarations of authenticity, executed before a notary public, justice of the peace, or other officer; exception being made of those executed before internal revenue officers, which relate to the assessment of property or violations of the internal-revenue laws, and those before judicial officers referring to matters in judicial proceedings before them. This amendment fixes a uniform rate of tax on all affidavits and declarations, regardless of the officer before whom they are executed, and is, therefore, desirable on account of this feature.

The date originally fixed for the act entitled "An act to protect Porto Rican cigars from fraudulent misrepresentation, by providing for adequate expert inspection, and the use of guarantee stamps covering the origin of tobacco used in the manufacture of such cigars intended for exportation," to go into effect January 1, 1913, has been changed to January, 1914; the intention being further to extend the time for the tobacco growers to prepare themselves to meet the demands that are expected to be made upon them for high-grade native tobacco as a result of this law.

Several other bills were introduced at the session of the legislature this year, designed to amend the revenue law, but failed of passage. Among these a bill repealing the tax of 5 per cent ad valorem upon bay rum and alcoholado, and imposing instead a tax of 28 cents per liter upon the alcohol used in their manufacture. I am heartily in accord with the effort of my predecessor to secure the imposition of an adequate tax upon the alcohol used in the manufacture of bay rum and alcoholado, as is done in other countries of greater sources of taxation than Porto Rico, and to relieve the department of the heavy supervision that this industry requires and for which the government does not receive a proportionate return.

The law at present in force levies a tax of 28 cents per liter upon extracts, whether medicinal or otherwise, where the alcohol which they may contain forms the chief component. This works hardship in those cases in which the percentage of alcohol is comparatively small. The law should, therefore, be so amended as to permit the levy upon the percentage of spirits, rather than upon the entire quantity of the article. In the same manner should a change be made in the provision relating to the imposition of licenses, and the rates prescribed, which should be made to yield a more adequate revenue than at present.

BUREAU OF THE PAYMASTER.

The bureau of the paymaster issues all drafts drawn by the treasurer in payment of claims against the insular treasury from the public funds in his charge. As announced in the report of last year, a new system for handling the work of this department became effective at the beginning of the present year. According to this system, the claims paid are previously examined and certified for payment by the auditor, on a warrant issued to the treasurer, bearing the approval and counter-signature of the governor, as required by law. This warrant, accompanied by detailed lists of the claims to be paid, as well as the drafts upon which the payments are made, is examined in the paymaster's office, and, after being entered in appropriate records, the drafts are signed by the paymaster and delivered to the individual claimants.

For convenience in handling, two kinds of drafts are used—one the ordinary check form for the payment of regular monthly accounts, such as salaries, rent of quarters for stations of the insular police, additional compensation allowed various court officials in lieu of transportation expenses, and such others as are a fixed monthly charge. The other more closely resembles the voucher check in use by some of the larger corporations in the United States, and aims to give a brief account of the claim covered by the amount paid, as well as a statement of the appropriation from which payment is made. Canceled drafts are returned daily by the depository upon which drawn, and are examined as to correctness of indorsements and notation made of the date of payment opposite the original entry in the record of payments. The depository is then given credit for the amount of canceled drafts returned and this amount is in turn credited to the treasurer by the auditor on his general account of expenditures.

During the year ending June 30, 1912, there were issued 56,594 checks and 32,483 voucher drafts, which, together with 4,237 checks issued on a prior account during the first two months of the fiscal year, made a total of 93,314 payments, totaling \$8,773,653.45—by far the largest volume of business transacted by this bureau since its organization. The work was carried on by a smaller force of clerks than last year, two having been transferred from this bureau to other departments of the Government, and the vacancies thus created have not been filled. The total expense of the office was correspondingly reduced and amounted to less than one-tenth of 1 per cent of the total of disbursements. The enviable record established by the bureau in the past has been maintained, and during the year no discrepancies in the accounts have occurred either with the depository or with the auditor.

BUREAU OF MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

The report of last year dealt at some length with the problem confronting the Treasury Department of making such advances or loans to the municipalities of the island as might be deemed advisable from time to time without thereby incurring the risk of embarrassment to the insular Government through having too large a proportion of its funds in such condition as might prevent their being quickly obtainable in case of necessity. This problem was met by a resolution approved by the Executive Council March 30, 1911, the first paragraph of which provided—

“That the contracts to be used as evidences of indebtedness in all future loans to municipalities and school boards and in the refunding of existing loans, as hereinafter provided, shall be in the form of bonds of the borrowing municipality or school board, bearing interest at such rate, not to exceed 5 per cent, as the Executive Council shall find practicable in the individual cases.”

and in accordance with this resolution, during the fiscal year ordinances have been approved granting loans, of rather large proportions in some cases, to several of the municipalities, for refunding outstanding indebtedness and making public improvements. It was expected that some issues of municipal bonds would have been made before the close of the year, but, on account of a considerable delay in receiving the bond forms and one or two other unexpected circumstances, no municipal bonds were actually issued during the year. The ordinances, however, have in each case provided for a temporary advance of funds to the municipalities, and consequently no serious delay in the completion of the contemplated improvements has been caused. It will be necessary, as early as possible in the coming fiscal year, to issue bonds covering loans, as described above, for the municipalities of Ponce, \$390,000; Yauco, \$90,000; and Humacao, \$60,000; and applications for loans are now in the hands of the Executive Council which will probably result in still further sales of municipal bonds before the end of the year.

The bonds of Arecibo, Mayaguez, Ponce, and San Juan, issued under the act of January 31, 1901, were redeemable January 1, 1912, or on the 1st day of any January or July thereafter until due. The following statement shows the bonds redeemed by each of these municipalities, and their bonded indebtedness on June 30, 1912:

	Bonds issued.	Bonds redeemed Jan. 1, 1912.	Balance due June 30, 1912.
Arecibo.....	\$100,000	\$63,000	\$37,000
Mayaguez.....	200,000	170,000	30,000
Ponce.....	200,000	136,000	64,000
San Juan.....	600,000	403,000	197,000
Total.....	1,100,000	772,000	328,000

The financial condition and the various activities of the 68 municipalities into which the island is to-day divided are shown in Exhibits Nos. 16 to 23.

The total gross receipts of the municipalities, as shown in Exhibit No. 18, amounted to \$1,946,605.81, as against \$1,697,627.29 during the previous year, or an increase of \$248,978.52. This increase was from the following sources:

Property tax.....	\$174,244.51
Public-service enterprises.....	28,438.58
On account of debt.....	17,382.42
Tax on slaughterhouses and licenses and permits.....	22,271.88
Other local receipts.....	23,043.64
Gross increase.....	265,381.03
Less decrease in bond redemption and sinking fund.....	16,402.51
Net increase.....	248,978.52

The total gross expenditures of the municipalities, as shown in Exhibit No. 19, amounted to \$2,478,244.91, as against \$1,508,229.46 for the previous year, an increase of \$970,015.45, due largely to the payment of \$772,000 by four of the towns during the month of January, 1912, for the redemption of 772 of the 1,100 bonds issued in 1902. The difference between these two sums—\$198,015.45—consists of the following increases over last year:

General Government.....	\$31,022.48
Highways.....	43,414.04
Charities and corrections.....	52,763.13
Public-service enterprises.....	20,345.76
Health conservation and sanitation.....	50,510.21
Protection to life and property.....	738.61
Recreation.....	284.48
On account of debt.....	2,383.07
Miscellaneous.....	12,273.38
Total increase.....	213,735.16
Less the decreases in the following items:	
Education.....	\$195.88
Interest.....	13,940.35
Outlays.....	1,583.48
	15,719.71
Net increase.....	198,015.45
Redemption of 772 bonds.....	772,000.00
Total increase.....	970,015.45

The increase in the expenditure for "General Government" was caused largely by the amounts spent in repairs to municipal buildings and by an increase in the number and amount of the salaries of the employees in most of the municipalities whose budgets would legally permit of such an increase on account of an increase in receipts. A constant effort is made on the part of the insular Government to counteract the tendency, which is probably not peculiar to The People of Porto Rico alone, to permit increases in the salaries to municipal officials, and to keep pace with or outdistance the increases in the receipts of the municipal treasuries. The ultimate disposition of this matter, however, lies within the jurisdiction of the municipalities themselves.

The increase in expenditures for "Highways" was due principally to the repair and construction of streets, sidewalks, and plazas, and to better public lighting; many of the towns of the island having now changed their system of public lighting from oil lamps to electricity.

The increase in expenditures for "Charities and corrections" has been caused by the system of outdoor poor relief and by the establishment of hospitals and relief stations. This increase may easily be explained by the fact that a part of the salaries assigned in the previous budgets to the officials of health and charities, was classified as supervision and inspection of sanitation, which service, since July 1, 1911, has been under the charge of the insular Government.

The increase in expenditures for "Public-service enterprises," was due to the construction of new slaughterhouses and meat shops in various municipalities, and particularly to the construction of a part of the Yauco Aqueduct, work on which was begun during the year.

The increase in the expenditures for "Health conservation and sanitation" was due to the fact that, in accordance with the sanitation law of March 9, 1911, the municipalities of the island had to contribute to the support of the sanitation service, which was under the charge of the insular government, 12 per cent of their net income; which necessitated, for this year, a much larger expenditure than in the year 1910-11, when the service was under the charge of the municipalities.

The increase in the expenditures for the "Protection of life and property," "Recreation," and "On account of debt," were so small as to need no special explanation, being simply the fluctuations in these amounts which are sure to occur from year to year. In reality, among all the entries which appear in the column "On account of debt," the only one showing an increase of any importance is that appearing under "Highways," and this was due to contracts made in 1910-11 for the repair and construction of streets, a part of the cost of which was paid in 1911-12. All the other entries under this heading show a decrease.

The increase in "Miscellaneous" expenditures was due mainly to extraordinary expenditures made by various municipalities, as detailed below:

Fajardo: Plan of the town.....	\$1,000.00
Humacao: Purchase of cattle for sale of meat.....	6,244.16
San Juan, Ponce, and Mayaguez: Expenses of bond redemption.....	1,802.50
Ponce:	
Care of municipal cattle.....	12,927.01
Sundry small increases.....	299.71
Total.....	12,273.38

Exhibit No. 20 shows the percentage distribution of the expenditures by municipalities, following the same classification as used last year. In making these calculations, however, the \$772,000 spent by the four cities in the redemption of bonds was deducted from the sum total of expenditures.

The receipts and expenditures for the year on account of water-supply systems maintained by municipalities are shown in Exhibit No. 21.

Receipts and expenditures on account of all public-service enterprises maintained by municipalities during the fiscal year were as follows:

	Receipts.	Expenditures.		
		Expenses.	Outlays.	On account of debt.
Water-supply systems.....	\$140,419.06	\$45,707.59	\$3,185.61	\$1,080.00
Electric-light systems.....	8,948.60	4,360.27	5,273.31	
Markets.....	32,495.00	6,345.69	1,835.86	
Slaughterhouses.....	3,336.45	7,653.37	14,539.51	2,319.05
Meat shops.....	6,100.40	5,957.55	1,990.10	48.37
Animal pounds.....	7,933.24	60.73		8.00
Cemeteries.....	6,414.96	19,103.39	6,614.66	138.98
Theaters.....	3,202.97	3,290.47	445.28	
Others.....	807.56	163.48	15,246.55	
Total.....	209,658.24	92,642.54	49,130.88	3,594.40

¹ This sum has been spent in the construction of the Ponce pier, for which work the municipality contracted a loan of \$390,000. This work is being done by contract.

The following table shows the actual net income of all the municipalities for 1911-12 by main categories, excluding operations of bond-redemption funds, trust funds, and the amount advanced by the insular Government:

General revenues:

Property taxes.....	\$1,089,612.10
Tax on slaughter and sale of meat.....	125,162.26
Licenses and permits.....	224,127.04
Fines.....	24,520.73
Subventions, grants, and gifts.....	8,114.96
Miscellaneous.....	16,024.24

¹ This expenditure appeared in the statistics for 1910-11 under the heading of "Street cleaning and refuse disposal," but this year it is included under "Miscellaneous," as the sanitation service took over the cleaning of the streets and the removal of rubbish, and the municipal cattle were accordingly used for various other purposes.

Commercial revenues:

Department services, including rents and sales.....	\$45, 012. 99
Privileges.....	2, 482. 83
Interest.....	5, 324. 47
Public service enterprises.....	209, 658. 24
Total.....	1, 750, 039. 86

The expenditures for the year of all municipalities may be classified under the following main categories:

Expenses:

General Government.....	\$348, 334. 56
Protection of life and property.....	21, 872. 13
Health conservation and sanitation.....	193, 989. 16
Highways.....	308, 792. 04
Charities and corrections.....	364, 361. 18
Education.....	4, 794. 91
Recreation.....	12, 772. 59
Miscellaneous.....	18, 235. 25
Public service enterprises.....	92, 642. 54
Total.....	1, 365, 794. 36
Interest.....	62, 618. 05
Outlays.....	166, 554. 24
On account of debt.....	883, 278. 26
Total.....	2, 478, 244. 91

The following table shows the outlays or expenditures of all municipalities for apparatus and equipment which may be considered as acquisitions or permanent improvements:

Furniture and office equipment.....	\$8, 613. 28
Municipal buildings, including hospitals.....	8, 524. 24
Fire apparatus.....	3, 337. 37
Sewers and sewage disposal.....	7, 121. 36
Streets, sidewalks, and plazas.....	42, 097. 61
Street-lighting equipment.....	10, 028. 72
Vecinal and rural roads.....	9, 018. 75
Hospital and relief-station equipment.....	19, 211. 49
Library books and equipment.....	212. 27
Musical instruments.....	880. 28
Public service enterprises.....	49, 130. 88
Others.....	8, 377. 99
Total.....	166, 554. 24

The outstanding indebtedness of each municipality on June 30, 1912, together with the cash balances on hand is shown in Exhibits Nos. 22 and 23. The grand total of indebtedness amounts to \$562,982.88, of which \$1,298.58 is classified as floating and \$29,453.66 as current indebtedness. The balance consists of debts to the insular Government, and trust funds, to the amount of \$285,140.94, and other obligations, including the net bonded indebtedness of \$247,089.70.

The small floating debt is divided between Añasco, with a debt of \$188.20, and Fajardo, with a debt of \$1,110.38. It may be said in reality that no floating debt exists, as the municipality of Añasco had a surplus on June 30, 1912, of \$670.30, from which the obligation could be paid; while the municipality of Fajardo was left without funds at the close of the fiscal year, owing to the fact that the property tax due from the Fajardo Sugar Co. was paid under protest, and the immediate payment into the municipal treasury was therefore impossible. The part of this tax pertaining to Fajardo amounts to approximately \$19,800.

The amount which appears in the column of "Current indebtedness" represents in part deficits encountered during the year in the appropriations for current expenses and in part final payments on contracts for public works which were made with the understanding that part of the payment be included in the budget for the next fiscal year.

The amount which appears in the column "To insular Government and trust fund" represents the amount of the debt of the municipalities on account of insular advances.

In general, the administration of the municipalities of the island at the present time may be looked upon as very satisfactory in every respect, showing constant improvement not only along economic lines but in administrative as well. This progress is due undoubtedly to the close harmony which exists between the municipal and insular authorities. The intervention of the latter in municipal affairs has proved productive of excellent results, especially in the improved efficiency of the municipal officers.

Respectfully,

ALLAN H. RICHARDSON,
Treasurer of Porto Rico.

The GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

EXHIBITS.

EXHIBIT No. 1.

Balances on hand, classified, June 30, 1912.

Insular funds:

Cash balance available for expenditure.....	\$1, 794, 554. 46
Due from municipalities and school boards.....	370, 307. 66

Total, insular funds.....	\$2, 164, 862. 12
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Trust funds:

Irrigation fund.....	696, 345. 32
Insular bond redemption tax (sinking fund and interest)	313, 081. 54
Road construction funds from sale of bonds.....	20, 508. 23
Miscellaneous.....	298, 893. 59

Total trust funds.....	1, 328, 828. 68
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Total.....	3, 493, 690. 80
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EXHIBIT No. 2.

Custody of funds of Porto Rico June 30, 1912.

American Colonial Bank of Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R.....	\$558, 383. 14
Banco de Puerto Rico, San Juan, P. R.....	100, 000. 00
Banco Territorial y Agrícola de Puerto Rico, San Juan, P. R.....	15, 000. 00
Bank of Nova Scotia, San Juan, P. R.....	250, 000. 00
Credito y Ahorro Ponceño, Ponce, P. R.....	50, 000. 00
Royal Bank of Canada, San Juan, P. R.....	750, 000. 00
J. & W. Seligman & Co., New York, N. Y.....	1, 400, 000. 00

Total.....	3, 123, 383. 14
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EXHIBIT No. 3.

Receipts and disbursements of the insular government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

Balance on hand at beginning of period, July 1, 1911.....	\$4, 356, 204. 15
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Receipts, ordinary:

Customs.....	\$1, 180, 592. 90
Internal revenues.....	2, 778, 231. 32
Miscellaneous.....	410, 339. 73
Repayments.....	1, 066, 232. 14
Transfers, trust funds to insular revenues.....	827. 34

Total.....	5, 436, 223. 43
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Receipts, trust funds.....	2, 379, 937. 55
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Total receipts, ordinary and trust funds.....	7, 816, 160. 98
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Total, including balance on hand at beginning of period.....	12, 172, 365. 13
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Disbursements:

From ordinary and trust fund receipts.....	\$8, 740, 438. 19
Transfers, trust funds to insular revenues.....	827. 34
Total disbursements.....	\$8, 741, 265. 53
Balance on hand at end of period.....	3, 431, 099. 60
Total.....	12, 172, 365. 13

EXHIBIT No. 4.

Actual net income of the insular government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

Customs.....	\$1, 180, 592. 90
Excise taxes.....	¹ 2, 578, 914. 55
General property tax.....	162, 876. 71
Inheritance tax.....	36, 440. 06
3 per cent tax on insurance premiums.....	16, 627. 50
Miscellaneous.....	401, 910. 90
Total.....	4, 377, 362. 62
Repayments.....	1, 058, 033. 47
Total, including repayments.....	5, 435, 396. 09

EXHIBIT No. 5.

Excise stamp sales detailed by sources schedule A—Excise proper, fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

Distilled spirits:	
Domestic.....	\$1, 025, 732. 86
Imported.....	30, 031. 78
Total, distilled spirits.....	1, 055, 764. 64
Beer.....	146, 278. 42
Wine.....	92, 083. 29
Champagne.....	2, 897. 08
Total, liquors.....	241, 258. 79
Cigars and manufactured tobacco.....	223, 365. 23
Cigarettes.....	585, 675. 14
Total, tobacco.....	809, 040. 37
Patent medicines.....	2, 375. 63
Playing cards.....	33, 153. 53
Arms and ammunition.....	8, 560. 80
Matches:	
Domestic.....	5, 997. 44
Imported.....	23, 963. 60
Total.....	74, 051. 00
Grand total.....	2, 180, 114. 80

¹ Difference of \$157.23 between this amount and total of excise stamp sales, Exhibits 5, 6, and 7 was caused by \$148.83 having been paid under protest and deposited in trust fund and \$8.40 refund for improper collection.

EXHIBIT No. 6.

Excise stamp sales detailed by sources schedule B—License taxes, fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

Manufacturers:	
Distillers.....	\$1, 625. 00
Rectifiers.....	16, 075. 00
Manufacturers of stills.....	5. 00
Manufacturers of cigars.....	4, 385. 00
Manufacturers of cigarettes.....	5, 824. 00
Manufacturers of wines.....	24. 00
Manufacturers of medicines.....	140. 00
Manufacturers of perfumery.....	123. 00
Manufacturers of beer.....	25. 00
Total, manufacturers.....	28, 226. 00
Wholesale dealers:	
Distilled spirits.....	25, 200. 00
Beer and wine.....	13, 812. 00
Cigars and cigarettes.....	8, 976. 00
Perfumery.....	3, 960. 00
Arms and ammunition.....	240. 00
Total, wholesale dealers.....	52, 188. 00
Retail dealers:	
Distilled spirits, beer and wine.....	108, 360. 00
Cigars and cigarettes.....	67, 199. 00
Arms and ammunition.....	1, 760. 00
Billiards.....	4, 394. 45
Perfumery.....	7, 918. 00
Total retail dealers.....	189, 631. 45
Grand total.....	270, 045. 45

EXHIBIT No. 7.

Excise stamp sales detailed by sources schedule C—Documentary, fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

Notarial instruments.....	\$51, 972. 56
Tax certificates.....	1, 744. 50
Registrars of property.....	70, 470. 10
Sale of blank books.....	315. 67
Sale of law pamphlets.....	163. 55
Administrative fines.....	4, 230. 05
Sworn statements.....	15. 10
Total.....	128, 911. 53

EXHIBIT No. 8.

Miscellaneous receipts detailed, fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

Insular telegraph.....	\$71, 092. 47
Harbor and dock fees.....	54, 165. 26
Interest on bank balances and on loans to municipalities and school boards.....	75, 307. 50
Franchises and royalties.....	12, 959. 31
Licenses to foreign corporations.....	775. 00
Licenses to automobiles.....	2, 048. 00
Administrative fines and sale of confiscated goods.....	27. 57
Judicial fees and fines.....	134, 348. 19
Rental of Government property.....	10, 378. 45
Sale of Government property and convict labor.....	27, 834. 37
Rental on mines.....	912. 56
Fees for examination of notaries, etc.....	1, 009. 00
Pay patients, insane asylum.....	8, 198. 67
Other sources.....	2, 854. 55
Total.....	401, 910. 90

EXHIBIT No. 9.

Consolidated report of financial institutions in Porto Rico at the close of business June 30, 1912.

	Banco de Puerto Rico.	Banco Territorial y Agrícola.	American Colonial Bank of Porto Rico.	Bank of Nova Scotia.	Credito y Poncoño.	Caja de Econo- mías y Presta- mos San German.	Banco Popular San Juan.	Credito y Ahorro Popular de Yauco.	Royal Bank of Canada.	Caja de Econo- mías y Presta- mos de Cabo Rojo.	Caja Po- pular de Ahorros y Presta- mos, San German.	Total.
RESOURCES.												
Bonds.....	\$150,000.00	\$401,100.00	\$1,293,927.66		\$82,670.03							\$1,927,697.69
Stock investments.....			90,000.00									90,000.00
Amount due by stockholders.....	300,000.00	275,215.00										575,215.00
Amount loaned on collaterals.....	303,850.45	33,530.00	433,159.52	\$124,068.00	156,465.24		\$14,502.33		\$807,799.92		\$7,920.00	1,681,295.46
Amount loaned on personal securities.....	995,366.34	1,216,331.18	826,714.20	142,566.50	298,860.59	\$202,401.39	83,834.38	\$32,377.47	1,138,317.77	\$41,832.79	131,491.43	5,110,094.04
Amount loaned on real estate.....	235,995.29	802,768.55	78,585.81			15,646.75	110,842.60		89,185.30		2,098.16	1,305,537.16
Overdrafts.....			4,173.08	27,802.34								121,160.92
Due from banks, institutions, and private firms.....	331,817.62	103,249.05	977,162.12	13,573.27	241,797.51	2,534.77	60,877.19	26,955.44	1,577,631.13	1,177.71	18,440.86	3,355,216.67
Real estate:												
Owned.....	40,000.00	70,000.00	103,090.76		49,856.10		173.04					263,119.90
By foreclosure.....	6,158.84	57,926.78										64,085.62
Furniture and fixtures.....	7,597.13	20,479.57	33,859.55		2,954.10	748.97	740.17	347.15		99.60	442.17	67,268.41
Taxes.....	5,894.00		235.00		950.65	320.05					269.57	7,669.27
Expense account.....	28,722.44		14,711.62		7,480.73	4,952.58	3,519.93	1,041.99	1,478.99	68.00	1,301.44	63,277.72
Cash in hand:												
Bills.....	184,259.00	344,336.00	276,324.00	86,551.00	230,714.00	15,647.00	4,325.00	2,620.00	386,452.00	3,010.00	5,354.00	1,539,592.00
Legal tender notes.....	13,450.00	205.00	7,505.00		650.00			425.00				23,861.00
Spanish bank notes.....	29,305.00	89,670.00	127,960.00	20,580.00	10,530.00	3,155.00	2,200.00	245.00	10,197.55	5,974.00	2,330.00	302,146.55
Gold coin.....	58,441.00	8,500.00	11,500.00	400.00	8,312.00		287.00	7.00	18,776.00	255.00		107,178.00
Silver dollars.....	3,039.58	3,192.26	34,788.95	1,948.53	20,219.84	11,985.48	574.60	132.95	20,687.26	525.66	3,300.10	102,395.21
Cash items (checks on other banks).....	241,788.97	101,692.19	93,737.33	15,390.36	34,775.80	4,328.12		421.66			14,286.65	570,926.95
Assets not included in above heads.....	22,814.76	93,027.21	69,794.33			2,250.00	3,827.25					191,713.55
Total.....	2,960,100.42	3,681,132.79	4,477,228.93	432,880.01	1,146,236.59	264,318.11	287,329.49	64,573.66	3,915,123.99	52,942.76	187,584.38	17,469,451.12
LIABILITIES.												
Authorized capital stock.....	750,000.00	697,900.00			275,000.00						30,000.00	1,752,900.00
Capital stock paid in.....			400,000.00			45,630.00	50,000.00	25,000.00				539,630.00
Bank building rents.....	1,344.37		638.29									1,982.66
Surplus fund.....	300,000.00	50,000.00	380,000.00		10,000.00	7,898.27	6,034.09	259.63		90.29	4,000.00	758,282.28

[illegible]

EXHIBIT No. 10.

Transactions in Porto Rico in the calendar year 1911 by insurance companies.

A. FIRE INSURANCE.

Name.	Fire insurance written.	Gross premiums thereon.	Losses paid in 1911.	Losses incurred in 1911.
Aachen & Munich Fire Insurance Co. of Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany.....	\$3,855,709.81	\$17,568.09	\$8,481.51	\$8,481.51
Atlas Assurance Co. (Ltd.), of London, England.....	729,394.00	5,073.96	9,980.17	17,000.00
Baloise Fire Insurance Co., of Bales, Switzerland.....	2,758,899.71	11,325.90	1,675.08	1,675.08
British American Assurance Co., of Toronto, Canada.....	985,762.00	10,281.43	26,289.74	30,039.74
Commercial Union Assurance Co. (Ltd.), London, England.....	1,724,404.00	13,533.43	.....	25.00
Feuer Assecuranz Co. von 1877, Hamburg.....	1,200,445.00	10,321.22	3,519.25	3,519.25
Guardian Assurance Co. (Ltd.), London, England.....	4,302,169.00	31,601.13	6,831.09	7,631.09
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co. of Hamburg, Germany.....	4,828,876.91	23,175.40	23,179.33	23,179.33
Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co., of Liverpool, England.....	933,500.00	6,819.12	97.50	.....
London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Co., of Liverpool, England.....	764,650.00	7,348.16	15,437.12	15,437.12
London Assurance Corporation, London, England.....	89,000.00	948.88	.....	.....
L'Union de Paris.....	2,383,415.00	12,440.91	11,225.00	16,393.50
Magdeburger Feuerversicherungs Gesellschaft, Magdeburg, Germany.....	1,488,433.25	13,876.69	7,350.34	7,350.34
North British & Mercantile Insurance Co., London, England.....	11,782,142.43	50,142.00	.....	.....
Nord-Deutsche Insurance Co., Hamburg, Germany.....	3,947,869.36	15,061.66	17,825.20	17,825.20
Northern Assurance Co. (Ltd.), of London, England.....	2,772,584.00	15,391.39	50.00	.....
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, of Norwich, England.....	3,855,550.00	31,393.30	18,222.02	63,050.00
Palatine Insurance Co. (Ltd.), of London, England.....	688,385.00	6,134.39	7,495.00	.....
Phoenix Assurance Co. (Ltd.), London, England.....	3,893,895.52	4,398.46	.....	.....
Providence Washington Insurance Co., Providence, R. I.....	90,400.00	978.26	.....	2,000.00
Prussian National Insurance Co., of Stettin, Germany.....	2,668,408.60	10,373.08	17,748.96	17,748.96
Royal Exchange Assurance, London, England.....	264,450.00	2,354.75	370.00	.....
Royal Insurance Co. (Ltd.), of Liverpool, England.....	4,309,104.00	23,197.80	25,398.00	25,398.00
Royal Insurance Co. (Ltd.), of Liverpool, England (Lancashire).....	930,520.00	5,945.38	7,980.96	7,980.96
Western Assurance Co. of Toronto, Canada.....	1,768,811.00	13,958.68	8,815.00	8,815.00
Yorkshire Insurance Co. (Ltd.), of London, England.....	1,068,805.00	8,859.16	2,195.00	.....
Total.....	64,085,583.59	352,502.63	220,166.27	273,550.08

Transactions in Porto Rico in the calendar year 1911 by insurance companies—Contd.

B. MARINE INSURANCE.

Name.	Marine insurance written.	Gross premiums thereon.	Losses paid in 1911.	Losses incurred in 1911.
Agrippina Marine River & Land Transport Insurance Co., Colonia, Germany.....	\$428,376.32	\$1,539.92	\$713.96	\$713.96
British & Foreign Insurance Co. (Ltd.), of Liverpool, England.....	4,890,387.03	14,839.09	4,286.97	4,286.97
Deutscher Lloyd, Marine Insurance Co., Berlin, Germany.....	799,368.00	2,974.74	896.06	896.06
Feuer Assecuranz Co. von 1877, Hamburg, Germany.....	271,818.00	1,283.59	1,000.00	1,000.00
Indemnity Mutual Marine Assurance Co. (Ltd.), of London, England.....	81,203.00	403.70	.....	.....
International Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. of Berlin, Germany.....	1,798,607.00	5,443.56	657.78	9,549.71
Mannheim Insurance Co., of Mannheim, Germany.....	2,429,717.28	7,595.94	1,015.29	1,015.29
Nord-Deutsche Insurance Co. of Hamburg, Germany.....	2,384,804.80	7,732.20	2,292.78	2,292.78
Royal Insurance Co. (Ltd.), of Liverpool, England.....	332,518.40	1,513.28	20.00	20.00
Providence Washington Insurance Co., Providence, R. I.....	83,814.00	211.52	.....	.....
Total.....	13,500,613.83	43,537.54	10,882.84	19,774.77

C. LIFE INSURANCE.

Name.	Policies in force Dec. 31, 1910.	Policies written, revived, etc., in 1911.	Discontinued by death, lapse, surrender, maturity, etc., in 1911.	Policies in force Dec. 31, 1911.	Annuities in force, annual payments.	Gross premiums paid.
New York Life Insurance Co. of New York.....	\$2,363,531.00	\$370,543.00	\$240,693.00	\$2,493,381.00	\$482.00	\$124,177.76
Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada.....	2,160,753.67	706,677.91	404,291.00	2,463,140.58	.....	117,473.26
The Imperial Life Assurance Co. of Canada.....	52,000.00	25,000.00	9,000.00	68,000.00	.....	2,076.90
The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. of Toronto, Canada.....	393,817.00	107,750.00	52,440.00	449,127.00	.....	22,160.88
The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.....	193,100.00	.....	44,382.00	148,718.00	.....	8,081.15
Total.....	5,163,201.67	1,209,970.91	750,806.00	5,622,366.58	482.00	273,969.95

D. GUARANTEE INSURANCE.

Name.	Bonds written.	Gross premiums thereon.	Losses paid in 1911.	Losses incurred in 1911.
American Surety Co. of New York.....	\$626,050.00	\$1,907.02	\$368.50	\$368.50
Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Maryland.....	2,472,868.31	9,498.18	1,215.53	519.61
National Surety Co. of New York.....	1,541,973.00	8,307.45	2,000.00	2,000.00
Total.....	4,640,891.31	19,712.65	3,584.03	2,888.11

E. INDEMNITY INSURANCE.

Name.	Indemnity insurance written.	Gross premiums thereon.	Losses paid in 1911.	Losses incurred in 1911.
The Travelers Indemnity Co., Hartford, Conn. ¹	\$6,718.14	.....	.....

¹ The Travelers Indemnity Co. furnished no statement of the amount of indemnity insurance written nor of losses paid or incurred.

Transactions in Porto Rico in the calendar year 1911 by insurance companies—Contd.

F. HURRICANE INSURANCE.

Name.	Hurricane insurance written.	Gross premiums thereon.	Losses paid in 1911.	Losses incurred in 1911.
Henry Head & Co., London, England.....	\$4, 712, 148. 54	\$26, 626. 22	\$205. 00	\$205. 00

G. LIABILITY INSURANCE.

Name.	Liability insurance written.	Gross premiums thereon.	Losses paid in 1911.	Losses incurred in 1911.
Employers Liability Assurance Corporation (Ltd.), of London, England.....		\$27, 306. 88	\$5, 706. 61	\$7, 136. 61

¹ The Employers Liability Assurance Corporation (Ltd.) furnished no statement of the amount of liability insurance written.

EXHIBIT No. 11.

Total assessed value of real and personal property, by municipalities, for fiscal years 1912 and 1913.

Municipalities.	1912 (corrected to Dec. 31, 1911).	1913 (corrected to Aug. 10, 1912).	Municipalities.	1912 (corrected to Dec. 31, 1911).	1912 (corrected to Aug. 10, 1912).
Adjuntas.....	\$1, 328, 650	\$1, 602, 633	Lares.....	\$1, 576, 073	\$2, 219, 985
Aguada.....	1, 870, 292	1, 918, 555	Las Marias.....	1, 361, 516	1, 445, 861
Aguadilla.....	1, 955, 296	2, 013, 807	Loiza.....	2, 231, 716	2, 225, 361
Aguas Buenas.....	441, 126	445, 092	Manati.....	2, 390, 451	2, 438, 665
Aibonito.....	818, 339	1, 023, 964	Maricao.....	1, 071, 607	1, 397, 431
Anasco.....	1, 455, 585	1, 835, 399	Maunabo.....	608, 661	615, 416
Arecibo.....	7, 717, 408	7, 405, 110	Mayaguez.....	6, 915, 375	6, 943, 607
Arroyo.....	1, 353, 741	1, 385, 442	Moca.....	803, 333	840, 001
Barceloneta.....	1, 843, 004	2, 287, 404	Morovis.....	651, 387	657, 672
Barranquitas.....	478, 094	489, 247	Naguabo.....	1, 960, 418	1, 952, 596
Barros.....	551, 074	765, 508	Naranjito.....	338, 179	338, 421
Bayamon.....	3, 567, 507	3, 396, 236	Patillas.....	1, 242, 901	1, 253, 227
Cabo-Rojo.....	1, 585, 972	2, 182, 478	Penuelas.....	1, 062, 349	1, 069, 421
Caguas.....	4, 176, 092	3, 870, 019	Ponce.....	12, 779, 159	13, 897, 675
Camuy.....	1, 623, 236	1, 803, 212	Quebradillas.....	704, 578	702, 737
Carolina.....	1, 831, 782	2, 579, 510	Rincon.....	610, 313	736, 365
Cayey.....	1, 760, 847	2, 535, 038	Rio Grande.....	1, 835, 479	1, 855, 173
Ciales.....	1, 105, 524	1, 479, 306	Rio Piedras.....	3, 594, 278	4, 505, 527
Cidra.....	519, 408	790, 087	Sabana Grande.....	545, 969	583, 562
Coamo.....	1, 334, 300	1, 750, 755	Salinas.....	3, 350, 055	3, 517, 716
Comerio.....	876, 134	1, 151, 760	San German.....	2, 362, 364	2, 374, 080
Corzal.....	508, 126	519, 288	San Juan.....	27, 188, 270	27, 880, 508
Culebra.....	130, 598	150, 370	San Lorenzo.....	868, 012	876, 364
Dorado.....	903, 352	969, 435	San Sebastian.....	1, 058, 085	1, 615, 174
Fajardo.....	5, 889, 070	6, 433, 479	Santa Isabel.....	2, 252, 786	2, 319, 731
Guayama.....	3, 528, 618	3, 539, 867	Toa Alta.....	591, 948	655, 117
Guayanilla.....	1, 247, 925	1, 588, 238	Toa Baja.....	1, 669, 190	1, 907, 560
Guaynabo ¹		650, 148	Trujillo Alto.....	817, 030	885, 560
Gurabo.....	1, 243, 104	1, 294, 718	Utua.....	2, 194, 776	2, 433, 237
Hatillo.....	1, 179, 195	1, 180, 203	Vega Alta.....	1, 010, 044	1, 793, 768
Hormigueros ²		822, 441	Vega Baja.....	1, 885, 776	1, 917, 232
Humacao.....	4, 023, 553	4, 246, 647	Vieques.....	2, 825, 674	2, 848, 409
Isabela.....	1, 014, 093	1, 104, 004	Yabucoa.....	2, 128, 680	2, 289, 426
Jayuya.....	798, 783	799, 608	Yauco.....	5, 824, 154	6, 071, 497
Juana Diaz.....	3, 144, 953	3, 166, 815			
Juncos.....	1, 981, 483	2, 238, 499			
Lajas.....	1, 303, 470	1, 796, 726			
			Total.....	163, 400, 320	178, 275, 130

¹ Segregated from Rio Piedras.² Segregated from Mayaguez.

EXHIBIT No. 12.

Total assessed value of real property, by municipalities and classes, for the fiscal year 1912-13.

[Corrected to Aug. 10, 1912.]

	Urban.			Rural.															Buildings and machinery.	Track, stations.	Other improvements.	Total real property.
	Lots.	Improvements.	Total.	Cane.	Coffee.	Tobacco.	Pine-apple.	Orange.	Coconut.	Minor fruits.	Pasture.	Timber, brush.	Marsh lands.	Other lands.	Total lands.	Rural houses.						
																	Sugar.	Other.				
Adjuntas.....	\$16,835	\$57,889	\$74,724	\$33,595	\$766,403				\$1,500		\$95,033	\$165,997	\$163,594		\$1,720	\$1,227,842	\$147,582	\$17,490	\$36,890	\$980	\$1,505,508	
Aguada.....	25	26,700	26,725	595,650	62,575		\$300		\$66,635	49,016	246,054	138		30	1,020,398	49,430	348,342	835		\$1,075	34,075	1,480,880
Aguadilla.....	163,131	437,647	600,778	321,580	4,045	\$340			46,830	36,612	355,268	66,997		29,940	861,612	61,990				500	19,080	1,543,960
Agua Buenas.....	2,820	49,060	51,880	2,560	53,507	4,610				15,261	200,598	13,317		1,254	291,107	18,738	40	25			4,274	366,064
Aibonito.....	1,230	149,358	150,588	900	107,905	139,205				51,600	198,529	43,852		595	542,586	42,392		67,404			73,200	876,230
Anasco.....	5,399	182,562	187,961	564,506	308,285			11,250	58,400	53,012	254,698	39,969		5,212	1,295,372	98,557	53,120	6,102	1,370		2,958	1,640,400
Arecibo.....	279,817	946,146	1,225,963	1,409,873	112,348	9,118	2,130	45,320	1,500	66,502	864,875	192,267	6,785	75,284	2,786,002	154,630	921,882	169,561	220,601	20,100	5,498,739	
Arroyo.....	37,449	212,616	250,065	341,295	11,541				12,400	1,035	150,549	11,826	13,470	11,370	553,536	18,910	270,000		13,750	7,993	1,114,254	
Barceloneta.....	24,935	112,960	137,895	476,767	69,600	1,270	16,395	31,960	675	10,125	248,944	41,555	3,100	41,400	941,791	50,820	600,000	4,850	2,500	267,732	2,005,588	
Barranquitas.....	997	37,660	38,657	200	28,405	10,497		50		30,970	253,515	29,071		12,655	365,363	22,193					426,573	
Barros.....	10	41,050	41,060	2,945	185,198	2,100				74,553	208,722	121,085		9,959	604,562	50,519		3,690		699,831		
Bayamon.....	402,192	775,531	1,177,723	247,979	30,125			69,462	2,510	17,160	596,104	41,757	770	11,541	1,027,903	97,950	133,965	187,699	68,255	13,433	2,706,928	
Cabo-Rojo.....	1,385	196,700	198,085	719,485	6,130				95,472	78,070	579,855	75,315	53,439	3,955	1,623,471	86,132	3,030	14,050		3,350	1,928,118	
Caguas.....	12,818	858,089	870,907	230,031	16,654	119,937	1,000		412	17,034	521,834	39,207		36,038	982,137	142,755	578,700	53,322	254,882	46,410	2,929,113	
Camuy.....	1,683	96,523	98,206	266,927	58,315	6,660				72,161	547,946	61,780	350	4,210	1,018,349	65,027	281,475			1,351	1,543,118	
Carolina.....	7,655	193,820	201,475	327,986	5,370		32,330	700	8,330	8,230	825,678	7,280	13,640	1,430	1,230,974	66,940	143,200	10,579	51,202	2,899	1,707,269	
Cayey.....	71,846	369,378	441,224	90,865	157,176	334,821				65,174	404,993	116,692	35	1,167	1,170,923	85,695	214,903	57,722	59,704	83,582	2,113,753	
Ciales.....	8,645	175,087	183,732	2,300	552,310	1,000				83,150	234,730	133,354		1,595	1,008,439	109,416		43,971		550	1,346,108	
Cidra.....	120	33,408	33,528	63,670	19,285	160,103				36,453	250,538	46,766		985	577,800	29,357	4,200	26,366		42,682	713,933	
Coamo.....	90	308,841	308,931	18,830	158,595	675			120	42,735	799,711	26,917		44,425	1,091,888	71,492		3,934			1,476,245	
Comerio.....	1,592	97,409	99,001	1,440	37,265	108,885				18,914	219,056	12,626		2,430	400,736	25,610		466,383		18,584	1,010,314	
Corozal.....	323	51,193	51,516	3,208	53,311	1,307				30,947	237,616	12,909		237	339,535	32,418	1,973	545		2,295	428,282	
Culebra.....	1,030	9,970	11,000							60	74,375	15,440			89,875	2,975					103,850	
Dorado.....	100	28,305	28,405	312,372	300		7,760	21,730	2,500	535	221,793	69,179	20,690	12,425	672,334	58,071		1,300		82,061	845,681	
Fajardo.....	19,918	524,621	544,539	848,276	127,908			24,000	4,000	1,054	723,276	39,829	350	33,094	1,801,787	59,504	1,070,427	18,023	258,898	14,535	3,767,713	
Guayama.....	20,970	785,417	806,387	891,705	43,080				16,085	8,926	828,107	27,996	6,370	6,162	1,828,431	76,088	258,350	1,550	1,600		2,982,966	
Guayanilla.....	14,617	78,595	93,212	354,265	190,362	1,300			10,650	92,256	123,848	53,600		6,120	832,401	75,922	213,200	21,795		44,960	1,281,490	
Guaynabo.....	720	5,520	6,240	96,835	16,509	50	4,540	13,752	200	9,747	305,619	28,737	1,000	8,296	485,285	41,814		950	32,500	3,100	570,889	
Guarabo.....	200	89,769	89,969	259,660	8,950	211,231				845	368,785	6,830		500	856,801	23,893		11,684	47,862	127,975	1,158,184	
Hatillo.....	450	53,205	53,655	158,205	22,520	1,110	300		416	60,045	643,174	75,901		5,380	967,051	50,043				1,158	1,071,907	
Hormigueros.....	3,351	30,615	33,966	358,241	14,321					13,259	49,495	2,944		3,837	1,442,097	40,390	197,556	10,841	203		1,655	726,708
Humacao.....	26,033	642,327	668,360	877,874	5,170	132,611	2,660		51,290	22,484	718,646	9,655	7,870	550	1,828,810	61,287	615,550		396,476	7,220	3,600,710	
Isabela.....	11,524	79,086	90,610	38,092	38,003	2,790			10,705	250,420	316,039	43,229		24,773	749,051	79,095	500	4,094		27,983	953,343	
Jayuya.....	3,186	20,724	23,910	4,060	304,842		180			46,380	104,999	148,503		14,254	623,209	60,550		10,900		25,795	2,832,212	
Juana Diaz.....	14,886	194,972	209,858	1,109,730	233,948			390	280	84,725	843,447	49,911	22,780	10,643	2,355,854	154,050	86,980	6,130	2,830	16,510	2,832,212	
Juncos.....	2,610	231,520	234,130	325,421	1,415	21,235				3,664	335,236	130,850		130	817,951	17,990	513,357	46,948	54,166	26,663	1,711,205	
Lajas.....	450	37,180	37,630	607,185	13,610				1,080	57,770	640,186	45,010	550	980	1,409,246	77,715	16,400		565		2,559,602	
Lares.....	6,185	210,770	216,955	3,575	1,200,975					19,440	133,104	246,065		630	1,603,789	152,036		70,590	200	2,048,610		
Las Marias.....	2,190	15,380	17,570	16,120	818,690		500	1,350		14,075	37,540	295,584		5,080	1,188,939	131,906	800	52,656		1,412,201		
Loiza.....	403	50,612	51,015	389,180	32,931	12,987			92,965	12,205	578,076	20,913	21,999	41,284	1,202,540	44,403	425,075	3,048	95,947	275	1,822,303	
Manati.....	5,266	436,032	441,298	575,524	18,562	5,216	23,335	54,695	2,870	19,163	434,320	32,100		6,860	1,173,385	55,255	360,000		4,500	7,351	2,046,023	
Maricao.....	775	52,558	53,333	900	880,510					740	5,080	179,627	170		1,067,027	159,381				280	1,342,551	
Maunabo.....	885	40,575	41,460	160,665	5,165				1,493	1,990	69,293	19,251		1,465	259,322	15,524	750	204,575		5,250	82,902	
Mayaguez.....	793,711	2,348,059	3,141,770	502,560	518,192		2,210	390	38,265	49,773	301,505	60,670	1,780	12,685	1,494,030	408,624	209,049	68,52				

EXHIBIT No. 13.

Total assessed value of real and personal property, by municipalities, for the fiscal year 1912-13.

[Corrected to Aug. 10, 1912.]

Municipality.	Real property.	Personal property.	Total.
Adjuntas.....	\$1,505,508	\$97,125	\$1,602,633
Aguada.....	1,480,880	437,675	1,918,555
Aguadilla.....	1,543,960	469,847	2,013,807
Aguas Buenas.....	366,064	79,028	445,092
Aibonito.....	876,230	147,734	1,023,964
Anasco.....	1,646,040	189,359	1,835,399
Areibo.....	5,498,739	1,906,371	7,405,110
Arroyo.....	1,114,254	271,188	1,385,442
Barceloneta.....	2,005,588	281,816	2,287,404
Barranquitas.....	426,573	62,674	489,247
Barros.....	699,831	65,677	765,508
Bayamon.....	2,706,928	689,308	3,396,236
Cabo-Rojo.....	1,928,118	254,360	2,182,478
Caguas.....	2,929,113	940,906	3,870,019
Camuy.....	1,543,118	260,094	1,803,212
Carolina.....	1,707,269	872,241	2,579,510
Cayey.....	2,113,753	421,285	2,535,038
Ciales.....	1,346,108	133,198	1,479,306
Cidra.....	713,933	76,154	790,087
Coamo.....	1,476,245	274,510	1,750,755
Comerio.....	1,010,314	141,446	1,151,760
Corozal.....	428,282	91,006	519,288
Culebra.....	103,850	46,520	150,370
Dorado.....	845,681	123,754	969,435
Fajardo.....	3,767,713	2,665,766	6,433,479
Guayama.....	2,982,966	556,901	3,539,867
Guayanilla.....	1,281,490	306,748	1,588,238
Guaynabo.....	570,389	79,759	650,148
Gurabo.....	1,158,184	136,534	1,294,718
Hatillo.....	1,071,907	108,296	1,180,203
Hormigueros.....	726,708	95,733	822,441
Humacao.....	3,600,710	645,937	4,246,647
Isabela.....	953,343	150,661	1,104,004
Jayuya.....	744,364	55,244	799,608
Juana Diaz.....	2,832,212	334,603	3,166,815
Juncos.....	1,711,205	527,294	2,238,499
Lajas.....	1,559,602	237,124	1,796,726
Lares.....	2,048,610	171,375	2,219,985
Las Marias.....	1,412,201	33,660	1,445,861
Loiza.....	1,822,303	403,058	2,225,361
Manati.....	2,046,023	392,642	2,438,665
Maricao.....	1,342,551	54,880	1,397,431
Maunabo.....	521,631	93,785	615,416
Mayaguez.....	5,410,154	1,533,453	6,943,607
Moca.....	774,426	65,575	840,001
Morovis.....	577,811	79,861	657,672
Naguabo.....	1,636,736	315,860	1,952,596
Naranjito.....	293,438	44,983	338,421
Patillas.....	1,059,691	193,536	1,253,227
Penuelas.....	921,227	148,194	1,069,421
Ponce.....	9,627,105	4,270,570	13,897,675
Quebradillas.....	617,423	85,314	702,737
Rincon.....	679,350	57,015	736,365
Rio Grande.....	1,574,183	280,990	1,855,173
Rio Piedras.....	3,699,377	806,150	4,505,527
Sabana Grande.....	503,507	80,055	583,562
Salinas.....	2,971,827	545,889	3,517,716
San German.....	1,911,664	462,416	2,374,080
San Juan.....	16,842,682	11,037,826	27,880,508
San Lorenzo.....	695,057	181,307	876,364
San Sebastian.....	1,406,164	209,010	1,615,174
Santa Isabel.....	1,988,128	331,603	2,319,731
Toa-Alta.....	530,906	124,211	655,117
Toa-Baja.....	1,461,821	445,739	1,907,560
Trujillo Alto.....	710,477	175,083	885,560
Utua.....	2,137,223	296,014	2,433,237
Vega-Alta.....	1,026,998	766,770	1,793,768
Vega-Baja.....	1,703,054	214,178	1,917,232
Vieques.....	2,384,733	463,676	2,848,409
Yabucoa.....	1,906,675	382,751	2,289,426
Yauco.....	4,945,879	1,125,618	6,071,497
Total.....	138,168,207	40,106,923	178,275,130

EXHIBIT No. 14.

Number of acres, by municipalities and classes, for the fiscal year 1912-13.

[Corrected to Aug. 10, 1912.]

Municipality.	Cane.	Coffee.	Tobacco.	Pineapples.	Oranges.	Coconuts.	Minor fruits.	Pasture.	Timber and brush.	Marsh lands.	Other lands.	Total.
Adjuntas.....	507	12,019	.....	.....	30	.....	3,211	10,373	16,475	.....	160	42,775
Aguada.....	4,153	709	.....	.....	.....	459	1,829	10,106	55	.....	6	17,320
Aguadilla.....	3,368	197	4	3	.....	411	852	9,113	6,943	.....	538	21,426
Agua Buenas.....	22	1,150	64	.....	.....	.....	809	14,706	2,097	.....	98	18,946
Aibonito.....	15	1,911	2,502	.....	.....	.....	2,035	9,918	3,342	.....	76	19,799
Anasco.....	5,102	4,368	.....	.....	80	217	2,575	9,399	2,425	64	745	24,975
Areibo.....	11,227	2,491	.....	28	572	13	2,055	25,644	25,323	456	7,308	75,309
Arroyo.....	2,625	301	192	.....	.....	124	39	4,562	1,164	437	204	9,456
Barceloneta.....	3,633	1,172	16	147	306	7	284	6,057	4,180	138	4,629	20,579
Barranquitas.....	4	631	265	.....	2	.....	982	15,122	2,859	.....	787	20,552
Barrios.....	57	3,550	42	.....	.....	.....	2,700	16,653	14,654	.....	1,436	39,092
Bayamon.....	2,669	668	.....	129	602	34	990	22,459	3,120	496	490	31,657
Cabo Rojo.....	7,918	99	.....	146	.....	666	2,207	20,262	8,576	2,294	140	42,308
Caguas.....	2,776	336	1,327	5	.....	4	806	25,520	4,786	.....	1,333	36,893
Camuy.....	2,931	1,100	79	.....	.....	.....	1,522	14,518	7,069	7	53	27,279
Carolina.....	2,709	1,118	.....	334	7	184	404	22,054	173	997	182	27,162
Caye.....	1,900	3,480	2,727	.....	.....	.....	1,613	13,077	9,803	.....	201	31,915
Ciales.....	56	8,601	10	.....	.....	.....	4,057	12,927	14,902	.....	933	41,486
Cidra.....	1,309	8,467	2,746	.....	.....	.....	1,244	12,335	3,714	.....	64	21,879
Coamo.....	248	2,830	15	.....	.....	.....	1,474	38,584	3,405	.....	1,817	48,373
Comerio.....	24	782	1,849	.....	.....	5	1,731	12,085	1,193	.....	337	17,006
Corozal.....	76	927	30	.....	.....	.....	1,336	20,556	1,891	.....	36	24,852
Culebra.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3,136	1,742	.....	.....	4,880
Dorado.....	2,566	4	.....	136	173	50	22	3,599	4,977	717	922	13,160
Fajardo.....	8,334	3,238	.....	.....	80	.....	18	24,198	3,906	17	1,271	41,109
Guayama.....	6,611	905	.....	.....	.....	157	290	26,711	3,520	933	211	39,338
Guayanilla.....	1,998	3,158	26	.....	.....	55	3,176	7,463	7,222	.....	195	23,293
Guaynabo.....	932	347	1	47	189	2	371	11,269	2,002	100	1,679	16,939
Guarabo.....	2,306	170	1,745	.....	.....	.....	40	12,284	782	.....	42	17,369
Hatillo.....	1,674	566	27	4	.....	.....	1,350	14,999	6,598	.....	251	25,473
Hormigueros.....	3,628	244	.....	.....	.....	.....	535	1,762	247	.....	49	6,465
Humacao.....	8,053	100	1,326	38	.....	1,269	731	31,241	616	794	19	44,187
Isabela.....	1,189	765	43	.....	.....	83	6,728	11,074	5,884	.....	5,411	31,177
Jayuya.....	61	5,741	.....	3	.....	.....	1,869	7,696	16,628	.....	912	32,910
Juana Diaz.....	7,955	4,900	.....	.....	13	3	3,055	38,065	4,580	932	1,440	60,946
Juncos.....	2,375	24	761	.....	.....	.....	117	10,016	3,465	.....	28	16,786
Lajas.....	6,663	243	.....	227	.....	10	1,285	23,113	3,749	183	10	35,483
Lares.....	.....	12,968	.....	.....	.....	.....	813	9,379	14,972	.....	118	38,310
Las Marias.....	193	12,773	.....	10	27	.....	596	1,617	15,165	.....	508	30,889

Iloiza.....	3,664	720	370	.....	764	.....	525	.....	1,095	420	19,979	1,631	1,002	2,526	31,407
Manati.....	3,698	328	483	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	910	17,434	3,419	74	186	27,431
Maricao.....	.....	1,860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	10,605	164	.....	23,122
Maunabo.....	2,526	460	.....	.....	44	.....	6	.....	50	164	5,507	3,254	.....	51	11,664
Mayaguez.....	3,407	2,838	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	335	1,973	10,628	4,282	70	296	32,980
Moca.....	1,711	2,112	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	353	12,884	6,282	.....	.....	24,068
Morovis.....	6,343	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	153	1,551	15,122	1,737	.....	338	24,460
Naguabo.....	2	832	111	.....	1	.....	55	.....	.....	104	20,312	1,999	594	.....	28,856
Naranjo.....	3,048	1,030	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	891	13,373	9,292	68	.....	16,219
Patillas.....	1,636	2,313	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,104	12,436	9,292	.....	1,388	30,398
Penuelas.....	10,393	6,832	7	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	2,656	10,475	9,714	.....	1,135	27,838
Ponce.....	1,311	664	71	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	14	2,969	35,992	10,402	931	1,724	68,398
Quebradillas.....	1,693	122	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	4	796	6,662	2,979	.....	.....	12,491
Rincon.....	3,632	703	10	.....	932	.....	523	.....	222	880	5,340	5,961	1	4	8,267
Rio Grande.....	4,408	144	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	555	229	24,278	5,961	307	3,462	38,821
Rio Piedras.....	2,799	974	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	313	17,165	2,880	.....	81	24,686
Sabana Grande.....	5,617	308	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	2,395	10,155	5,913	200	1,978	21,298
Salinas.....	2,881	3,242	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	315	27,087	4,561	.....	2,489	41,950
San German.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	3,198	17,007	4,561	99	892	31,812
San Juan.....	1,034	604	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	634	246	.....	15	1,051
San Lorenzo.....	1,482	8,433	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	870	16,486	9,890	.....	2,225	31,197
San Sebastian.....	6,717	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	9,932	17,220	1,933	10	3,078	42,088
Santa Isabel.....	4,109	109	.....	.....	75	.....	299	.....	.....	122	14,757	2,400	514	1,190	23,543
Toa-Alta.....	4,109	109	4	.....	47	.....	538	.....	79	377	10,917	2,569	8	145	15,196
Toa-Baja.....	1,037	23	.....	.....	117	.....	67	.....	.....	38	5,517	2,785	245	1,127	14,594
Trujillo Alto.....	1,160	12,616	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	442	10,537	211	.....	253	12,374
Utua.....	4,418	93	1	.....	412	.....	115	.....	.....	4,940	16,979	35,802	1	1,604	73,109
Vega-Alta.....	7,989	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	341	.....	3	216	6,686	4,761	1,209	1,253	15,408
Vega-Baja.....	6,493	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	377	11,297	6,557	291	2,590	26,419
Vieques.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	21	16,586	5,942	30	649	31,222
Yabucoa.....	4,985	7,380	302	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	344	19,102	4,165	28	413	30,605
Yauco.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	6,339	21,653	18,731	886	2,956	63,272
Total.....	209,378	168,240	17,175	3,654	4,567	6,556	102,084	1,033,392	15,320	68,691	2,046,290	417,233	15,320	68,691	2,046,290

Loiza.....	106.22	45.74	35.10	.....	84.89	29.06	28.93	12.82	21.95	16.34	38.29
Manati.....	156.86	56.59	67.84	.....	73.59	21.05	24.91	9.38	10.00	36.88	42.77
Maricao.....	32.14	74.18	.....	.....	.....	32.17	11.70	16.93	1.03	.....	46.14
Manabo.....	63.56	46.95	.....	.....	29.86	12.13	12.58	5.92	.....	28.72	22.23
Mayaguez.....	89.71	54.78	.....	65.00	114.22	25.23	28.37	14.60	25.43	42.85	28.19
Moca.....	88.98	62.84	.....	.....	.....	29.08	23.09	6.40	.....	.....	20.10
Morovis.....	67.36	55.71	47.39	.....	145.43	19.56	16.68	10.78	9.99	2.19	35.21
Naguabo.....	79.22	42.68	.....	.....	.....	18.27	23.09	3.62	.....	.....	15.32
Naranjito.....	42.50	46.99	43.96	20.00	.....	26.07	13.04	6.78	8.00	.....	23.53
Patillas.....	94.02	43.16	50.00	.....	100.66	15.49	23.09	7.05	10.29	.....	28.36
Penuelas.....	128.70	63.00	.....	.....	.....	27.14	24.71	9.76	.....	5.33	45.95
Ponce.....	137.47	66.14	40.00	95.55	.....	27.09	28.61	13.47	5.57	.....	40.33
Quebradillas.....	92.51	59.54	84.44	.....	92.86	53.19	39.90	11.39	.....	17.22	39.55
Rincon.....	119.60	50.64	.....	100.00	100.00	18.35	11.70	30.00	.....	15.00	33.73
Rio Grande.....	110.85	46.73	.....	30.00	171.78	39.72	28.16	13.26	.....	16.09	71.67
Rio Piedras.....	144.41	47.67	.....	.....	87.20	36.21	51.53	25.51	26.22	121.22	16.32
Sabana Grande.....	39.79	51.13	36.97	131.81	.....	20.28	11.01	4.46	.....	4.48	46.62
Salinas.....	140.59	45.99	.....	.....	100.00	30.61	35.59	14.60	10.00	.....	37.78
San German.....	64.00	69.46	49.31	.....	.....	26.72	39.04	7.16	.....	9.62	184.13
San Juan.....	80.73	41.91	34.66	.....	135.09	.....	176.94	51.47	115.15	3,333.33	15.11
San Lorenzo.....	70.02	61.83	.....	.....	.....	21.98	16.82	5.81	.....	5.82	25.97
San Sebastian.....	118.50	.....	.....	.....	40.00	65.00	12.94	8.30	5.00	5.90	61.43
Santa Isabel.....	103.16	52.16	.....	.....	.....	25.78	41.86	10.00	7.10	15.61	27.54
Toca-Alta.....	130.60	97.06	116.33	93.61	.....	63.36	23.18	11.84	10.00	77.41	74.05
Toca-Baja.....	80.71	54.35	137.25	159.12	94.30	29.91	58.63	25.64	19.83	28.20	29.43
Trujillo Alto.....	86.16	52.26	81.71	112.18	.....	21.82	24.44	37.00	.....	35.23	20.83
Utuado.....	145.61	48.54	.....	.....	40.00	22.06	15.05	10.17	30.00	3.92	27.84
Vega-Alta.....	127.67	48.17	120.00	149.34	.....	21.82	21.82	13.86	13.64	5.73	37.01
Vega-Baja.....	67.28	.....	50.00	91.94	55.00	34.70	24.16	6.90	10.36	13.01	31.67
Vieques.....	101.54	46.50	.....	.....	50.00	39.28	28.65	18.80	2.00	9.66	36.81
Yabucoa.....	150.20	55.08	49.90	.....	50.00	30.03	19.57	17.63	15.71	7.93	30.49
Yauco.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00	26.65	19.08	8.11	2.29	7.01	.....
General average.....	110.42	61.17	77.91	94.30	115.06	101.24	25.89	10.99	15.70	13.27	34.98

EXHIBIT No. 16.

Amount and per cent of general property tax of 1 per cent remaining uncollected June 30, 1912.

Municipality.	Amount uncollected June 30, 1912, pertaining to fiscal years.										Per cent uncollected, June 30, 1912, pertaining to fiscal years 1901-2 to 1911-12.	
	1901-2	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11		1911-12
Adjuntas.....	\$15.00	\$17.38	\$17.38	\$15.80	\$15.80	\$17.38					\$1.80	0.07
Albionto.....					4.95						.01	.01
Anasco.....											30.00	.02
Arecibo.....	5.12	7.81	7.79	7.51	7.77	7.93	\$7.16				28.36	.02
Barceloneta.....											2.40	.03
Barros.....	2.12	2.34	142.10	142.04							252.84	.12
Bayamon.....											12.00	.01
Cabo-Rojo.....	3.00	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.60	\$3.60	\$3.60	\$3.60	3.60	.03
Caye.....											6.00	
Coamo.....											6.00	
Comerio.....											16.08	(1)
Corozal.....	3.24	3.24	3.58	3.54	10.12	10.38	16.08	16.08	16.08	16.08	8.04	.25
Culebra.....					3.54	3.88	3.88	3.84	3.84	3.84	2.32	.12
Dorado.....											6.00	.02
Guayama.....											2.40	.01
Hatillo.....											28.32	(1)
Humacao.....										1.20	2.40	.03
Juana Diaz.....	26.44	1.00	685.40	613.36							56.40	.02
Lares.....									24.00	24.00	5.40	.48
Las Marias.....						24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	241.76	(1)
Loiza.....										136.02	12.00	.28
Manati.....											9.72	(1)
Maricao.....	250.00										12.00	.03
Maunabo.....									9.72	9.72	19.92	.28
Mayaguez.....	198.48	39.06	42.84	9.30		9.74	9.74	9.72	9.60	9.60	53.46	.03
Naguabo.....											1.80	.15
Patillas.....	6.40	7.04	6.72					12.56	23.84	220.74	292.84	.36
Ponce.....										12.00	26.40	.02
Rincon.....										9.80	120.18	.01
Rio Piedras.....		3.72	18.28	16.94	4.08						3.60	.01
San Juan.....			255.00	292.50	247.50							.02
Toa-Alta.....	2.00	2.00		2.20					141.60	569.36	1,162.62	.18
Utua.....	139.24	135.64	123.02	83.06	30.14	15.63	6.62	2.10			10.44	.02
Vega-Alta.....											11.40	.05
Vega-Baja.....										25.32	15.90	.01
Yabucoa.....		66.52								11.40		.06

1 Pending, less than 1 one-hundredth of 1 per cent.

EXHIBIT No. 16A.

Corporation property tax remaining uncollected June 30, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1912.

Pertaining to fiscal year—	Original charge.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
1907-8	\$182,753.30	\$2,112.66	\$1,762.28	\$158.50		
1908-9	275,583.88		9,674.86	1,742.09	\$1,300.45	\$1,300.40
1909-10	297,257.82			3,230.78	1,227.20	1,227.20
1910-11	293,106.45				1,663.62	1,279.62
1911-12	501,186.14					4,622.06
Total		2,112.66	11,437.14	5,131.37	4,191.22	8,429.28

Total amount of these taxes outstanding is "in litigation"

\$8,349.60

Delinquent

79.68

Total

8,429.28

EXHIBIT No. 17.

Insular loans to municipalities.

Municipality.	Date of approval of loan.	Total amount authorized and purposes for which granted.		Amount of loan received to June 30, 1912.	Amount outstanding June 30, 1912.
		Payment of indebtedness.	Public improvement.		
Fajardo	July 2, 1904	\$2,800.00		\$2,800.00	
Comerio	July 14, 1904	2,500.00		2,500.00	
Aguas Buenas	July 18, 1904	4,311.67		4,311.67	
Ponce	Sept. 9, 1904	35,000.00		35,000.00	
Vega Baja	Oct. 15, 1904	3,000.00		3,000.00	
Yauco	do	11,772.25		11,772.25	
Sabana Grande	Nov. 23, 1904	3,644.27		3,644.27	
Bayamon	Jan. 18, 1905	6,420.72		6,420.72	
San Sebastian	do	8,669.42		8,669.42	
Mayaguez	Mar. 18, 1905	12,000.00		12,000.00	
San Juan	May 11, 1905	2,500.00		2,500.00	
Vieques	May 18, 1905		\$3,000.00	3,000.00	
Total, fiscal year 1904-5		92,618.33	3,000.00	95,618.33	
Vega Alta	Aug. 12, 1905	1,000.00		1,000.00	
Adjuntas	Aug. 22, 1905	14,922.44	77.56	15,000.00	\$4,000.00
Rincon	Aug. 28, 1905	2,643.49		2,643.49	
Aguadilla	Sept. 14, 1905	5,943.79		12,000.00	
Naguabo	do	108.81	2,891.19	3,000.00	
San Juan	do		15,000.00	15,000.00	
Arroyo	Mar. 8, 1906		4,200.00	4,200.00	
Coamo	Apr. 2, 1906		2,000.00	2,000.00	
Lares	do		12,000.00	12,000.00	
Juana Diaz	Apr. 7, 1906	1,950.03	4,049.97	6,000.00	
Patillas	do		2,000.00	2,000.00	
Toa Baja	May 18, 1906		1,500.00	1,500.00	600.00
Aguada	June 16, 1906	114.16	3,885.84	4,000.00	
Aibonito	do	558.00	9,442.00	10,000.00	4,000.00
Maricao	June 25, 1906	1,088.00	5,912.00	7,000.00	
Morovis	do	4,000.00		4,000.00	1,000.00
San Sebastian	June 26, 1906	5,500.00	4,500.00	10,000.00	
Total, fiscal year 1905-6		37,828.72	73,514.77	111,343.49	9,600.00
Ciales	July 14, 1906	5,000.00		5,000.00	
Toa Alta	do	3,000.00		3,000.00	
Afasco	do	10,000.00		10,000.00	
Aguas Buenas	July 30, 1906	5,000.00		5,000.00	2,000.00
Barros	do	3,000.00		3,000.00	
Aguadilla	Aug. 11, 1906		2,000.00	2,000.00	
Guayanilla	do		2,000.00	2,000.00	
Arroyo	do		2,000.00	2,000.00	
Guayama	Sept. 19, 1906		16,000.00	16,000.00	8,000.00
San Lorenzo	do	6,000.00		6,000.00	
Coamo	Sept. 20, 1906		25,000.00	25,000.00	10,000.00
Yabucoa	Sept. 25, 1906		20,000.00	19,600.00	7,600.00

Insular loans to municipalities—Continued.

Municipality.	Date of approval of loan.	Total amount authorized and purposes for which granted.		Amount of loan received to June 30, 1912.	Amount outstanding June 30, 1912.
		Payment of indebtedness.	Public improvement.		
Manati.....	Sept. 25, 1906	\$7,000.00		\$7,000.00	
Comerio.....	Oct. 16, 1906		\$750.00	750.00	
Bayamon.....	Oct. 27, 1906		20,000.00	15,084.38	\$3,084.38
Humacao.....	Dec. 28, 1906	2,270.44		2,270.44	
Cabo Rojo.....	do		12,000.00	12,000.00	4,953.59
Caguas.....	Mar. 9, 1907		60,000.00	60,000.00	30,000.00
San Juan.....	Apr. 9, 1907		52,000.00	52,000.00	14,857.14
Lajas.....	do		6,000.00	6,000.00	1,000.00
Cidra.....	do		2,750.00	2,750.00	687.50
Mayaguez.....	Apr. 16, 1907	1,403.00		1,400.00	
Bayamon.....	May 8, 1907		10,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00
Patillas.....	May 21, 1907		4,000.00	4,000.00	666.68
Vega Baja.....	May 31, 1907		5,000.00	5,000.00	1,630.36
Tos Alta.....	do		1,000.00	1,000.00	
Las Marias.....	do		7,000.00	7,000.00	3,628.91
Mayaguez.....	June 10, 1907	23,000.00	12,000.00	35,000.00	7,000.00
Juana Diaz.....	do		10,000.00	10,000.00	2,600.86
Total, fiscal year 1906-7.....		65,670.44	269,500.00	329,854.82	102,709.42
Dorado.....	July 26, 1907		6,000.00	6,000.00	3,600.00
Salinas.....	do		10,700.00	10,700.00	1,783.34
Aguadilla.....	do		7,000.00	7,000.00	3,865.43
Santa Isabel.....	do		5,000.00	5,000.00	
Do.....	Aug. 12, 1907		10,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00
San German.....	do		12,000.00	12,000.00	6,000.00
Agua Buenas.....	Sept. 3, 1907		500.00	500.00	
Cabo Rojo.....	Sept. 6, 1907		2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Naguabo.....	do		2,000.00	2,000.00	
Ponce.....	do	14,000.00	50,000.00	64,000.00	35,200.30
Caguas.....	Nov. 5, 1907		4,000.00	4,000.00	
Fajardo.....	do		6,000.00		
Coamo.....	Dec. 4, 1907		5,000.00	5,000.00	2,500.00
Loiza.....	do		16,000.00	16,000.00	9,600.00
San Juan.....	Dec. 7, 1907		22,000.00	16,000.00	
Cavey.....	Dec. 21, 1907		35,516.13	35,516.13	24,861.30
Aibonito.....	Dec. 30, 1907		3,000.00	3,000.00	1,800.00
Arecibo.....	Feb. 7, 1908		10,000.00	9,983.92	5,983.92
Gurabo.....	do		308.22	308.22	
Vieques.....	Feb. 20, 1908		1,250.00	1,250.00	
Hatillo.....	Feb. 28, 1908		1,000.00	1,000.00	
Do.....	Mar. 24, 1908		1,000.00	1,000.00	
Arecibo.....	do		1,500.00	1,500.00	
Do.....	do		1,500.00	1,500.00	
Quebradillas.....	do		250.00	250.00	
Do.....	do		250.00	250.00	
Patillas.....	do		1,000.00	1,000.00	200.00
Caguas.....	Mar. 28, 1908	750.00		750.00	
Camuy.....	Apr. 20, 1908		750.00	750.00	
Do.....	do		750.00	750.00	
Rio Piedras.....	Apr. 24, 1908		500.00	500.00	
Tos Alta.....	May 28, 1908		1,000.00	1,000.00	600.00
San Sebastian.....	June 12, 1908		3,000.00	3,000.00	1,551.91
Moca.....	June 27, 1908		1,400.00	1,400.00	
Total, fiscal year 1907-8.....		14,750.00	222,174.35	224,908.27	104,545.90
Utua.....	Oct. 20, 1908		27,300.00	27,300.00	20,491.85
San Juan.....	Dec. 7, 1908		25,000.00	25,000.00	14,000.00
Total, fiscal year 1908-9.....			52,300.00	52,300.00	34,491.85
Juncos.....	Aug. 26, 1909		3,000.00	3,000.00	
San German.....	Mar. 31, 1910		4,500.00	4,500.00	1,594.77
Total, fiscal year 1909-10.....			7,500.00	7,500.00	1,594.77
Mayaguez.....	Nov. 11, 1910		9,500.00		
San Juan.....	Jan. 30, 1911		5,000.00	5,000.00	
Total, fiscal year 1910-11.....			14,500.00	5,000.00	
Moca.....	July 14, 1911		500.00	500.00	
San Lorenzo.....	Sept. 18, 1911		1,200.00	1,200.00	1,199.00
Sabana Grande.....	do		1,000.00		
Camuy.....	Oct. 23, 1911		1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00

Insular loans to municipalities—Continued.

Municipality.	Date of approval of loan.	Total amount authorized and purposes for which granted.		Amount of loan received to June 30, 1912.	Amount outstanding June 30, 1912.
		Payment of indebtedness.	Public improvement.		
Mayaguez.....	Nov. 13, 1911		\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
Ponce.....	Dec. 7, 1911		75,000.00	27,000.00	16,000.00
Yauco.....	Jan. 10, 1912		20,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
San Juan.....	Apr. 30, 1912		70,000.00		
Juncos.....	May 20, 1912		7,628.00		
Humacao.....	do.		60,000.00		
Isabela.....	June 7, 1912		3,000.00		
Total, fiscal year 1911-12.....			241,328.00	43,700.00	32,199.00
Total, fiscal years 1904-5 to 1911-12.....		\$210,867.49	883,817.12	870,224.91	285,140.94

EXHIBIT No. 17A.

Insular loans to school boards.

Municipality.	Date of approval of loan.	Total amount authorized and purposes for which granted.		Amount of loan received to June 30, 1912.	Amount outstanding June 30, 1912.
		Payment of indebtedness.	Public improvement.		
Adjuntas.....	July 2, 1904	\$980.00		\$980.00	
Aguada.....	do.	408.00		408.00	
Aguadilla.....	do.	750.00		750.00	
Aguas Buenas.....	do.	355.00		355.00	
Anasco.....	do.	806.00		806.00	
Arecibo.....	do.	1,411.00		1,411.00	
Barros.....	do.	348.00		348.00	
Bayamon.....	do.	672.00		672.00	
Camuy.....	do.	1,000.00		1,000.00	
Cayey.....	do.	734.00		734.00	
Ciales.....	do.	323.33		323.33	
Comerio.....	do.	925.00		925.00	
Fajardo.....	do.	182.00		182.00	
Lajas.....	do.	550.00		550.00	
Las Marias.....	do.	675.00		675.00	
Maricao.....	do.	216.00		216.00	
Mayaguez.....	do.	3,680.00		3,680.00	
Morovis.....	do.	600.00		600.00	
Naguabo.....	do.	492.00		492.00	
Patillas.....	do.	394.00		394.00	
Ponce.....	do.	1,000.00		1,000.00	
Sabana Grande.....	do.	425.00		425.00	
San Lorenzo.....	do.	800.00		800.00	
Utado.....	do.	862.00		862.00	
Vega Baja.....	do.	208.00		208.00	
Manati.....	Sept. 24, 1904	700.00		700.00	
Total, fiscal year 1904-5.....		19,496.33		19,496.33	
Aguada.....	Aug. 22, 1905		\$1,000.00	1,000.00	
Arecibo.....	Aug. 28, 1905	196.00	900.00	1,096.00	
Aguadilla.....	Sept. 14, 1905	1,500.00		1,500.00	
Camuy.....	do.		3,000.00	3,000.00	
Hatillo.....	do.		3,000.00	3,000.00	
Anasco.....	Oct. 3, 1905	2,000.00		2,000.00	
Sabana Grande.....	do.	1,200.00		1,200.00	\$320.00
San German.....	do.		2,000.00	2,000.00	
Manati.....	Oct. 9, 1905		1,200.00	1,200.00	
Lares.....	Mar. 26, 1906		5,000.00	5,000.00	
Rio Piedras.....	do.		3,500.00	3,500.00	875.00
Coamo.....	Apr. 2, 1906		6,000.00	6,000.00	2,400.00
Naguabo.....	Apr. 9, 1906	1,000.00		1,000.00	
Toa Baja.....	May 18, 1906		1,500.00	1,500.00	600.00
Arroyo.....	June 5, 1906		4,000.00	4,000.00	222.23
Total, fiscal year 1905-6.....		5,896.00	31,100.00	36,996.00	4,417.23

Insular loans to school boards—Continued.

Municipality.	Date of approval of loan.	Total amount authorized and purposes for which granted.		Amount of loan received to June 30, 1912.	Amount outstanding June 30, 1912.
		Payment of indebtedness.	Public improvement.		
Patillas.....	Aug. 11, 1906		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$400.00
Humacao.....	do.....	\$750.00		750.00	
Bayamon.....	Aug. 17, 1906		1,000.00	1,000.00	
Salinas.....	Aug. 25, 1906		8,000.00	8,000.00	2,000.00
Juana Diaz.....	Oct. 1, 1906		6,000.00	6,000.00	
Isabela.....	do.....	300.00		300.00	
Guayama.....	Oct. 24, 1906		5,000.00	5,000.00	1,000.00
Lajas.....	Feb. 25, 1907		6,000.00	5,250.40	1,897.08
San German.....	Mar. 9, 1907		1,200.00	1,200.00	400.00
Yauco.....	do.....		8,000.00	8,000.00	3,000.00
Ponce.....	Apr. 9, 1907		50,000.00	50,000.00	
San Juan.....	May 9, 1907		48,000.00	48,000.00	16,000.00
Santa Isabel.....	June 17, 1907		5,000.00	5,000.00	
Total, fiscal year 1906-7.....		1,050.00	139,200.00	139,480.40	24,697.08
Fajardo.....	July 2, 1907		12,000.00	12,000.00	6,000.00
Carolina.....	Aug. 23, 1907		200.00	200.00	
Mayaguez.....	do.....		1,400.00	1,400.00	
Peñuelas.....	Mar. 7, 1908		3,500.00	2,250.00	850.00
San Juan.....	June 27, 1908		12,200.00	12,200.00	6,971.42
Total, fiscal year 1907-8.....			29,300.00	28,050.00	13,821.42
Arroyo.....	July 13, 1908		1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Cabo Rojo.....	do.....		6,000.00		
Manati.....	do.....		6,000.00	6,000.00	4,200.00
Caguas.....	do.....		8,000.00	8,000.00	4,800.00
Arecibo.....	July 18, 1908		30,000.00	30,000.00	21,000.00
Añasco.....	Nov. 20, 1908		1,000.00	997.70	397.70
San Juan.....	Apr. 1, 1909		13,000.00	13,000.00	9,100.00
Total, fiscal year 1908-9.....			65,000.00	58,997.70	40,497.70
Naranjito.....	July 19, 1910		2,000.00	2,000.00	1,733.29
Total, fiscal year 1910-11.....			2,000.00	2,000.00	1,733.29
Total, fiscal years 1904-5 to 1911-12.....		26,442.33	266,600.00	285,020.43	85,166.72

EXHIBIT NO. 18.

Gross receipts of municipalities, detailed by sources and destination, fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

Items.	Total.	Ordinary funds.	Road funds.	Bond redemption and sinking funds.	On account of debt.
Total.....	\$1,946,605.81	\$1,640,808.99	\$109,230.87	\$159,983.53	\$36,582.42
General revenues, \$1,638,694.11:					
Taxes.....	1,365,907.14				
Property taxes.....	1,240,744.88	980,381.23	109,230.87	151,132.78	
Tax on slaughter and sale of meat.....	125,162.26	125,162.26			
Licenses and permits.....	224,127.04				
Business licenses.....	207,520.65	207,520.65			
Dog and other licenses.....	136.00	136.00			
Permits.....	16,470.39	16,470.39			
Fines.....	24,520.73	24,520.73			
Subventions, grants, and gifts.....	8,114.96	8,114.96			
Miscellaneous.....	16,024.24	16,024.24			

Gross receipts of municipalities, detailed by sources and destination, fiscal year ending June 30, 1912—Continued.

Items.	Total.	Ordinary funds.	Road funds.	Bond redemption and sinking funds.	On account of debt.
Commercial revenues, \$307,911.70:					
Department services.....	\$45,012.99				
Maintenance of insular prisoners.....	15,272.44	\$15,272.44			
Transportation of patients to asylums.....	163.10	163.10			
Fees and charges.....	13,181.00	13,181.00			
Rents.....	10,953.19	10,953.19			
Sales.....	5,443.26	5,443.26			
Privileges.....	2,482.83	2,482.83			
Interest.....	14,175.22	5,324.47		\$8,850.75	
Public-service enterprises.....	209,658.24				
Water-supply system.....	140,419.06	140,419.06			
Electric light system.....	8,948.60	8,948.60			
Markets.....	32,495.00	32,495.00			
Slaughterhouses.....	3,336.45	3,336.45			
Meat shops.....	6,100.40	6,100.40			
Animal pounds.....	7,933.24	7,933.24			
Cemeteries.....	6,414.96	6,414.96			
Theaters.....	3,202.97	3,202.97			
Others.....	807.56	807.56			
Receipts on account of debt.....	36,582.42				\$36,582.42
Total current receipts.....	1,946,605.81	1,640,808.99	\$109,230.87	159,983.53	36,582.42
Cash on hand June 30, 1911.....	1,234,647.49	242,970.07	42,189.47	738,574.01	210,913.94
Total available for expenditure.....	3,181,253.30	1,883,779.06	151,420.34	898,557.54	247,496.36
Total expenditure during year.....	2,478,244.91	1,512,350.38	93,777.96	813,942.00	58,174.57
Cash on hand June 30, 1912.....	703,008.39	371,428.68	57,642.38	84,615.54	189,321.79

EXHIBIT No. 19.

Detailed expenditures of municipalities, fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

Department or service.	Expenses.			Interest.	Outlays.	On account of debt.
	Total.	Salaries.	Other.			
Total, \$2,478,244.91..	\$1,365,794.36	\$5,381,125.38	\$827,368.98	\$62,618.05	\$166,554.24	\$883,278.26
General Government.....	348,334.56	260,541.69	87,792.87	1,635.07	19,302.19	4,727.24
Executive and finance offices.....	234,002.57	200,641.81	33,360.76		8,314.95	2,084.08
Legal services and costs.....	5,924.18	3,495.00	2,429.18			150.00
Municipal buildings.....	44,585.73	6,419.38	38,166.35	1,635.07	8,524.24	2,278.54
Courts.....	34,746.78	33,844.37	902.41		8.00	103.36
Civil register.....	15,893.01	15,031.13	861.88			62.69
Traveling expenses.....	13,182.29	1,110.00	12,072.29		2,455.00	48.57
Protection of life and property, fire department.....	21,872.13	6,132.24	15,739.89		3,337.37	
Health conservation and sanitation.....	193,989.16	772.50	193,216.66		7,447.19	393.60
Supervision and inspection.....	190,031.05		190,031.05			178.00
Anemia service.....	180.50	172.50	8.00			51.75
Sewers and sewage disposal.....	152.75		152.75		7,121.36	
Street cleaning and refuse disposal.....	106.05		106.05			103.85
Miscellaneous.....	3,518.81	600.00	2,918.81		325.83	60.00

Detailed expenditures of municipalities, fiscal year ending June 30, 1912—Continued.

Department or service.	Expenses.			Interest.	Outlays.	On account of debt.
	Total.	Salaries.	Other.			
Highways.....	\$308,792.04	\$29,061.49	\$279,730.55	\$712.44	\$61,145.08	\$22,496.60
Streets, sidewalks, and plazas.....	109,682.75	21,189.15	88,493.60	52.74	42,097.61	14,552.11
Street sprinkling.....	128,253.56	3,942.34	124,311.22		10,028.72	931.94
Street lighting.....	70,855.73	3,930.00	66,925.73	659.70	9,018.75	7,012.55
Vicinal and rural roads.....						
Charities and corrections...	364,361.18	179,731.48	184,629.70		23,006.59	5,838.12
Outdoor poor relief.....	87,321.53	76,995.38	10,326.15			41.45
Medicines.....	65,638.62	11,900.05	53,738.57		263.46	3,724.81
Poor in institutions.....	13,414.54	2,581.97	10,832.57			3.25
Miscellaneous charities.....	9,613.49	1,644.47	7,969.02		3,504.77	102.75
Hospital and relief stations.....	146,277.49	68,120.35	78,157.14		19,211.49	1,905.86
Jails.....	42,095.51	18,489.26	23,606.25		26.87	60.00
Education.....	4,794.91	3,367.33	1,427.58		212.27	1,139.09
Scholarships.....	360.00		360.00			
Libraries.....	4,102.10	3,367.33	734.77		212.27	
Miscellaneous.....	332.81		332.81			1,139.09
Recreation.....	12,772.59	7,268.08	5,504.51		880.28	90.00
Playgrounds.....						
Music.....	9,280.24	6,377.08	2,903.16		880.28	90.00
Bath, bathhouses, etc.....	891.00	891.00				
Celebrations and entertainments.....	2,601.35		2,601.35			
Miscellaneous.....	18,235.25		18,235.25	60,240.86	2,092.39	844,999.21
Public-service enterprises...	92,642.54	51,550.57	41,091.97	29.68	49,130.88	3,594.40
Water-supply systems.....	45,707.59	20,907.75	24,799.84		3,185.61	1,080.00
Electric light systems.....	4,360.27	2,514.50	1,845.77		5,273.31	
Markets.....	6,345.69	4,487.15	1,858.54		1,835.86	
Slaughterhouses.....	7,653.37	3,531.67	4,121.70		14,539.51	2,319.05
Meat shops.....	5,957.55	5,088.50	869.05		1,990.10	48.37
Animal pounds.....	60.73	48.00	12.73			8.00
Cemetery.....	19,103.39	14,195.50	4,907.89		6,614.66	138.98
Theater.....	3,290.47	777.50	2,512.97	29.68	445.28	
Others.....	163.48		163.48		15,246.55	

EXHIBIT No. 20.

Per cent distribution of expenditures by municipalities.

	1911-12	Increase, 1910-11.	Decrease 1910-11.
Expenses.....	80.05	3.49	
General Government.....	20.42		0.62
Executive and finance offices.....	13.72		.91
Legal services and costs.....	.35		
Municipal buildings.....	2.61	.67	
Courts.....	2.04		.28
Civil register.....	.93		.11
Traveling expenses.....	.77	.01	
Protection of life and property, fire department.....	1.28		.12
Health conservation and sanitation.....	11.37	1.86	
Supervision and inspection.....	11.14	6.81	
Anemia service.....	.01		.20
Sewers and sewage disposal.....	.01		.21
Street cleaning and refuse disposal.....	.01		4.34
Miscellaneous.....	.20		.20

Per cent distribution of expenditures by municipalities—Continued.

	1911-12.	Increase 1910-11.	Decrease 1910-11.
Expenses—Continued.			
Highways.....	18.10	.50	.....
Streets, sidewalks, and plazas.....	6.43	.82	.....
Street sprinkling.....			.14
Street lighting.....	7.52		.01
Vicinal and rural roads.....	4.15		.17
Charities and correction.....	21.36	.70	.....
Outdoor poor relief.....	5.12	1.04	.....
Medicines.....	3.85		.40
Poor in institutions.....	.79		.15
Miscellaneous charities.....	.56	.32	.....
Hospital and relief stations.....	8.57		.12
Jails.....	2.47	.01	.....
Education.....	.28		.05
Scholarships.....	.02		.02
Libraries.....	.24		.02
Miscellaneous.....	.02		.01
Recreation.....	.75		.08
Music.....	.55		.06
Bath, bathhouses, etc.....	.05		.01
Celebrations and entertainments.....	.15		.01
Miscellaneous.....	1.06	.69	.....
Public-service enterprises.....	5.43	.61	.....
Water-supply system.....	2.68		.02
Electric-light system.....	.25		.02
Market.....	.37	.08	.....
Slaughterhouse.....	.45	.26	.....
Meat shops.....	.35	.17	.....
Animal pounds.....	.01		.09
Cemetery.....	1.12	.08	.....
Theater.....	.19	.14	.....
Others.....	.01	.01	.....
Interest.....	3.67		1.40
Outlays.....	9.76		1.39
On account of debt.....	6.52		.70

EXHIBIT No. 21.

Receipts and payments on account of water-supply systems maintained by the municipalities during fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

Municipalities.	Receipts.	Payments.	
		For expenses.	For outlays.
Total.....	\$140,419.06	\$36,777.13	\$2,755.21
Aibonito.....	1,734.76	127.30	
Arecibo.....	5,862.14	2,884.16	1,809.16
Caguas.....	5,992.48	974.39	
Cayey.....	4,041.94	510.00	33.90
Coamo.....	3,072.24	470.85	
Guayama.....	3,107.45	400.00	
Juana Diaz.....	51.00	226.20	
Mayaguez.....	11,107.58	1,784.99	
Patillas.....	271.35	59.79	
Ponce.....	15,441.45	2,454.22	
Salinas.....	279.00	509.76	63.00
San Juan.....	86,895.65	25,240.15	
Utua.....	1,175.77	335.75	808.15
Yabucoa.....	1,386.25	799.57	41.40

The apparent discrepancy between the second and third columns and those shown in the general statement of expenditures (Exhibit No. 19) is due to the fact that the former do not include amounts expended by various municipalities in the preparation of plans, etc.

The above table includes only those municipalities which already possess a water system.

EXHIBIT No. 22.

Receipts and expenditures fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, cash on hand at beginning and end of year and outstanding indebtedness, by municipalities.

Municipalities.	Cash on hand at beginning of year.	Receipts.	Total available for expenditure.	Expenditures.	Cash on hand at end of year.	Total indebtedness.
Grand total.....	\$1,234,647.49	\$1,946,605.81	\$3,181,253.30	\$2,478,244.91	\$703,008.39	\$562,982.88
Adjuntas.....	1,661.06	11,336.25	12,997.31	11,793.65	1,203.66	4,575.75
Aguada.....	3,452.16	13,607.76	17,059.92	10,035.87	7,024.05	45.00
Aguailla.....	4,294.75	21,786.36	26,081.11	19,130.31	6,950.80	4,385.14
Aguas Buenas.....	763.06	5,480.25	6,243.31	5,200.79	1,042.52	2,000.00
Aibonito.....	909.81	10,426.90	11,336.71	8,966.91	2,369.80	6,100.00
Añasco.....	322.01	13,252.20	13,574.21	12,903.91	670.30	1,227.61
Arecibo.....	85,019.99	104,463.04	189,483.03	155,171.38	34,311.65	31,451.55
General fund.....	18,214.44	82,483.90	100,698.34	85,153.01	15,545.33	.....
Road fund.....	3,533.02	5,606.27	9,139.29	2,906.37	6,232.92	.....
Insular advances.....	1,001.03	.....	1,001.03	.....	1,001.03	.....
Bond-redemption tax and sinking fund.....	62,271.50	16,372.87	78,644.37	67,112.00	11,532.37	.....
Arroyo.....	1,747.82	13,487.14	15,234.96	11,973.53	3,261.43	.....
Barceloneta.....	.....	20,470.00	20,470.00	12,638.14	7,831.86	191.23
Barranquitas.....	871.26	4,908.50	5,779.76	4,062.20	1,717.56	173.56
Barros.....	636.47	5,819.47	6,455.94	5,104.33	1,351.61	147.00
Bayamon.....	6,636.98	41,023.61	47,660.59	38,108.46	9,552.13	8,084.38
Cabo Rojo.....	3,070.14	14,341.14	17,411.28	13,117.84	4,293.44	10,453.59
Caguas.....	5,404.12	48,562.52	53,966.64	42,702.19	11,264.45	31,660.12
Camuy.....	1,014.21	14,577.24	15,591.45	7,656.54	7,934.91	1,177.40
Carolina.....	9,103.33	17,052.92	26,156.25	18,896.52	7,259.73	.....
Cayey.....	1,904.55	24,265.69	26,170.24	20,531.42	5,638.82	24,899.30
Ciales.....	2,630.04	11,600.55	14,230.59	10,331.45	3,899.14	150.00
Cidra.....	987.52	5,981.03	6,968.55	5,702.84	1,265.71	699.50
Coamo.....	1,044.46	16,426.51	17,470.97	15,226.47	2,244.50	13,300.00
Comerio.....	1,548.17	9,887.49	11,435.66	9,128.24	2,307.42	205.24
Corozal.....	791.66	5,714.49	6,506.15	3,988.26	2,517.89	.....
Dorado.....	2,822.47	7,501.51	10,323.98	6,498.77	3,825.21	3,600.00
Fajardo.....	12,701.37	30,751.60	43,452.97	41,549.56	1,903.41	1,110.38
Guayama.....	8,132.48	42,090.35	50,222.83	37,467.70	12,755.13	9,716.00
Guayanilla.....	2,336.09	9,978.67	12,314.76	8,003.92	4,310.84	.....
Gurabo.....	4,655.34	12,211.19	16,866.53	11,408.54	5,457.99	203.44
Hatillo.....	855.87	9,395.95	10,251.82	6,844.03	3,407.79	.....
Humacao.....	18,282.31	46,749.28	65,031.59	42,915.08	22,116.51	.....
Isabela.....	425.26	9,485.50	9,910.76	7,996.39	1,914.37	.....
Jayuya.....	.....	7,041.97	7,041.97	4,955.00	2,086.97	.....
Juana Diaz.....	2,666.76	27,328.37	29,995.13	24,345.74	5,649.39	2,695.86
Juncos.....	5,628.92	20,438.56	26,067.48	21,295.87	4,771.61	350.00
Lajas.....	4,249.92	10,774.17	15,024.09	12,093.44	2,930.65	1,000.00
Lares.....	1,221.72	14,842.99	16,064.71	13,914.36	2,150.35	824.75
Las Marias.....	1,427.48	10,684.77	12,112.25	9,272.25	2,840.00	3,628.91
Loiza.....	7,237.75	17,995.31	25,233.06	21,038.74	4,194.32	9,600.00
Manati.....	8,720.87	24,408.60	33,129.47	23,000.99	10,128.48	425.26
Maricao.....	1,075.03	8,907.27	9,982.30	8,388.21	1,594.09	800.00
Maunabo.....	854.20	6,418.70	7,272.90	5,908.15	1,364.75	.....
Mayaguez.....	271,573.58	133,654.94	405,228.52	259,057.80	146,170.72	21,194.25
General fund.....	6,918.67	93,036.55	99,955.22	73,939.93	26,015.29	.....
Road fund.....	724.96	5,229.32	5,954.28	4,627.36	1,326.92	.....
Insular advances.....	927.17	2,000.00	2,927.17	2,716.30	210.87	.....
Bond loan of 1902.....	100,257.49	952.64	101,210.13	1,774.21	99,435.92	.....
Bond-redemption tax and sinking fund.....	162,745.29	32,436.43	195,181.72	176,000.00	19,181.72	.....
Moca.....	374.38	6,878.92	7,253.30	5,324.04	1,929.26	670.00
Morovis.....	914.28	6,572.71	7,486.99	5,597.82	1,889.17	1,000.00
Naguabo.....	1,630.83	19,514.75	21,145.58	17,159.11	3,986.47	.....
Naranjito.....	398.94	3,827.07	4,226.01	2,954.68	1,271.33	273.58
Pattillas.....	1,683.32	12,521.43	14,204.75	10,862.78	3,341.97	866.68
Peñuelas.....	745.60	8,761.01	9,506.61	5,691.06	3,815.55	500.00
Ponce.....	165,374.56	207,255.12	372,629.68	324,304.40	48,325.28	102,412.58
General fund.....	6,275.02	151,536.67	157,811.69	149,979.07	7,832.62	.....
Road fund.....	2,606.72	9,271.63	11,878.35	7,968.76	3,909.59	.....
Insular advances.....	.....	16,000.00	16,000.00	15,246.55	753.45	.....
Bond loan of 1902.....	27,602.44	2,629.78	30,232.22	7,190.02	23,042.20	.....
Bond-redemption tax and sinking fund.....	128,890.38	27,817.04	156,707.42	143,920.00	12,787.42	.....

Receipts and expenditures fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, cash on hand at beginning and end of year and outstanding indebtedness, by municipalities—Continued.

Municipalities.	Cash on hand at beginning of year.	Receipts.	Total available for expenditure.	Expenditures.	Cash on hand at end of year.	Total indebtedness.
Quebradillas.....	\$1,231.16	\$6,448.14	\$7,679.30	\$4,472.61	\$3,206.69	.....
Rincon.....	614.83	5,462.95	6,077.78	4,132.59	1,945.19	.....
Rio Grande.....	3,190.30	15,468.00	18,658.30	11,746.05	6,912.25	.....
Rio Piedras.....	8,982.04	33,228.74	42,210.78	28,563.78	13,647.00	\$150.00
Sabana Grande.....	914.63	7,032.11	7,946.74	6,624.57	1,322.17	405.00
Salinas.....	3,953.27	26,319.84	30,273.11	21,158.13	9,114.98	1,983.34
San German.....	1,726.11	25,834.99	27,561.10	20,104.56	7,456.54	7,808.29
San Juan.....	512,690.52	452,415.10	965,105.62	795,224.28	169,881.34	199,468.07
General fund.....	52,630.87	357,094.40	409,725.27	342,980.88	66,744.39	.....
Road fund.....	2,870.57	11,663.51	14,534.08	12,827.23	1,706.85	.....
Insular advances..		300.00	300.00	300.00		.....
Bond loan of 1902..	72,522.24		72,522.24	12,206.17	³ 60,316.07	.....
Bond-redemption tax and sinking fund.....	384,666.84	83,357.19	468,024.03	426,910.00	41,114.03	.....
San Lorenzo.....	2,051.66	10,697.35	12,749.01	10,335.01	2,414.00	1,199.00
San Sebastian.....	1,060.86	10,364.98	11,425.84	9,693.88	1,731.96	1,551.91
Santa Isabel.....	2,392.41	18,803.74	21,196.15	17,322.08	3,874.07	5,470.00
Toa Alta.....	299.57	6,631.35	6,930.92	4,695.14	2,235.78	600.00
Toa Baja.....	2,660.84	13,204.92	15,865.76	11,559.38	4,306.38	600.00
Trujillo Alto.....	2,065.56	6,590.86	8,656.42	4,836.44	3,819.98	.....
Utua.....	11,819.03	23,584.50	35,403.53	26,693.64	8,709.89	20,491.85
Vega Alta.....	850.96	8,551.96	9,402.92	7,227.08	2,175.84	227.00
Vega Baja.....	1,503.95	16,755.46	18,259.41	12,179.61	6,079.80	1,630.36
Vieques.....	8,116.71	23,517.96	31,634.67	24,486.70	7,147.97	.....
Yabucoa.....	4,780.72	24,430.90	29,211.62	23,831.56	5,380.06	7,600.00 ¹
Yauco.....	3,939.46	60,800.19	64,739.65	53,138.14	11,601.51	12,000.00 ²

¹ \$69,900.38 on deposit with J. M. Ceballos & Co., New York, and in process of liquidation since 1906.

² \$19,962.11 on deposit with J. M. Ceballos & Co., New York, and in process of liquidation since 1906.

³ \$50,765.58 on deposit with J. M. Ceballos & Co., New York, and in process of liquidation since 1906.

EXHIBIT No. 23.

Outstanding indebtedness, detailed by municipalities, June 30, 1912.

Municipalities.	Indebtedness, fixed.				
	Total.	Floating.	Current.	To insular Government and trust fund.	Others.
Grand total.....	\$562,982.88	\$1,298.58	\$29,453.66	\$285,140.94	\$247,089.70
Adjuntas.....	4,575.75		575.75	4,000.00	
Aguada.....	45.00		45.00		
Aguadilla.....	4,385.14		519.71	3,865.43	
Aguas Buenas.....	2,000.00			2,000.00	
Aibonito.....	6,100.00		300.00	5,800.00	
Añasco.....	1,227.61	188.20	1,039.41		
Arecibo ¹	31,451.55			5,983.92	25,467.63
Barceloneta.....	191.23		191.23		
Barranquitas.....	173.56		173.56		
Barros.....	147.00		147.00		
Bayamon.....	8,084.38			8,084.38	
Cabo Rojo ²	10,453.59			6,953.59	3,500.00
Caguas.....	31,660.12		1,660.12	30,000.00	
Camuy.....	1,177.40		177.40	1,000.00	
Cayey.....	24,899.30		38.00	24,861.30	
Ciales.....	150.00		150.00		
Cidra.....	699.50		12.00	687.50	
Coamo.....	13,300.00		800.00	12,500.00	
Comerio ³	205.24				205.24
Dorado.....	3,600.00			3,600.00	
Fajardo.....	1,110.38	1,110.38			
Guayama.....	9,716.00		1,716.00	8,000.00	
Gurabo.....	203.44		203.44		
Juana Diaz.....	2,695.86		95.00	2,600.86	
Juncos.....	350.00		350.00		
Lajas.....	1,000.00			1,000.00	
Lares.....	824.75		824.75		
Las Marias.....	3,628.91			3,628.91	
Loiza.....	9,600.00			9,600.00	
Manati.....	425.26		425.26		
Maricao.....	800.00		800.00		
Mayaguez ⁴	21,194.25		1,375.97	9,000.00	10,818.28
Moca.....	670.00		670.00		
Morovis.....	1,000.00			1,000.00	
Naranjito.....	273.58		273.58		
Patillas.....	866.68			866.68	
Pefuelas.....	500.00		500.00		
Ponce ⁵	102,412.58			51,200.00	51,212.58
Rio Piedras.....	150.00		150.00		
Sabana Grande.....	405.00		405.00		
Salinas.....	1,983.34		200.00	1,783.34	
San German.....	7,808.29		213.52	7,594.77	
San Juan ⁶	199,468.07		14,724.96	28,857.14	155,885.97
San Lorenzo.....	1,199.00			1,199.00	
San Sebastian.....	1,551.91			1,551.91	
Santa Isabel.....	5,470.00		470.00	5,000.00	
Toa Alta.....	600.00			600.00	
Toa Baja.....	600.00			600.00	
Utua.....	20,491.85			20,491.85	
Vega Alta.....	227.00		227.00		
Vega Baja.....	1,630.36			1,630.36	
Yabucoa.....	7,600.00			7,600.00	
Yauco.....	12,000.00			12,000.00	

¹ Bonds issued, \$100,000; bonds redeemed, \$63,000; outstanding bonds, \$37,000, less sum of sinking fund, \$3.63, and bond-redemption tax collections, \$11,528.74.

² Purchase of school house, payable in 10 annual installments.

³ Debt to Caguas, balance payable during 1912-13.

⁴ Bonds issued, \$200,000; bonds redeemed, \$170,000; outstanding bonds, \$30,000, less sum of sinking fund, \$312.73, and bond-redemption tax collections, \$18,868.99.

⁵ Bonds issued, \$200,000; bonds redeemed, \$136,000; outstanding bonds, \$64,000, less bond-redemption tax collections, \$12,787.42.

⁶ Bonds issued, \$600,000; bonds redeemed, \$403,000; outstanding bonds, \$197,000, less bond-redemption tax collections, \$41,114.03.

APPENDIX IV.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE INTERIOR.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE INTERIOR,
San Juan, P. R., August 26, 1912.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the department of the interior during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912:

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Work in charge of the bureau consists of construction and maintenance of all insular roads, bridges, culverts, harbor bulkheads, water fronts; franchise investigations, and supervision of municipal improvements.

General statement of credits and expenditures.

	Appropriation.	Repayments.	Total credits.	Expended prior to fiscal year, 1912.	Expended during fiscal year, 1912.	Balance at end of fiscal year, 1912.
Maintenance, repair, and construction of insular roads and bridges.....	\$300,000.00	\$5,475.26	\$305,475.26	.....	\$301,869.93	\$3,605.33
Road construction bond issue of 1906, 1907, and 1910.....	426,165.59	18,641.26	444,806.85	\$97,117.65	327,863.23	19,825.98
Road construction appropriation of 1908.....	250,000.00	178.66	250,178.66	241,601.46	2,298.34	6,278.86
Road construction appropriation of 1910.....	170,000.00	5,412.84	175,412.84	28,084.04	78,780.35	68,548.63
Construction of certain bridges in road No. 3, appropriation of 1912.....	55,000.00	38.28	55,038.28	.....	7,453.65	47,854.53

ROAD CONSTRUCTION.

Expenditures during Spanish control and since are shown in table No. 3. Graphical exhibition of road lengths constructed during Spanish control and yearly since appears in Table No. 3a.

During the fiscal year 67.4 kilometers of road were built, the details of which are as follows:

	Kilometers.
Vega Alta-Vega Baja.....	1.5
Vega Baja-Manati.....	0.3
Manati-Arecibo.....	25.0
Arecibo-Lares.....	3.5
Arecibo-Camuy.....	7.0
Aguada-Añasco.....	2.0
Yauco-Peñuelas.....	17.2
Peñuelas-Ponce.....	6.3
La Plata Naranjito.....	4.6
Total.....	67.4

The Vega Alta-Vega Baja and Vega Baja-Manati Roads were completed early in the year; the others not until July 1.

The Manati-Arecibo road was completed to a junction with a private road and bridge of the Central Cambalache, which gives a temporary outlet to Arecibo. Permanent improvement of this road requires the construction of bridges over both the Manati and the Arecibo Rivers, together with an extension of the Arecibo end of the road to connect with the Arecibo and Ponce Road. A temporary submergible bridge will be built over the Manati River by about September 1.

The Aguada-Añasco Road was graded for practically its whole length, but there remain a considerable number of culverts and bridges to be built and 21.5 kilometers of macadam to be laid. This work will be continued during the coming year, and it is estimated will be completed by March, 1913.

Very little was done on the San Juan-Bayamon Road because of delay in settling boundary for harbor area. During the coming year work on it will be continued.

During the last session of the legislature a small appropriation was made to continue the construction of the Vega Baja-Morovis Road, and work will be carried on during the coming year as far as the money available will permit.

Both free and convict labor was used throughout the year on road construction, but during the coming year the construction work done will be almost solely by convict labor because of the small amount of funds available for this purpose.

In addition to the structures built on roads under construction, work was begun on new steel bridges over the Espiritu Santo and Grande Rivers near the town of Rio Grande. The abutments of one were completed and construction work begun on those of the other. Contracts were let for the steel work, and it is expected that both bridges will be completed by December 1. In June the temporary wooden truss spanning the Espiritu Santo was carried away by flood water.

The wooden pile bridge over the Añasco River was completed early in the year and the temporary wooden pile bridge over the Mameyes River on road No. 3 between Mameyes and Luquillo, which was carried away by flood, was replaced by a similar one built of native lumber.

Minor repairs and improvements were made at the water fronts in San Juan and Ponce. A considerable number of investigations and examinations were made preliminary to the granting of franchises.

ROAD MAINTENANCE.

Maintenance work was prosecuted to such extent as the money available would permit. Table No. 1 shows details of work, Nos. 2 and 4 unit costs.

The question of road maintenance is a serious one and will become more so unless sufficient funds are appropriated to provide for extensive repairs in addition to regular maintenance. The greater portion of the roads in the island are not in a proper condition for maintenance. It will be necessary to resurface them before they will be in such condition. The influx and operation of a large number of heavy motor trucks in addition to the constantly increasing number of automobiles have in some cases resulted in the destruction within a few months of roads which were, until that time, in a fair condition to carry the ox-cart traffic for which they were designed.

As shown in the report of the division of property and accounts, there were 806 automobiles and 65 heavy motor trucks in operation on June 30, 1912. With this class of traffic many of the present roads will have to be entirely rebuilt; for instance, the road from Aguadilla to Lares has been completely destroyed by the use of automobiles and trucks, and the Government has been compelled to extend during the present year for the repair of these 37 kilometers not less than \$40,000. It is true that this road was not in first-class condition and that its construction originally was not sufficiently heavy to stand the heavy motor and automobile traffic, but with small repairs it would have stood several years of the ordinary traffic of bull carts for which the road was designed.

Another cause of the rapid wear of the roads by the present heavy traffic is that the class of stone used formerly has not been of the best quality. The method of contracting with private parties to furnish stone has had a tendency to get the poorest quality, as few of them were competent to get out the harder or better qualities and most of them resorted to furnishing such as could be quarried without the use of explosives. This has resulted in putting on the roads a class of stone that quickly goes to pieces under the rains, sun, and heavy traffic.

At present efforts are being made to get out as much stone by administration as possible. The use of power drills and crusher plants will enable us to obtain the very best quality of stone in the vicinity.

The cost of transportation of materials has steadily increased until the transportation problem has reached such a condition that it has almost been impossible to attain satisfactory results. During the last year we experimented with a steam traction engine to

Oversized Foldout

relieve the transportation problem, but this has proved unsatisfactory, and now we have resorted to the use of American mules and carts. During the present year about 100 American mules and carts have been purchased, and some have been in use on construction work for several months, with very satisfactory results. It is believed that this method of transportation in road construction and maintenance will greatly reduce the cost and prove more satisfactory in every respect. This, together with a more liberal use of convicts, whose services have been entirely satisfactory, will greatly increase, it is believed, the efficiency of road construction and maintenance.

Assuming that the various roads were in condition for maintenance, an appropriation of \$366,000 was asked of the last legislature and \$300,000 granted. It is of course apparent that the repairs which were to be made with the \$66,000 this year can not be accomplished for that next year, and that if sufficient money is not appropriated by the next legislature to put a portion of the roads in proper shape for maintenance the deterioration will soon be of such a nature that it will require a bond issue to do the work. It is recommended that a liberal appropriation be made by the next legislature for road maintenance.

The cost of the present road system to The People of Porto Rico is, to date, a little over \$7,000,000, and it is clearly to be seen that an insufficient appropriation of funds would be a deplorable waste of public money. Any investment worth as much money as the public roads of Porto Rico and rendering the services they do is worthy of constant and painstaking attention.

On the San Juan portion of the San Juan-Aibonito-Ponce Road a surface application of asphalt is being used. Experiments were first made with crude oil and tar products of a light consistency, which did not give the desired results. At present experiments are being carried on with asphalt alone, which so far is giving promising results, and I hope will enable us materially to reduce the cost of maintenance on roads that are treated with this material. At the present time there are 20 kilometers which have been surfaced with asphalt, and these are being carefully watched for results.

Convict labor was employed with excellent results, and during the coming year it is planned to use this class of labor to as great an extent as possible.

Previous to two years ago the roads of Porto Rico, which were laid out with many adverse grades, sharp turns, and in other respects did not show the results of careful preliminaries, at the same time costing about \$6,000 per kilometer. During the past two years roads have been constructed along better lines, such as easier grades, wider, and with all structures of a permanent nature, and by largely using convict labor the average price has been reduced to about \$5,500 per kilometer.

Attention is again called to the necessity of imposing an adequate tax upon automobiles and motor trucks. The proceeds of such tax, together with license fees from chauffeurs and fines collected on account of infractions of the automobile and roads laws, should be used solely for road maintenance.

MUNICIPAL WORK.

Considerable aid was extended to municipalities in their road work, both in planning and inspection. Early in the year it became necessary to take up with greater vigor the question of municipal water supply and sewers.

The act entitled "An act authorizing municipalities. * * * to make certain provisions in ordinances enacted for the purpose of obtaining loans from the insular Government or issuing bonds," approved March 9, 1911, which provides that all municipal improvements constructed from funds obtained under this act shall be from plans and specifications approved by the commissioner of the interior and the offer of the commissioner to prepare plans and specifications for such work at cost, led to the organization of this branch in July, 1911.

The expense of the force, the pay roll of which amounts to \$1,400 a month, has to be met from outside appropriations, which are then reimbursed after the municipalities have received their loans and work has been started. A refundable appropriation of \$20,000 to carry on this work was asked for, but denied by the last legislature. It is recommended that this amount be appropriated by the next legislature.

The following municipalities have either submitted plans or requested that plans be prepared for the work noted opposite to each.

Municipality.	Plans for—	Municipality.	Plans for—
1. Ponce.....	Improvements to the water-works.	18. Yauco.....	Waterworks, for Barrio of Guanica.
2. Ponce.....	Sewerage system.	19. Juncos.....	Waterworks.
3. Yauco.....	Waterworks.	20. Salinas.....	Waterworks, improvements.
4. Cayey.....	Sewerage system.	21. Carolina.....	Waterworks.
5. Fajardo.....	Waterworks.	22. Caguas.....	Sewerage system.
6. Humacao.....	Do.	23. Quebradillas.....	Well.
7. Coamo.....	Improvements to the water-works.	24. Barceloneta.....	Well for Barrio of Florida Adentro.
8. Jayuya.....	Waterworks.	25. Fajardo.....	Sewerage system.
9. Santa Isabel.....	Waterworks and electric-light plant.	26. Aibonito.....	Do.
10. Juana Diaz.....	Waterworks.	27. Yauco.....	Do.
11. Adjuntas.....	Do.	28. Maunabo.....	Waterworks.
12. Penuelas.....	Do.	29. Mayaguez.....	Improvements to the water-works.
13. Arroyo.....	Do.	30. Lares.....	Waterworks.
14. Ciales.....	Do.	31. Barceloneta.....	Do.
15. Maricao.....	Do.	32. Toa Baja.....	Do.
16. San German.....	Do.	33. Caguas.....	Extensions to waterworks.
17. Bayamon.....	Do.		

The order given has, in general, been followed by the prosecution of the work and departures from it have been made only for very good reasons.

To June 30, plans and specifications had been prepared for all of the work to No. 11, inclusive, with the exception of the Santa Isabel work, which is not yet completed owing to the inability of the municipality to make a loan of sufficient size to construct both waterworks and electric light plant and awaiting further action of the municipal council in regard to the waterworks. Plans and specifications for the Fajardo sewerage system have also been prepared, in order that the loan for this work might be made together with that for the waterworks. Plans for Nos. 12 to 15, inclusive, are well under way and will be completed by August 20. Surveys for Nos. 19, 20, and 28 have been completed and surveys for Nos. 17 and 29 are being made and will be completed by July 15.

Plans and specifications have been prepared to date for work aggregating an estimated cost of \$463,500 at an expense of about \$8,500, or less than 2 per cent. It is expected that the outlay for inspection will not be over 2 per cent, making a total for engineering of between 3 and 4 per cent of the cost.

On March 4 bids were opened for the construction of the Yauco waterworks, and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder, Juan B. Filardi, of Yauco. The contract price was \$58,829.56, the engineer's estimate being \$59,995.50. Work was started and fair progress is being made.

On May 20 bids were opened at Jayuya for the construction of waterworks, and the contract was awarded to the lower of the two bidders, Angel Santiago, of Ponce. His bid was \$4,658.50, the engineer's estimate being \$4,486.50. Work has just been started.

A well was drilled at Quebradillas under an appropriation of insular funds for the purpose of drilling experimental wells in Porto Rico. Practically the entire appropriation was required for this purpose, it being necessary to go to a depth of 465 feet in order to obtain sufficient water. Water was first met at 410 feet, but did not rise over 10 feet when the water-bearing stratum was penetrated. The municipality proposes to install a pumping plant and pipe the water to the town at an additional cost of \$3,000.

Bids were opened on June 27 at Humacao for the construction of waterworks, and the contract awarded for \$47,699.85, the engineer's estimate being \$52,738.20.

FRANCHISES AND CONCESSIONS.

All applications to the executive council for land, public-service, water-right, or other concessions, as required, were reported upon by the commissioner of the interior. Tables Nos. 5, 5a, 5b, and 5c show these matters in detail.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The last Legislative Assembly failed to pass any appropriation for road construction, with the exception of \$6,000 for the continuation of the road from Vega Baja to Morovis and in consequence the only road construction during the present year will be con-

tinuing the road between Aguada and Añasco, and San Juan and Bayamon. There is probably sufficient funds available for the completion of these sections. I respectfully recommend that the next Legislative Assembly authorize a bond issue of \$1,000,000 for road construction and include in the law provision for funds for maintenance. With the present finances of the island it is not possible to devote sufficient funds for the proper maintenance of roads if more mileage is added to the present and those under construction.

I again recommend the widening of the carretera from San Juan to Martin Peña, and especially that portion between San Antonio and Martin Peña bridges. The amount of traffic passing over this road is enormous for its width, and as pedestrians through Santurce are compelled to use it because of lack of sidewalks, the conditions are absolutely dangerous, and prompt measures should be taken to remedy them.

The committee appointed by the act of the Legislative Assembly of 1911 made its report to the last legislature, recommending a bond issue for the widening of the carretera, but the bill introduced for this purpose failed to pass, and nothing was done to relieve the situation.

BRIDGES INTO PONCE.

The construction of bridges over the three rivers on the Central Road between Juana Diaz and Ponce is recommended, as when this is accomplished the latter will never be cut off from the north by heavy rains, as is frequently the case at present.

A cadastral survey of the island, of the utmost importance, is recommended, and funds for such a survey should be provided at an early date.

BUREAU OF INSULAR TELEGRAPH.

This bureau has charge of a telephone and telegraph system, which is operated throughout the island, furnishing connections between 65 municipalities. During the past year a considerable part of the insular telegraph and telephone lines has been reconstructed by changing old poles, which were in a state of deterioration and at any time liable to collapse, and this has delayed business to considerable extent. On some lines creosoted pitch pine poles have been used, while on others iron poles have been employed.

The insular telegraph lines between Martin Peña and Hormigueros, as well as the line between Rio Piedras and Humacao, have been transferred to the poles of the Porto Rico General Telephone Co., which is to make all necessary repairs and to maintain these wires in accordance with the franchises granted it.

The grounded telephone line between Caguas and Humacao has been changed into a metallic circuit, and is in very satisfactory working order, connections having been made with the exchange of the Porto Rico General Telephone Co. at Humacao, thereby affording their subscribers direct communication with other parts of the island over the insular system.

Two of the telegraph wires running from San Juan to Ponce have been transposed between the stations of Caguas and Aibonito, and transposition is now in progress between Caguas and Rio Piedras, as well as from Aibonito to Ponce, which will make possible the use of these wires as composite telegraph and telephone circuits and give an additional telephone circuit to Ponce.

The sections of the line from San Juan to Ponce and from Caguas to Humacao have been improved by replacement of decayed poles with creosoted pitch-pine poles 6 by 6 inches by 24 feet, 709 new poles having been used on the former and 6 on the latter.

The following sections have been improved and strengthened by removing unserviceable and replacing them with creosoted pitch-pine poles 5 by 5 inches by 24 feet:

Section.	New poles used.	Section.	New poles used.
Arroyo to Maunabo.....	122	Aguadilla to Lares.....	40
Ciales to Manati and Morovis.....	230	Mayaguez to Cabo Rojo.....	52
Mayaguez to Las Marias and Maricao..	206	Arecibo to Utuado.....	252
Ponce to Adjuntas.....	101	Caguas to Humacao.....	195
Bayamon to Comerio.....	60	Humacao to Maunabo.....	60
Ponce to Guanica.....	89		
Guanica to Mayaguez.....	33	Total.....	1,440

On the Aguadilla-Lares section 90 native-wood poles, salvage from the Camuy-Aguadilla line, which have been transferred to the poles of the Porto Rico General Telephone Co., have been placed.

The following sections have been improved by replacing decayed poles with 24-foot iron poles:

Section.	Poles used.
Aibonito-Barros.....	50
Caguas-Aguas Buenas.....	23
Caguas-San Lorenzo.....	75
Total.....	149

The Cayey office has been equipped with a new telephone switchboard of 10-line capacity, and the board formerly used there was transferred to the Aibonito office, where a number of lines now connect.

The wireless station at Vieques is at present installed but not in operation. The firm which undertook this contract has managed badly. The station should have been in operation fully 6 months ago.

The total cash income during the fiscal year for telegraph and telephone service amounted to \$71,628.13, and the expenditures to \$69,566.23, leaving a net profit to the Government of \$2,061.90. This does not take into consideration the amount of free business which the insular Government transacted over the system. Taking credit for the value of tolls on certain classes of Government messages transmitted free, plus the value of reduction of tolls on other classes of government messages transmitted at one-half the commercial rate, the value to the Government of the service rendered is considerably more than the apparent profit.

The total number of messages handled by the bureau during the fiscal year was 247,860, as compared with 221,332 last year—a gain of 26,528.

Of the 62 offices operated during the fiscal year, 34 were at a profit on cash receipts only. Of the latter, 9 are operated by the South Porto Rico and Porto Rico General Telephone Cos. on a percentage basis. Twenty-eight offices were operated at a loss, counting cash receipts alone, but taking credit for free and half-rate messages, only 19 offices were operated at a loss. This year's operation shows an increase of business over last year in cash receipts of \$5,402.52 and on total business transacted, taking credit for free and half-rate business, of \$12,274.03, and a decrease in maintenance and operation of \$4,393.70.

The sum of \$15,395.50 was expended for reconstruction and extension from a special appropriation of \$25,000 made by the last Legislative Assembly for those purposes. The expenditure of this amount will put the lines in such condition that maintenance will be greatly reduced in the future and the service over the entire system will be more efficient.

The income from 20 offices was less than the expenditures. Table No. 6 shows total cash receipts and expenditures of the bureau, and tables No. 7a and 7b details of expenditures. Table No. 8 is a list of stations showing receipts and operating expenses for the year.

DIVISION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The division of public buildings has charge of designing, erecting, and maintenance of all public buildings, including those for school purposes. When the cost of any building exceeds \$100,000 the law provides "that the plans and specifications be obtained by public competition."

Of the \$20,000 available from budget appropriation and \$5,000 additional made available for expenditures during the fiscal year 1911-12 from the budget of 1912-13 for maintenance and repair of public buildings, the following amounts were expended:

Allen Street No. 2.....	\$1, 604. 42
Allen Street No. 3.....	104. 26
Allen Street No. 5.....	166. 60
Arecibo district court building.....	445. 25
Arecibo district jail building.....	51. 04
Audiencia building, San Juan.....	870. 58
Boys' charity school, San Juan.....	161. 50
Caguas police barracks.....	449. 90
Cayey-Guayama roadhouse.....	65. 83
Culebra public building.....	39. 38
Deputation building, San Juan.....	492. 44
Girls' charity school, San Juan.....	1, 015. 96

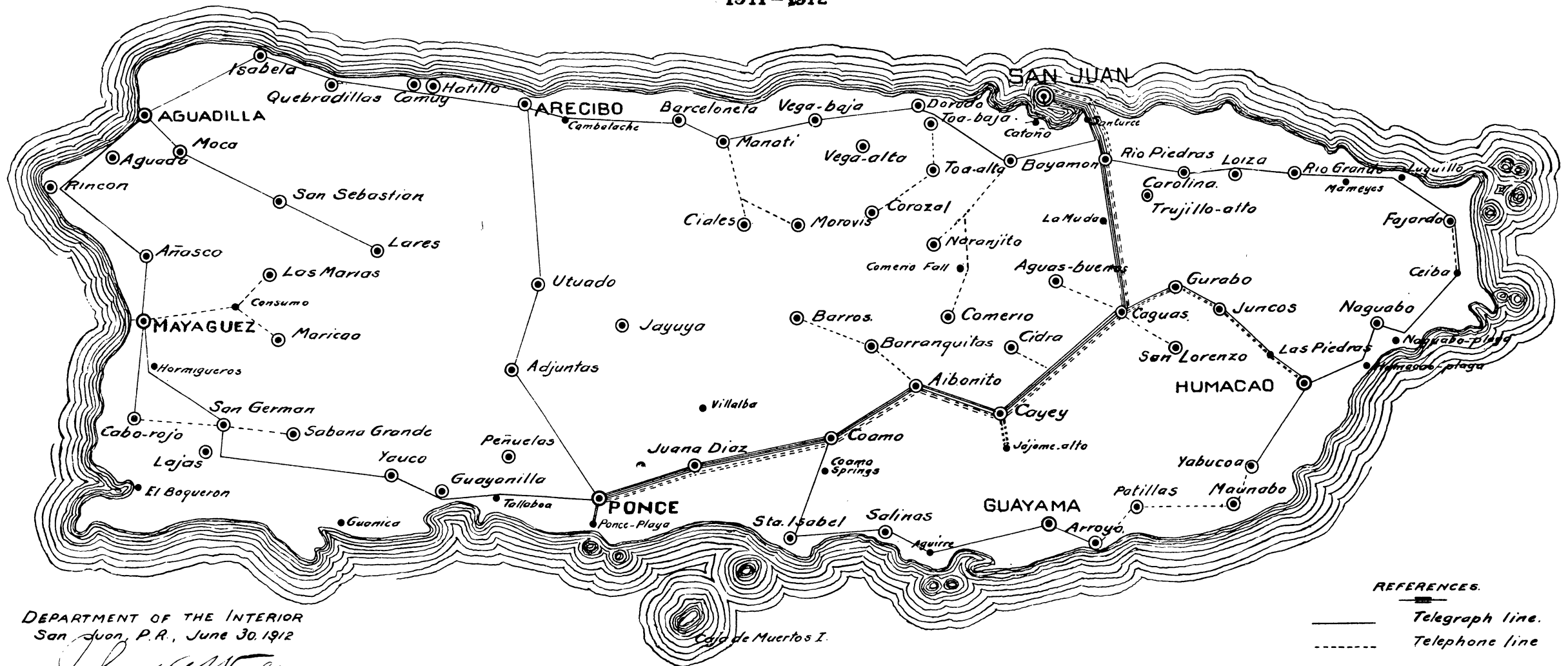
MAP

SHOWING TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES IN OPERATION

BY INSULAR GOVERNMENT

TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL REPORT

1911-1912



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
San Juan, P.R., June 30, 1912

John A. Wilson
Commissioner of the Interior.

REFERENCES.

Telegraph line.

Telephone line

Humacao public building.....	\$158. 82
Intendencia building, San Juan.....	2, 202. 32
Insane asylum, San Juan.....	470. 44
Mayaguez district jail building.....	19. 80
Mayaguez captain of port building.....	2. 08
Mayaguez district court building.....	155. 48
Mayaguez police barracks.....	61. 98
Naval hospital building.....	2, 664. 42
Navy yard.....	56. 04
Pabellon de San Juan.....	100. 50
Penitentiary building.....	410. 16
Ponce blind asylum.....	61. 16
Ponce captain of port building.....	42. 66
Ponce district court building.....	84. 41
Ponce district jail building.....	245. 68
Ponce public works warehouse.....	2. 70
Polvorin storehouse, San Juan.....	27. 85
Rio Piedras police barracks.....	234. 75
Rio Piedras Park.....	163. 71
San Juan captain of port office.....	34. 52
San Francisco Barracks:	
Grammar school.....	45. 13
Police department.....	1, 572. 59
Printing office.....	334. 87
Police barracks, Seboruco.....	60. 42
Secretary of Porto Rico:	
Office of.....	155. 99
Residence.....	90. 07
Various buildings and incidentals.....	5, 348. 98
Stock on hand in storeroom.....	2, 860. 19
Total.....	23, 377. 13

The following work begun during the last fiscal year was completed during the present fiscal year from various appropriations:

By contract:

Reenforced concrete additions to the reform school, Mayaguez.....	\$14,275.00
2-room reenforced concrete school building at Vieques.....	4, 114. 00
6-room reenforced concrete school building at Ciales.....	8, 750. 00
2-room reenforced concrete addition to school at Yabucoa.....	3, 283. 00

Total.....	16, 147. 00
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By administration:

5-room reenforced concrete school building at Aguada.....	10, 001. 18
5-room reenforced concrete school building at Vega Alta.....	9, 000. 00
Second-story addition to Hawthorne School at Rio Piedras.....	15, 955. 15
Alterations to normal school building and miscellaneous work for the University of Porto Rico at Rio Piedras.....	10, 000. 00

Total.....	44, 956. 33
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The following work was begun and finished during the present fiscal year:

By contract:

Painting, reform school at Mayaguez.....	\$1, 261. 00
Concrete drainage system, reform school at Mayaguez.....	400. 00
Concrete cistern and water tank for reform school at Mayaguez.....	800. 00
Repairs, Culebra public building.....	145. 00
Concrete grandstand, bleachers, and fence, University of Porto Rico, Rio Piedras.....	6, 000. 00
Concrete gymnasium and library building, University of Porto Rico, Rio Piedras.....	9, 953. 00
Labor for installation of plumbing, Auxilio Mutuo Building, school board of San Juan.....	225. 00

Total.....	18, 784. 00
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By administration:

Installation of water-supply filters and repairs to latrines, Yabucoa school building.....	\$387. 18
Repairs to reinforced concrete graded school, Vieques.....	2, 800. 00
Repairs to San Juan School No. 1, for school board of San Juan.....	53. 68
Repairs to military barracks at Aibonito, for school board of Aibonito.....	178. 99
Various work done for the entomologist of the board of commissioners of agriculture.....	1, 362. 02
Repairs to customhouse, Fajardo, for the United States Treasury Department.....	1, 300. 00
Repairs done to naval station for the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation.....	1, 500. 00
Repairs done to building No. 10, navy yard, for the department of sanitation.....	3, 000. 00
Construction of stables for the department of sanitation at Ponce.....	4, 700. 00
Construction of stables for the department of sanitation at San Juan...	6, 000. 00
Work for the department of sanitation in connection with fair exhibit and laboratory, at San Juan.....	1, 000. 00
Repairs to leper colony, for the department of sanitation.....	2, 800. 00
Repairs to the executive mansion.....	1, 700. 00
Repairs to navy yard, for United States internal-revenue office.....	123. 80
Repairs to vaccine station, for department of sanitation.....	300. 00
Repairs to Auxilio Mutuo Building, for the school board of San Juan ..	1, 269. 38
Work at the reform school, Mayaguez.....	820. 58
Total.....	29, 295. 63

The following work was commenced during the present fiscal year and is still unfinished:

	Available.	Expended.
By contract:		
4-room frame school building at Trujillo Alto.....	\$3, 500	\$2, 253. 06
4-room reinforced concrete school at Miramar, San Juan.....	10, 994	3, 699. 27
2-room reinforced concrete school at Las Piedras.....	4, 000	500. 00
For the department of sanitation the following: Quarantine hospital at San Juan; office buildings at San Juan and Ponce; stable buildings at Arecibo, Guayama, and Mayaguez; and laundry building at San Juan. (Contract for the construction of these buildings was closed during last days of the fiscal year.).....	24, 682. 80	.....
By administration:		
Reinforced concrete college of agriculture and mechanical arts at Mayaguez.....	30, 000. 00	10, 000. 00
Reinforced concrete dormitory building for reform school at Mayaguez.....	15, 000. 00	.....
Reinforced concrete residence for agent in charge, Porto Rico experiment station, Mayaguez.....	5, 000. 00	.....
Roadway from main highway to college of agriculture and mechanical arts, Mayaguez.....	2, 500. 00	1, 000. 00
Extra work on new Trujillo Alto school building.....	1, 000. 00	500. 00
Work done to date for the department of sanitation in connection with the control and suppression of epidemics—the bubonic plague.....		5, 000. 00
Total.....	96, 676. 80	22, 952. 33

The division has prepared plans and specifications for the following buildings:

	Estimated cost.
Guayabal rural school.....	\$1, 500. 00
Addition to Luchetti school, San Juan.....	9, 000. 00
Las Piedras, 2-room school, concrete.....	4, 000. 00
4-room frame school building at Trujillo Alto.....	3, 500. 00
4-room reinforced concrete school at Miramar, San Juan.....	11, 000. 00
2-room frame addition to the Arroyo school building.....	2, 500. 00
4-room reinforced concrete school at Santa Isabel.....	10, 000. 00
2-room school at Ceiba.....	3, 000. 00
4-room reinforced concrete school at Luquillo.....	6, 000. 00
3-room reinforced concrete school at Hormigueros.....	3, 500. 00
For the department of sanitation: Quarantine hospital, San Juan; stables at Guayama, Arecibo, and Mayaguez; offices at Arecibo and Ponce; laundry at San Juan. (These buildings have been recently contracted for.).....	24, 682. 80

Reenforced concrete residence for agent Porto Rico experiment station, Mayaguez.....	\$5,000.00
Addition to house of delegates.....	5,000.00
Slaughterhouse for Coamo.....	2,000.00
Slaughterhouse for Juana Diaz.....	2,000.00
Market house for Juana Diaz.....	8,500.00
City hall building, Ciales.....	12,000.00
Slaughterhouse for Añasco.....	1,200.00

Preliminary sketch plans have been prepared for the following projects:

	Estimated cost.
16-room reenforced concrete school for Humacao.....	\$40,000
8-room reenforced concrete school for Naguabo.....	20,000
8-room reenforced concrete school for Juncos.....	18,000
12-room reenforced concrete school for Aguadilla.....	20,000
12-room reenforced concrete school at Mayaguez.....	30,000
6-room reenforced concrete school for Gurabo.....	10,000
Improvements to the graded school building at Rio Grande.....	5,000
City hall building, Cayey.....	20,000
District jail building, Humacao.....	20,000

The cost of water for public buildings was \$1,800, and of light \$2,200.

The above makes a total of \$229,236.89 in buildings and work contracted for and being built by the division at the close of the present fiscal year, as compared with \$136,434.82 for the last fiscal year, an increase of \$73,724.47.

DIVISION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

This division makes surveys of all public lands belonging to The People of Porto Rico, investigates all questions of titles to such lands, and furnishes reports to other departments regarding these questions, etc.

During the present fiscal year the following property has been surveyed:

A tract of 2,230 cuerdas, more or less, in Guayama, which was granted by the Legislative Assembly to Mr. Juan R. Baiz in accordance with Act No. 46, laws of 1911, regular session, approved March 9, 1911, for a term of 30 years. It was necessary for this survey to measure another 2,000 cuerdas of property.

Two tracts having a total area of 125 cuerdas in the municipality of Peñuelas.

A large number of lots in the Playa at Mayaguez, all belonging to The People of Porto Rico and several of which have been leased.

Three lots in the city of Ponce and the land where the Ponce Pier is to be located.

In the barria of Puerta de Tierra, of San Juan, survey was made of the lands belonging to Manuel Gestera, which are claimed in part by the people of Porto Rico.

Boundary lines were established between lands of private parties and those of The People of Porto Rico and the land for the erection of the Young Men's Christian Association building was staked out.

The land for the hotel site in San Juan was measured and the boundary thereof marked with concrete monuments.

Study of the proposed widening of the Carretera from the Plaza de Colon to the San Antonio Bridge was made and plans for the transfer of the Insular Fair Building from Santurce to Puerta de Tierra were prepared.

Boundary lines of a parcel of land belonging to The People of Porto Rico which is to be delivered to the department of sanitation were established and survey and plans of land occupied by the offices of the Department of Sanitation were completed.

Plans of a playground for the University of Porto Rico, Rio Piedras, were finished.

In La Perla, the northern part of San Juan, some public lands were staked out, and in Santurce, municipality of San Juan, certain lands belonging to The People of Porto Rico, as well as some property of Mr. Wenceslao Bosch, were surveyed.

The survey of the National Forest reservation at Luquillo has been begun.

During the present fiscal year the division has attended to 1,210 separate cases regarding public lands, among which are to be found many relating to titles of possession or of dominion which were brought before the courts by private parties and were referred to this division for report.

The division has leased 74 fincas belonging to The People of Porto Rico at an annual rental of \$1,628.05, and making a total rental for all the lands which have been leased up to and including June 30, 1912, of \$12,431.68.

Twenty-three copies of public documents of its archives have been issued by the division on which fees amounting to \$52.46 have been collected in internal-revenue stamps.

Two tracts of land in Guayama and one tract each in Arecibo and San Juan belonging to The People of Porto Rico have been recorded with different registrars of property.

The total expenditures for this division were for: Field labor, \$65.89; traveling, \$481.97; salaries, \$7,319.83; expenses, office supplies, \$433.43; miscellaneous, \$21.15; total, \$8,322.27.

DIVISION OF HARBORS AND DOCKS.

This division has charge of all the shipping of the island, collection of harbor fees, pilotage, and has general supervision of all of the harbors and water fronts; it designates berths for all vessels while in harbors, looks after the general shipping interests of the public, and does general police duty on the water front.

As stated in the report for 1910-11, the facilities for handling shipments in the port of San Juan are inadequate and in consequence during the first half of the present fiscal year the congestion on the water front was indescribable. During the last half this condition was somewhat improved, owing to the fact that because of the discussion of the sugar tariff in Congress the merchants and sugar planters had countermanded a large percentage of their orders for materials in the United States and elsewhere, which naturally decreased the shipments to the island. Notwithstanding this, immediate measures should be taken by the Government to provide more ample and modern facilities for the shippers of the island.

A bill was passed by the last Legislative Assembly authorizing the sale of bonds to the amount of \$500,000, the proceeds to be used for harbor improvements in the port of San Juan, and the work to be done under the direction of a board to be known as the San Juan Harbor board, which has been duly organized, and the chief engineer and other necessary assistants employed. A study of the project and the preliminary work connected therewith are now under way, including a plan for widening the water-front streets and laying out additional cross streets that will enable traffic to communicate with the water-front reclaimed land, and provide sufficient berths and dockage for shippers for some time to come.

The entrances to Piers Nos. 2 and 3 should be taken into consideration, and the lots immediately in front of them, which are increasing in value yearly, and are now occupied by old and dilapidated buildings, should be acquired at an early date to provide ample and safe entrances. The entrance to Pier No. 1 will be sufficiently wide to accommodate all traffic upon the removal of the sheds northeast of the Tinglado, which is contemplated at an early date.

After considerable delay the American Railroad, it is understood, intends to start the construction of a new pier for which it was granted a franchise about July 15, and it is expected that this will be completed and ready to receive shipments before the next sugar crop is harvested. This, together with the present facilities provided by the San Antonio Dock and other storage rooms of various character, will be sufficient for shippers, although they will be congested. The amount of business in the port of San Juan has been increasing steadily for the past year.

The port of Ponce will soon be provided with a new steel pier, which is being constructed by the city of Ponce, and will provide modern facilities for the handling of cargo for all time.

Table No. 9 shows the collections at the several ports and Table No. 10 the number of vessels and tonnage entering the ports during the fiscal year.

DIVISION OF PROPERTY AND ACCOUNTS.

This division has charge of all the property of the department, accounts for all expenditures and receipts, acts as special disbursing office for the payment of all laborers, makes all requisitions for material and supplies, and issues motor-vehicle and chauffeur licenses.

During the year 9,178 accounts, aggregating the sum of \$1,500,162.51, have been prepared, recorded, and transmitted to the auditor's office for settlement.

The sum of \$406,497.34 in cash, representing 85,519 individual payments, on 6,236 pay rolls, has been paid by the special disbursing officer, and 69 main accounts with 156 subsidiary or subaccounts have been handled, with a total credit of \$5,490,377.59.

There were placed with the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation 2,409 requisitions and there were issued 638 department orders for direct purchase.

There were made, in accordance with the civil-service laws, 284 permanent and 84 temporary appointments, 298 separations, 10 transfers, 30 reinstatements, 213 promotions, and 10 transfers from one position to another in the department.

During the year, 507 automobile and 59 motor-cycle licenses were registered, 327 automobile and 26 motor-cycle licenses renewed, 288 automobile and 32 motor-cycle licenses transferred, 180 automobile and 21 motor-cycle licenses canceled, and 23 automobile licenses authorized changed from private to public use.

On June 30, 1912, there were in force 806 automobile, 91 motor cycle, 65 heavy motor truck, and 1,652 chauffeur's licenses, 770 of the latter having been issued during the year.

The sum of \$10,941.42 has been received and deposited to the credit of the treasurer of Porto Rico on account of miscellaneous receipts and repayments.

PORTO RICO IRRIGATION SERVICE.

The most important work under the direction of this department at present is the irrigation project, and on account of its magnitude the report, covering operations and expenditures for the past fiscal year, are given somewhat in detail.

ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL.

No special changes have been made in the organization, which essentially consists of the main office at Guayama, where the executive and clerical forces are located, and seven division offices, each under the immediate control of a division engineer. Numerous changes in the personnel of the technical, clerical, and skilled labor forces are shown in the following recapitulation of the service and vacation record of regular employees during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912:

Feature.	Employees, July 1, 1911.	Changes.		Employees, June 30, 1912.	Days' leave granted during year.		
		New employees.	Separations.		With pay.	Without pay.	Total leave.
Patillas Dam.....	20	54	41	33	96	38	134
Patillas and Guamani Canals.....	16	4	5	15	150	10	160
Carite Dam.....	4	7	2	9	75	0	75
Carite water power.....	0	7	1	6	1	6	7
Guayabal Dam.....	16	20	14	22	163	116	279
General administration.....	16	42	23	35	252	134	386
Juana Diaz Canal.....	6	13	4	15	37	9	46
Hydrographic division.....	7	7	4	10	82	4	86
Total.....	85	154	94	145	856	317	1,173

The following statement shows the number of employees engaged administratively at the close of the year on the various divisions, not including those located in the San Juan offices and whose salaries are charged against the irrigation service nor those of the contractors:

Titles.	Guayama. ¹	Patillas Dam.	Patillas Canal.	Carite Dam and Tunnel.	Carite Water Power.	Guamani Canal and Melania Dam.	Guayabal Dam.	Toro Negro diversion.	Juana Diaz Canal and Coamo Dam.	General surveys.	Total.
Chief engineer.....	1										1
Supervising engineer.....			1								1
Chiefs of division.....	4	1		1	1		1		1		9
Superintending engineers.....			1				1				2
Electrical engineer.....	4				1						1
Draftsmen.....	4										4
Assistant hydrographer.....	1										1
Instrumentmen and assistant engineers.....	6	1	1	1	1	1	2		3	1	17
Rodmen.....		2		1	1		2	1	1	1	9
Gauge keepers.....	81										81
Practicantes.....		1		1			1				3
Division clerks.....		1		1	1		1		1		5
Bookkeepers.....		1					1				3
Stenographers and clerks.....	28	6		3	1	1			4		43
Telephone operator.....	1										1
Office boys.....	2						1				3
General superintendents.....		1		1			1				3
Assistant superintendents.....		1							2		3
Master mechanics.....		1		1			1				3

¹ General office in Guayama includes auditing, disbursing, legal, and hydrographic divisions.

Titles.	Guayama.	Patillas Dam.	Patillas Canal.	Carite Dam and Tunnel.	Carite Water Power.	Guamaní Canal and Melania Dam.	Guayabal Dam.	Toro Negro diversion.	Juana Díaz Canal and Coamo Dam.	General surveys.	Total.
Roadmaster.....							1				1
Foremen.....		14	3	3	4	4	14		2		44
Dinkey enginemen.....		9					1				10
Stationary enginemen.....		6					2				8
Shovel enginemen.....		3									3
Cableway enginemen.....		1					2				3
Shovel cranesmen.....		3									3
Firemen.....		16		2			3				21
Mechanics.....	3	19	7	5	10	3	8				55
Drill runners.....		1	2	3			5				11
Laborers.....	8	336	109	198	63	80	356		453		1,603
Cooks and waiters.....		4		3	1		3		2		13
Teamsters.....	6	2		1	1		1		7		18
Capataces.....		6		7							12
Carpenters.....	1	22		3	2						28
Total.....	146	458	124	236	87	89	408	1	476	2	2,027

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

A general description of the irrigation project and of each of its principal features is given on pages 137-139 of the annual report of the governor of Porto Rico for the fiscal year 1911.

Conforming to laws enacted during the latter part of the previous year, all new construction work has been performed by day labor administratively. The construction contracts then in force have been completed, except two, Nos. 20 and 21, for Toro Negro and Carite Tunnels, which are still in force and are described later in further detail, and contract No. 30, for the Toro Negro Dam, agreements for the rescission of which have been recently completed.

Climatic conditions have been favorable for construction. No severe storms have occurred during the year and delay of work on account of frequent rains has occurred only at Carite.

Labor conditions have remained unchanged. The importation from the United States of the larger number of skilled laborers for the operation of construction plants has been necessary. Throughout all divisions, common labor has been scarce during the cane harvest, January to June. Wages have been controlled by the planter's scales, except where work was especially difficult, undesirable, or dangerous, and considerable work has been done under the "tarea" and "ajuste," or task and minor contract systems, which, wherever adaptable to the work, are more satisfactory than the usual day labor system. In general, the peon laborers are poorly fed and lacking in endurance. It would be profitable to provide sustenance for all peon laborers who are continuously employed. This idea has been opposed by the planters, and only one laborers' mess has been established, at Carite Dam, an isolated camp, where the peons are charged 25 cents daily, and the results have been decidedly satisfactory. It has been necessary to establish Government mess halls at three construction camps for the skilled laborers, the cost of which is supposed to be covered by the rates charged, which vary from 60 to 90 cents daily. The fact is that all of these messes have been operated with some loss.

Sanitation of camps and health conditions of employees have received special attention, and at no time have they been unfavorable. Several cases of diarrhea have occurred at one camp, the number of which has been materially reduced by boiling and filtering all drinking water, and a few cases of malaria have appeared at all camps. Medical attention is under the advisory direction of the director of sanitation. Small hospitals have been constructed and a practicante is in attendance at each of the principal construction camps. The health officers are immediately available for professional aid in case of more serious sickness or accidents.

Care has been exercised to provide safety appliances and to guard laborers as fully as possible against the ordinary dangers of construction work and the hazard of their occupation and to protect them from the negligence of other employees. The following list of accidents appears at first glance rather large, but when it is considered

that the laborers usually remain on the works for short periods—only about 60 per cent work throughout the entire pay period of two weeks—and that they are inexperienced in the operation of ordinary construction plants the percentage of accidents appears more favorable. It is estimated that 7,000 different laborers were employed.

Accidents to employees of the irrigation service, June 30, 1911, to June 30, 1912.

Name.	Date.	Position.	Nature of injury.
Patillas Dam:			
Pantaleon Rodriguez.....	July 12, 1911	Laborer....	Fell between tracks while pushing car out of tunnel; received lacerations and contusions of legs.
Francisco Gonzalez.....	do.....	Water boy.	Injured by a block, which drew him into the trench.
Chas. Cann.....	Sept. 10, 1911	Foreman....	Burned by steam escaping from valve which was being repaired.
Patillas and Guamani Canals:			
Carpio Tejera.....	Aug. 9, 1911	Driller.....	Slightly injured by explosion of dynamite.
Victor Cedeño.....	Sept. 29, 1911	Laborer.....	Fell off a log; bruised and lacerated.
Antonio Cedeño.....	Oct. 19, 1911	do.....	Slightly injured by falling plank.
Saturnino Pomales.....	Oct. 28, 1911	Laborers....	Cut and bruised by explosion of dynamite while drilling out a charge which misfired.
José Llera.....	Nov. 17, 1911	Laborer.....	Injured by rock falling from roof of tunnel.
Pascual Rodriguez.....	Dec. 22, 1911	do.....	Rock from roof of Ancones Tunnel fell on foot, breaking toe and bruising foot.
Marcelo Perez.....	do.....	do.....	Stepped on machete, cutting his foot.
Gumersindo Ocasio.....	Feb. 29, 1912	do.....	Head cut by stone falling from roof of tunnel.
Hipolito Vazquez.....	Feb. 20, 1912	do.....	Arm caught between car and concrete lining of tunnel, spraining the wrist.
Sebastián Martinez.....	Feb. 4, 1912	do.....	Right eyeball destroyed by piece of steel chipped from head of hand drill.
Jesús Ruiz.....	Mar. 4, 1912	do.....	do.....
Carite Dam:			
Peter Marry.....	Sept. 21, 1911	Laborer on crusher.	Right arm caught and broken between belt and driving pulley of crusher; face and shoulder bruised.
Benito Collazo.....	Oct. 23, 1911	Laborer.....	Slightly injured by runaway car.
Astacio Anaya.....	Mar. 21, 1912	Brakeman....	Fatally injured by runaway car.
Francisco Gallardo.....	June 5, 1912	Laborer.....	Falling stone bruised head.
Carite water power:			
Mateo San.....	Mar. 8, 1912	Driver's helper.	Fell from wagon, causing runaway; cut and bruised.
Guayabal Dam:			
Ramon Ramos.....	Sept. 27, 1911	Driller.....	Fatally burned by explosion of powder.
Benigno Patiño.....	Mar. 26, 1912	Trainman....	Car ran over right hand; thumb, index and second finger amputated.
Leoncio Garcia.....	Apr. 2, 1912	Mechanic....	Scalded by steam.
Francisco Omna.....	Apr. 8, 1912	do.....	Hands burned by sudden flare of blowtorch.
José Lopez.....	June 10, 1912	Laborer.....	Asphyxiated by a slide in excavation trench.
Juana Diaz Canal:			
Juan Rivera Nuñez.....	Oct. 20, 1911	do.....	Injury to right eye.
Edward Bond.....	Nov. 10, 1911	Teamster....	Wagon overturned in fording river; right arm and side bruised.
Anacleto Rivero.....	Jan. 16, 1912	Driller.....	Partially asphyxiated by gas in tunnel.
Andrés Perez.....	Feb. 13, 1912	Laborer.....	Injured by piece of track falling on foot.
Pablo Soto.....	Mar. 2, 1912	Watchman....	Burned by explosion of lantern.
Ramón Reyes.....	do.....	Laborer.....	Right foot cut with axe.
Francisco Orsini.....	Apr. 18, 1912	Foreman....	Foreman and 4 laborers killed while drilling a charge which misfired; dynamite exploded, killing the 5 men.
Isabel Molina Torres.....		Laborers....	
Antonio Rosario.....		do.....	
Miguel Rolon.....		do.....	
Francisco Baez.....	May 3, 1912	Driller.....	Left eye injured by stone.
Luis de Jesús.....		do.....	Striking hammer slipped, bruising arm.
Henry Williams.....		do.....	Eye injured by stone and dust.
F. Lorenzo.....		Laborer.....	Hammer slipped, producing slight wound in forehead.
Cristobal Oquendo.....	May 22, 1912	do.....	Hammer slipped, injuring right knee and wrist.
José Quiro.....	May 28, 1912	do.....	do.....

CONSTRUCTION WORK UNDER CONTRACT.

Carite tunnel, 80 per cent completed.—This tunnel, 4 by 6 feet in section and 3,030 feet long, connects Carite Reservoir with the headwaters of the Guamani River. The material encountered is generally very hard, and only a small portion will require concrete lining.

The time for completion as extended expired on June 30, 1912, but another extension of six months has been requested. The length of tunnel completed is 2,514 feet, leaving 516 feet to excavate, requiring a progress of 86 feet per month to complete within the proposed extension of time. The contractor has furthermore requested to

be relieved from completing the concrete work under his contract. Since the concreting equipment at Carite Dam is available for this work, it is estimated that it can be done by administration for less than the contract price, and the approval of the request has been recommended.

The contractor's principal equipment consists of two 70 and one 105 cubic feet per minute air compressors, air rock drills, a blower for ventilation, revolving dump cars of one-half yard capacity, and 16-pound rails for track lines. It is estimated that this feature will be completed in November.

Toro Negro diversion, 85 per cent completed.—To date this feature has been built entirely by contract. It consists of the Toro Negro diversion dam, the Toro Negro Tunnel, and the Doña Juana Canal. Work on the diversion dam was discontinued in November, owing to the failure of the contractor on the Toro Negro Tunnel to finish his undertaking. On account of this delay the contract has been relinquished by special agreement, and it will be completed by administration. It is not proposed to resume the work until the completion of the tunnel and the end of the rainy season, when under favorable weather and flood conditions the entire project can be completed within three months. The tunnel is 90 per cent completed, and only 314 feet remain to be driven. It is anticipated that the contractor will finish the tunnel during August.

The Doña Juana Canal diverts and carries the water of the Doña Juana stream, a tributary of the Toro Negro, which empties into it below the diversion dam, to the Toro Negro Tunnel. The canal is concrete lined and has been completed with the exception of the riveted pipe for siphons, which has been delivered to the site, but is not placed.

The contractor's plant for the dam and canal consists of small tools, such as picks, shovels, and wheelbarrows. For the Toro Negro Tunnel it consists of air drills, compressor, track lines, and dump cars. The air compressor, of 250 cubic feet free air per minute, is direct-connected with a Pelton wheel operated by water from the Doña Juana Canal under a head of about 230 feet.

The following table shows the status of the two tunnel contracts in progress and of all other construction contracts in force during the year:

Contracts and items of work.	Engi- neer's esti- mate.	Construction work done to—					Per cent com- pleted.
		July 1, 1911.	Oct. 1, 1911.	Jan. 1, 1912.	Apr. 1, 1912.	July 1, 1912.	
Carite Tunnel, contract No. 20, T. L. Huston, contractor (80 per cent completed):							
Open-cut excavation, all classes, cubic meters	10,000	6,751	6,751	6,751	6,883	7,858	79
Excavation for tunnel.....cubic meters	2,050	704	1,075	1,301	1,522	1,684	82
Concrete, all classes, including reinforcement.....cubic meters	360						
Tunnel timbering.....M feet b. m.	5.0	2.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.3	86
Toro Negro Tunnel, contract No. 21, T. L. Huston, contractor (95 per cent completed):							
Open-cut excavation, all classes, cubic meters	5,440	5,440	5,440	5,440	5,440	5,440	100
Excavation for tunnel.....cubic meters	3,300	938	1,502	1,741	2,204	2,937	90
Concrete, all classes, including reinforcement.....cubic meters	100	33	36	36	36	36	36
Tunnel timbering.....M feet b. m.							100
Patillas Canal, schedule 7, contract No. 23, Carlos Clausells, contractor (completed):							
Canal excavation.....cubic meters	31,920	23,662	30,218	31,920			100
Concrete-pipe culverts.....linear feet	605	516	605	605			100
Concrete box culverts.....cubic meters	279	267	279	279			100
Toro Negro Dam, contract No. 30, Nereo Pirazzi, contractor (relinquished by special agreement):							
Clearing and grubbing.....acres	2.0	0.6	0.6	0.6			
Open-cut excavation, all classes, cubic meters	20,200	6,196	7,131	7,942			
Concrete, including reinforcement, cubic meters	100		48	48			
Doña Juana Canal, contract No. 31, Nereo Pirazzi, contractor (completed):							
Open-cut excavation.....cubic meters	1,358	978	1,358				100
Tunnel excavation.....do	86	86	86				100
Concrete, including reinforcement, cubic meters	337	176	337				100
Recapitulation:							
Open-cut excavation.....cubic meters	68,918	43,027	50,898	53,411	53,543	54,518	80
Tunnel excavation.....do	5,436	1,728	2,663	3,128	3,812	4,707	87
Concrete.....do	1,176	476	700	700	700	700	60

CONSTRUCTION WORK UNDER ADMINISTRATION.

Patillas Dam (31 per cent completed).—This is located across the Patillas River about 1 mile northwest of the town of the same name. Its maximum height above the river bed will be 135 feet, its crest length 1,000 feet, and its volume 725,000 cubic meters. A concrete core wall extends through the central portion of the dam and into impervious material.

In addition to camp construction and installation of plant, preliminary work included the building of a tunnel 20 by 20 feet in section, to carry the river during the period of construction. Later the building of a spillway, necessitating the excavation of 57,400 cubic meters of earth and rock, will be required. Transportation from the port at Patillas Landing to the dam site is provided for by the construction of 1 kilometer of track connection with the 0.75-meter gauge track of the Providencia-La Fayette system. The rolling stock of this line consists of three 6-ton locomotives and twenty 4-yard dump cars. Transportation from the port, Arroyo, is partly by mules owned by the service and partly by hired bull carts.

The principal excavating equipment comprises three Marion steam shovels, Nos. 35, 50, and 76. The dirt-train rolling stock consists of six 21-ton locomotives and thirty 8-yard dump cars operated by automatic air devices. The plant comprises a machine shop, an air compressor of 250 cubic feet of free air per minute capacity, a 15-kilowatt lighting plant for night shift, rock drills, derricks, pumps, concrete mixer, and the usual supply of small tools.

The essential method of construction of the dam embankment is the dumping of dirt trains from trestles having a maximum height of about 50 feet, located near the heel and toe of the dam. The central impervious material will be distributed and compacted by hydrauliclicking, the monitors being operated from a pontoon. The water is obtained about 8,000 feet upstream, the pipe line consisting of spirally riveted pipe 12 and 16 inches in diameter, and is delivered at the dam site under a maximum head of about 200 feet.

The principal items completed are: Preliminary work on camp construction and assembling of plant and the tunnel, including concrete lining and inlet and outlet channels. The core-wall excavation and concrete are about 65 per cent completed; the dam trestles as located are about 80 per cent finished, and a total of 103,192 cubic meters have been placed in the dam embankment. The pipe line for hydrauliclicking has been constructed and its supply of water is used for various purposes. Hydrauliclicking will be commenced during the month of August.

It is estimated that the entire construction will be finished about January 1, 1914.

Patillas Canal and laterals (67 per cent completed).—This canal, starting from the Patillas Dam at an elevation of 138 feet above the sea, runs westerly along the foothills and through the cane fields to the Salinas River, a distance of about 24 miles. The maximum capacity of the canal at the intake, 150 second-feet, is reduced as water is taken out for the irrigation of the adjacent fields.

Construction work has continued throughout the year and contract No. 23, for schedule 7, was completed in October, 1911. During the fiscal year all other work has been done by administration. The open-cut excavation for the entire canal is now finished and Felicita Tunnel was completed and lined with concrete. The concrete flume over the Quebrada Puente Blanco, known as Llaurel Flume, has been completed, and also the concrete inverted siphon under Guamani River. The Rio Seco siphon, except the inlet and outlet, is finished. Concrete work for steel flumes crossing Corazon Quebrada and Arroyo River has been completed and that for Felicita Flume is nearly finished. Crossings of the canal by roads and callejones have been provided for by building 104 reinforced-concrete bridges. The work remaining to be done before Patillas Canal can be put in service is the completion of Ancones Tunnel, of which 1,029 feet remain to be excavated; the erection of trestles and steel flumes for Felicita, Arroyo, Corazon, and Seco Flumes; of the Adela siphon, which will be of concrete, 150 feet long; and of a few spillways and all lateral headworks, and a general clean-up of the open canal, which should be done just before the water is turned in.

No construction work has been done to date on Patillas lateral canals and outlets. Owing to the small size of these ditches it is not desirable to build them until a short time before they are needed. Running through cultivated fields, as they must, it would be difficult to prevent them from being filled up by the ordinary operations of preparing and cultivating the adjacent land. Preliminary surveys and tentative locations have been made for 32 miles of lateral canals, commanding about 10,500 acres of land.

Guamani canals and laterals (46 per cent completed).—These canals have their head-works 3 miles below the tailrace of the Carite water-power plant and about 2 miles

above Guayama. The capacity of the west Guamani Canal is 135 second-feet, which is sufficient to save a large portion of the flood waters of Guamani River, additional to the water derived from the Carite Reservoir. This capacity is maintained for 2.4 miles and through Conuco Tunnel. Just below the tunnel a small diversion dam is built across the ravine, into which the tunnel discharges. This dam will divert about 20 second-feet of water into a high-line lateral which runs westerly for about 7.5 miles along the foothills, and which will furnish water to all the irrigable land lying between it and the Patillas Canal. The remaining water will continue down the ravine from Conuco Tunnel to the Patillas Canal and will be distributed through this canal and its laterals.

No construction work has been completed on the East Guamani Canal, which will take water from the east side of Guamani River through the present Olimpo Canal No. 1. This canal will be enlarged to a capacity of about 15 second-feet at its upper end and will extend about 3 miles through the Corazon Valley to irrigate about 800 acres of cane land.

All work on the Guamani Canals has been done by administration. The approaches to Conuco Tunnel were started in July, 1911, and the tunnel was completed, with concrete lining, in June, 1912. Excavation for the high line canal west of Conuco Tunnel is practically completed, and about 60 per cent of the concrete work for culverts, bridges, and flumes has been done; the concrete diversion dam below the tunnel has been finished, and the diversion works at the Guamani River are about half completed.

The work remaining to be done consists of the excavation of about 2 miles of the main canal, from a point near the Guayama-Cayey carretera to Conuco Tunnel, the completion of the headworks, concrete bridges, and culverts, and the erection of about 2,100 feet of trestles and steel flumes across ravines and stream beds.

Work on Patillas and Guamani Canals has been carried on mostly with hand tools, very little machinery being used. Canal excavation has been with pick and shovel, the haul being by wheelbarrows. Where rock was encountered, holes for blasting were drilled by hand and dynamite fired by fuse and caps. The same methods have been followed in tunnel excavation, except at the south heading of Ancones Tunnel, where a steam-driven air compressor was installed and the drills are operated by compressed air. Blowers driven by gasoline engines are used for ventilation in both headings of Ancones Tunnel. The other tunnels were driven without any provision for ventilation. All concrete mixing is by hand. At Conuco and the south end of Ancones Tunnel broken stone from the tunnel excavation was used for aggregate, and at other points river sand and gravel. For bridge work, culverts, and tunnel lining, timber forms were erected in panels, which could be used several times before wearing out. Forms for the interior of siphons were built up of lumber in sections, so that they could be removed and passed through the siphon to be set up again as the concreting advanced. Outside forms consist of 2 by 6 inch lagging, held in place by angle-bar ribs bent to the proper radius. On siphon work the mixing board has been located alongside the section to be concreted and the material placed by means of a chute. The work has been laid out so as to concrete a complete section during the working day, thereby leaving no horizontal joints in the barrel.

Carite Dam (33 per cent completed).—This structure, which will impound the headwaters of La Plata River, a stream on the north side of the main divide, is an earthen embankment, faced with rock, of the following dimensions: Maximum height, 110 feet; maximum thickness, 570 feet; length at crest, 500 feet; contents, 155,000 cubic meters. Practically all the material for the dam is obtained from the excavation for the spillway, a cut of 125 feet maximum depth located in the rim of the reservoir about 900 feet from the dam. The preliminary work, all of which is completed, consisted of the following: A wagon road 9 miles long, connecting the dam site with the Cayey-Guayama Road; the construction of camp buildings, storehouses, shops, and installing plant; the building of an outlet culvert, 10 feet by 10 feet in cross section and 500 feet long, to carry the discharge of the La Plata River during construction; and the erection of trestles and track lines to bring material from the spillway to the dam.

To reach the dam site it is necessary to cross the main divide at an elevation of 2,200 feet. The steep grades render the cost of hauling heavy equipment excessive, and in consequence the building of the dam is restricted chiefly to men and animals. Two shifts of 9 hours have been worked each day since February.

The excavation for the spillway is 23 per cent completed, and the course thus far pursued is essentially as follows: The material is loosened by blasting and then moved by hand down the steep slopes of the cut to a hopper, provided with traps through which the excavated material is shoved into 3 cubic yard side-dumping cars, which, when full, are made up into trains of two or three cars coupled to a five-eighths-inch steel cable, operated by a 20-horsepower hoisting engine. This engine, with the assistance of the brakes on the cars, lowers the trains down a 10 per cent grade to the

dam site, where the trains are uncoupled, pass over a trestle loop on a grade averaging $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and are stopped and dumped wherever the material is needed. The empty cars are hauled back to the spillway, up a 20 per cent grade, by a 16-horsepower hoisting engine. The material is distributed in about 6-inch layers over the dam by Fresno scrapers and wheelbarrows and is compacted by a 16-ton traction engine. This engine is also used to haul a road grader to spread and level the material. The dam is completed to a height of nearly 40 feet above the river bed, and a 5 per cent down grade will be used instead of the 10. The 20-horsepower engine can then be dispensed with to let down trains and will be used to drag the loosened material from the cut to the hopper.

The progress of the work has been somewhat delayed by the lack of laborers, prior to April 20 of this year, and the large number of cool, rainy days. These rains, in addition to stopping the work, left the essentially clayey material so heavy and sticky that it could not be handled to advantage and so soft that it could not be rolled during many of the clear days.

It is anticipated that the construction of the dam will be completed in June, 1913.

Carite water power (9 per cent completed).—The essential construction items of this project are: First, a concrete lined and covered canal from Carite Tunnel outlet, 1,430 feet long, including a short flume, located on a steep side hill; second, a riveted steel penstock pipe, 2,337 feet long, subject to a maximum head of 760 feet; third, the power house, containing the hydraulic and electric equipment; and, fourth, the transmission lines and substations.

The construction camp has been completed. The access road to the power-house site and a trail from that point to the tunnel have been improved. All hydraulic and electric equipment, except for the transmission lines and substations, have been purchased and delivered at the site. The permanent office and superintendent's house has been built, excavating for the greater portion of the canal and pipe lines has been done. 646 feet of the lower portion of the pipe has been riveted in place, and the equipment and supplies have been hauled from Arroyo, the port. The recoating of a considerable portion of the pipe was necessary. No concrete, except for pipe foundations and anchorages, has been placed, and owing to the limited storage room, except on the power-house site, no construction work has been done on that structure or on the transmission line and substations.

Quayabal Dam (37 per cent completed).—This dam is located at Guayabal, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Juana Diaz, and crosses the Jacaguas River, the impounded water of which will be distributed through the Juana Diaz Canal. The dam is of the Ambursen reinforced concrete type. Its maximum height above the river bed will be 115 feet and its length 990 feet. At the east end it is joined to an earth and rock filled embankment, having a concrete corewall 303 feet in length. The spillway station is located at the west end of the dam, and will be 684 feet long, making a total length of 1,941 feet of dam and embankment. A study of spillway gates, which will control an additional depth of 5 feet, is in progress.

The main construction plant is located adjacent to the east end of the dam and close to the quarry which furnishes rock for concrete.

The quarry plant, besides small tools, consists of 2 Sergeant E24, $3\frac{1}{4}$ -inch rock drills, 1 Sergeant A86, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch drill, and 1 MV2 Imperial hammer drill for use in breaking small rock. These drills and several hoist engines are operated by compressed air furnished by a central power plant. This power plant consists of four 80-horsepower boilers, locomotive type, with feed pumps and water heater, and a steam-driven Imperial type 10 air compressor, having a capacity of 1,000 cubic feet of free air per minute.

The rock crushers and concrete mixers are located in one building. Two crushers are in use, a No. 6 and a No. 3 McCully gyratory type. Crushed rock from the crushers and sand from the storage piles alongside the building are elevated to bins at the top of the mixing plant by a belt and cup elevator. Another cup elevator elevates the loose cement to a similar bin. From these bins the various concrete materials feed by gravity through measuring hoppers to the two concrete mixers, each of 1 cubic yard capacity. The concrete mixers dump into 1 cubic yard capacity combination bucket and car of the Dowd pattern. The entire bucket and car from the mixer track is transferred by a cableway to a movable track located on top of the concrete form that is being filled.

Two cableways are in use and they also move the sectional forms for the dam. They are of the well-known Lidgerwood pattern of 8 tons capacity. The main cables have a diameter of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches and spans of 1,100 and 1,168 feet, respectively, between four timber towers whose heights vary from 80 to 125 feet. The cableways are each operated by a 12 by 12 inch Locke type D. C. D. D. engine.

Other engines on the work are a 135-horsepower single cylinder Chandler & Taylor engine to run the crushers and mixers above mentioned, a small engine to run the

machinery in the machine shop, and six 7 by 10 inch D. C. D. D. hoisting engines with swiveling gear. Two of the engines are now used to operate derricks employed for the excavation of the dam foundations.

On account of excessive bids for contract transportation, arrangements were made with Fortuna Central for the use of its railroad, 0.6 meter gauge, from Santa Rosa, a station on the American Railroad, and Luciana, its northerly terminus, located within about 2½ miles of the dam site, and the construction of a similar railroad to Guayabal was commenced. The highway between these points crosses the river four times, and is almost impassable for heavy loads during parts of the rainy season. Hauling over the Fortuna Railroad began in June, 1911, the cargoes being transferred to bull carts at Luciana. The Guayabal Railroad was completed and transportation by rail into Guayabal commenced March 19, 1912. The total cost of railroad construction, including all engineering expenses and the Guayabal yards, was \$19,287. The rolling stock consists of one 6-driver Forney type locomotive, weighing 16½ tons, 12 flat cars of 8 tons capacity, and 8 similar cars provided with sides for transporting coal and similar cargoes.

Of the 54 buttresses in the main dam, foundations have been placed for 36, and 29 have been built up to an average height of about 22 feet. The cut-off wall at the heel of the deck has been completed from the east end, except for buttress No. 20, across the river bottom, and the work has been secured against damage by floods. The lower portion of the reinforced concrete deck has been placed in 18 bays. The total volume of concrete placed in the main dam foundation, buttresses and deck aggregates 9,729 cubic meters. Concrete was first laid December 26, 1911.

The total estimated quantity of concrete required is 30,000 cubic meters, of which 26,600 are included in the dam proper, and of this 37 per cent has been placed.

Construction work is now making normal and satisfactory progress. It is estimated that 75 per cent will be completed by January 1, 1913, and the entire feature by the end of the fiscal year.

Juana Diaz Canal and laterals (54 per cent completed).—The purpose of the canal is to carry the water from Guayabal Reservoir along the higher portion of the irrigable land lying east of the Jacaguas River and west of the Jueyes. Starting with a maximum capacity of 125 second-feet, it will furnish water to lateral outlets as needed. At the Descalabrado River crossing its capacity is reduced to 70 second-feet and below the Coamo River to 30 second-feet. The canal will command about 15,000 acres of irrigable land.

The principal structures comprised in the building of this canal are: Two tunnels, 510 and 526 feet long; 8 concrete flumes, 51 concrete bridges, 45 concrete culverts, 2 siphons, 19 spillways, 14 steel flumes, and the necessary drops, siphons, and turnouts. In addition, special structures for the crossings of the Descalabrado and Coamo Rivers are under consideration.

The plant needed and used in the construction of the canal proper consists of the regular pick and shovel equipment, industrial track, dump cars, etc. The greater portion of canal excavation has been satisfactorily accomplished under small contracts with the laborers. For the tunnels, hand drills and ventilating fans are used. Except for tunneling, no skilled foremen were imported, and the native crews broken in on excavating, concreting, and tunnel driving have given excellent results.

Work on the canal was begun in July and on the tunnels in September, 1911. One of the tunnels was in very hard blocky rock, requiring timbering for one-fourth its length, and the other in tosca and a gravelly clay, necessitating timbering or sheeting throughout. Work on the concrete canal structures is well under way. The work completed consists of excavation of canal sections from the Guayabal Dam to the crossing of the Descalabrado River; the driving and lining of Felicia Tunnel, together with its concrete flume approach, and the building of the Lomas conduit, and all concrete bridges and culverts on schedule 1, which includes the bridge for the San Juan-Ponce Road. The work will be completed within the estimated time, or by about June 1, 1913.

A critical study of existing and required laterals and the condition of the lands to be irrigated is in progress and about one-half completed. The new lateral system will make economical use of all possible portions of existing and serviceable laterals.

Coamo and Melania Dams.—The Coamo Dam, when built, will conserve the Coamo River floods and furnish water for the irrigation of approximately 1,000 acres additional to existing concessions which utilize the entire ordinary flow of the river. It will also serve as an auxiliary to the Juana Diaz Canal. Provisions have been made for the construction of the Ambursen reinforced concrete type of dam, and a considerable portion of the necessary plant has been purchased and stored at the nearest railroad station. At the close of the year the control of reservoir and dam right of way had not been completed, and a postponement of construction until January, 1913, had been authorized.

Similar postponement has been authorized of the construction of the Melania Dam, which will serve as a regulator of the floods of the Guamani River and the waters of the Carite Reservoir and equalize their distribution into the Patillas Canal.

The following tabulations show by divisions the principal items of construction work completed at the close of each quarter, together with the engineers' estimates of quantities and the percentage completed to date:

Principal items of construction work accomplished by administration.

Items of work.	Engi- neers' estimate.	Construction work done to—					Per cent com- pleted.
		July 1, 1911.	Oct. 1, 1911.	Jan. 1, 1912.	Apr. 1, 1912.	July 1, 1912.	
Patillas Dam (31 per cent complete):							
Grubbing and clearing.....acres..	32	3.5	3.5	5.5	9	9.5	28
Excavation outlet works, all classes, cubic meters.....	38,900	16,272	18,379	18,779	32,329	37,329	96
Tunnel and shaft excavations, cubic meters.....	7,200	6,128	6,548	7,154	7,154	7,154	99
Excavation of cut-off trenches, all classes.....cubic meters..	26,800	6,875	7,134	7,134	9,752	17,024	64
Excavation for spillway, all classes, cubic meters.....	82,000						
Excavation for trg. channel, all classes, cubic meters.....	4,100						
Tunnel timbering.....M feet b. m.	40	40	40	40	40	40	100
Dam embankment.....cubic meters..	737,000	29,276	30,549	32,367	55,365	103,192	14
Concrete, including reinforcement.do...	5,320	305	1,868	2,579	2,579	3,206	60
Patillas Canal (86 per cent complete):							
Canal excavation, all classes.....do...	251,500	193,878	224,887	246,646	248,174	248,931	99
Tunnel excavation.....do.....	3,400	1,302	1,705	1,842	2,046	2,448	72
Tunnel timbering.....M feet b. m.	25	11.55	11.55	19.55	22.05	23.55	94
Tunnel concreting.....cubic meter...	850	193	269	426	575	731	86
Concrete for canal structures.....do...	2,800	1,576	1,931	2,437	2,620	2,722	97
Steel flumes.....linear feet.....	2,440						
Concrete pipe.....do.....	2,887	2,667	2,835	2,887	2,887	2,887	100
Carite Dam (38 per cent complete):							
Grubbing and clearing.....acres..	15	5	5	8	8.5	8.5	57
Open-cut excavations, all classes, cubic meters.....	11,400	2,340	6,290	9,582	9,582	11,151	98
Concreting.....cubic meters..	950		530	610	610	610	64
Excavations for spillway, all classes, cubic meters.....	140,400			4,075	14,599	31,888	23
Carite water power (9 per cent complete):							
Excavation, all classes.....cubic meters..	4,800					3,310	69
Construction for canal and pipe line, cubic meters.....	421					30	7
Laying penstock.....linear feet.....	2,337					646	27
Transmission lines.....miles.....	18						
P. H. and installation of plant, per cent.							
Guamani Canal (48 per cent complete):							
Canal excavation.....cubic meters..	26,940		1,858	6,790	11,530	16,119	60
Tunnel excavation.....do.....	657		60	290	683	657	100
Concrete for canal structures.....do...	710				101	377	53
Tunnel concreting.....do.....	224				50	224	100
Steel flumes.....linear feet.....	21,000						
Guayabal Dam (37 per cent complete):							
Clearing and grubbing.....acres..	0.95		0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	100
Excavation for foundations, cubic meters.....	26,900		2,726	6,101	10,014	14,975	56
Excavation for spillway and embank- ment.....cubic meters..	35,000			762	2,515	10,728	31
Leveling and rolling embankment, cubic meters.....	10,000		558	1,662	3,415	4,290	43
Concrete in dam.....cubic meters..	26,600				3,580	9,729	37
Concrete in corewall.....do.....	1,300			119	892	892	69
Concrete in spillway.....do.....	2,000						
Road construction excavation.....do...	30,000	10,342	21,639	29,472	29,850	29,850	99
Road construction concrete.....do...	265		73	248	265	265	100
Caonillas road, \$3,000.10 (surveys and plans being prepared).							
Shutters for spillway (installation).							
Juana Diaz Canal (63 per cent complete):							
Excavation of open cut, all classes, cubic meters.....	175,910		37,383	64,649	100,982	125,164	71
Excavation for tunnels.....cubic meters..	1,604		91	890	1,382	1,489	93
Timbering tunnels.....M feet b. m.	29.2		1.9	27	29.2	29.2	100
Tunnel concrete.....cubic meters..	915				624	746	81
Concrete for canal structures.....do...	2,680					633	20
Flumes and siphons (plans being pre- pared).							

Principal items of construction work accomplished by administration—Continued.

RECAPITULATION OF PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF WORK BY ADMINISTRATION.

Items of work.	Engi- neers' estimate.	Construction work done to—					Per cent com- pleted.
		July 1, 1911.	Oct. 1, 1911.	Jan. 1, 1912.	Apr. 1, 1912.	July 1, 1912.	
Open-cut excavations, all classes, cubic meters.....	1,591,650	258,983	350,845	426,357	524,692	649,661	41
Tunnel excavation.....cubic meters..	12,861	7,430	8,404	10,146	11,165	11,748	91
Concreting, all classes.....do.....	45,035	2,074	4,671	6,419	11,896	20,165	45

The following tabulation shows the status of all tunnel excavation, in linear feet:

Name.	Total length.	Excavation—			To be bored.
		To June 30, 1911.	During fis- cal year 1911-12.	To June 30, 1912.	
1. Carite.....	3,030	1,050	1,464	2,514	516
2. Toro Negro.....	2,676	802	1,560	2,362	314
3. Ancones.....	1,969	130	810	940	1,029
4. Conuco.....	596	.....	596	596	.....
5. Patillas.....	590	450	140	590	.....
6. Lomas.....	540	.....	445	445	95
7. Felicitá.....	520	492	28	520	.....
8. Felicia.....	518	.....	518	518	.....
9. Carlota.....	450	450	.....	450	.....
10. Dona Juana.....	200	200	.....	200	.....
Total.....	11,089	3,574	5,561	9,135	1,954

Of the above, 6,336 feet have been driven under contract and 2,799 by administration. There remain to be completed under contract 830 and by administration 1,124 feet.

DIVISION OF HYDROGRAPHY.

Stream gaugings have been continued at all regular river, canal, and pumping stations. Several new stations have been established for the purpose of determining canal losses due to evaporation and seepage. All important river stations have been provided with flood gauges and more reliable information will be obtained on flood discharges. There are 62 hydrographic stations located in the eastern division and 88 in the western, requiring the services of 31 and 50 observers, respectively.

Special attention has been given to the preparation of maps showing the results of soil investigations, yield of cane under different classes of cultivation, condition of irrigation, and other data of immediate value in selecting lands for irrigation under the new system and for the use of the irrigation commission provided for by section 15 of the public irrigation law.

Heretofore 91 concessions to use water for domestic, manufacturing, and irrigation purposes from the streams flowing through the irrigation district have been granted. The status of many of the older concessions is indefinite, and some are unlimited as to the amount of water ceded and as to the area and location of land to be irrigated. Many, under a strict interpretation of the law, are subject to forfeiture. In general, the streams within the dry zone, except Patillas River, have been overappropriated. The collection of data on these concessions has been continued, including the securing of copies of the original concessions.

Considerable data, including measurement of water, have been collected on 79 pumping stations located within the district. The tabulation following shows the kind of pumps and how operated.

How operated.	Rotary.	Centrifugal.	Compressed air.	Horizontal duplex.	Horizontal compound duplex.	Vertical triplex.	Vertical single.	Total.
Steam.....	1	2	3	16	27			49
Gasoline.....	4	14				6		24
Producer gas and gas engine ¹	1	1				2		4
Producer gas: electrical transmission ²	2	2		1				5
Kerosene.....	4	4						8
Wind.....							3	3
Total.....	12	23	3	17	27	8	3	93

¹ Individual gas producer.

² Electric power transmitted by wire from a large central gas producer power plant.

Hydrographic investigations in the Cabo Rojo and Lajas division have been almost entirely discontinued because of lack of funds. A continuation of these appropriations and an extension of the region to include some of the rivers in the western part of the island should be provided for at an early date, owing to the importance of such data to any further extension of irrigation by either the Government or private parties.

The following tabulation is a summary of total discharge measurements made up to the end of the fiscal year at 193 hydrographic stations:

Loca'ion.	Total discharge measurements made—		
	To June 30, 1911.	During fiscal year 1912.	To June 30, 1912.
Eastern division:			
11 rivers.....	516	363	879
25 canals.....	632	683	1,315
26 pumping plants.....	42	374	416
Miscellaneous.....	123	167	290
Western division:			
14 rivers.....	892	494	1,386
25 canals.....	1,190	681	1,871
49 pumping plants.....	108	681	789
Miscellaneous.....	143	121	264
Discontinued stations.....	216		216
Ponce division:			
7 rivers.....	568		568
34 canals.....	774		774
Miscellaneous.....	4		4
Cabo Rojo and Lajas division:			
2 rivers.....	78	22	100
Miscellaneous.....	58	9	67
Discontinued stations.....	105		105
Total.....	5,449	3,595	9,044

RIGHT OF WAY DIVISION.

Right of way has been secured under tentative agreements or by purchase for all projects, excepting such right of way as may be required for some of the lateral canals, and excepting a few parcels of land for which it has been or will be necessary to enter into condemnation proceedings.

The following table shows, by divisions, the acreage remaining to be purchased:

Project:	Acreage.	Project—Continued.	Acreage.
Patillas Dam.....	27. 3560	Carite water power.....	7. 5690
Patillas Canal.....	124. 2124	Guamani Canal.....	53. 4330
Carite Dam.....	96. 5850	Melania Dam.....	121. 0000
Juana Diaz Canal.....	384. 0790	Toro Negro diversion.....	10. 1400
Guayabal Dam.....	256. 8880		
Carite Tunnel.....	1330	Total.....	1,081. 3954

The summary following shows, by divisions, the number of transactions, and the areas and values involved where applicable, relative to condemnations, tentative agreements, damages, and conveyances.

Project.	Condemnation proceedings.		Tentative agreements.		Crop damage settlements.		Conveyances.			
	No. Area.		No. Area.		No. Area.		Drawn.		Executed.	
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Amount.
Patillas Dam.....		Acres.	36	484.75	\$62,535.74	12	148.84	Acres.	19	Acres.
Patillas Canal.....			47	153.67	16,341.82	13	61.05	568.41	556.41	\$50,947.12
Carite Dam.....			22	1,716.95	20,053.50	6	8.94	37.43	6	34.33
Carite Tunnel.....			4	199.00	1,393.00	4	2.27	3,870.61	11	3,219.87
Carite water power.....			5	124.63	1,915.75	1		302.24	2	302.25
Guamani Canal.....			9	42.67	3,377.70			5.75		5.75
Toro Negro diversion.....		13.09	7	105.80	3,755.00	4	2.00			
Guayabal Dam.....		1.26	58	261.20	38,631.55	19	3.09		6	57.98
Guayama headquarters.....				2.00	38,120.00			2,637.05		2,692.90
Juana Diaz Canal and Coama Dam.....		216.85	53	382.24	56,090.78	6	.25			
Melania Reservoir.....			1	17.00	800.00					
Telephone line.....										
Guayama-Carite.....			5	55.00	2,739.00	1	1.00			
Juana Diaz-Toro Negro.....			24		(Gratis.)					
Total.....	9	231.20	272	3,544.91	206,813.84	66	227.44	971.79	44	956.72
Total to June 30, 1910.....			77	1,931.99	56,870.02	20	57.02	79.73	6	79.93
Total from June 30, 1910, to June 30, 1911.....			106	1,067.80	45,586.42	31	157.19	872.92	20	725.51
Total from June 30, 1911, to June 30, 1912.....	9	231.20	89	545.12	104,357.40	15	13.23	19.14	18	151.28
								1,070.16		8,682.55

GENERAL TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS.

During the years 1908 and 1909 topographical surveys covering about 150 square miles were made of the area irrigable by the proposed irrigation system and the irrigable lands of the Ponce district. As canal locations were completed it was found that these surveys failed to cover the entire area commanded, and additional surveys, including about 3,000 acres which could be irrigated by a moderate lift, were started in February over about 9 square miles, using the plane-table method. The execution of these surveys has been expensive, averaging, on account of the narrow and disconnected areas involved, about 45 cents per acre, as compared with an average cost of previous surveys of about 30 cents per acre. At the close of the year about 1,000 acres remained to be surveyed.

MAIN OFFICE.

The main office at Guayama includes headquarters for technical supervision, designs, general records, pay-roll disbursements, financial and property accounts, and general transportation. All construction expenses are subdivided in the field into numerous account numbers, which, together with unit costs of construction work, are compiled in the office of the division engineers and the totals checked in the main office.

The special disbursing officer is the local agent of the insular paymaster and pays in the field all labor, mess-house vouchers, and minor bills. Payments are made alternate Saturdays on the eastern and western divisions, and since October, 1911, have aggregated \$296,910.50. All other accounts originating in Porto Rico are paid by treasurer's checks on vouchers prepared in the main office. Payments for purchases made in the United States are made by the disbursing officer at Washington.

The special agent of the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation is responsible for all local purchases, except of minor supplies of local origin, which may be made by division engineers. During the year 2,426 local orders for purchases, approximating in value \$49,534, were placed. Many of these orders necessitated competitive bids and delivery of articles purchased to the divisions requisitioning them. Purchases in the United States are made through requisition upon the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation by the New York purchasing agent. The long time required to secure deliveries through these channels was not properly anticipated. A few contracts for the delivery of material and supplies, requiring statements of conditions and specifications, have been entered into under approval of the Executive Council. The principal contracts of this nature have been for the purchase of 1,125,000 feet b. m. of lumber; C. H. Menge & Co., of Mobile, were the successful bidders, and the contract has been completed; for the purchase of 60,000 barrels of Portland cement the Atlas Portland Cement Co. were the successful bidders, and 26,409 barrels have been delivered; for the purchase of 7,500 tons of coal J. C. Wittenberg, of New York, was the successful bidder, and 2,579 tons have been delivered at the close of the fiscal year.

The special assistant auditor preaudits all vouchers, which during the year numbered 3,980 disbursement and collection and 931 journal vouchers. At present the duties of the special assistant auditor and the agent of the bureau of supplies are consolidated with those of the chief clerk.

During the fiscal year an approved system of accounting has been completed and enforced, the rewriting of all irrigation trust fund accounts was finished, the vouchering of previous purchases made in the United States and paid by the Washington disbursing officer were disposed of, and all current accounts have been kept up to date.

It is estimated that funds derived from the sale of bonds authorized September 18, 1908, will be exhausted by February 1, 1913, and the additional bonds authorized March 9, 1911, should be sold and funds made available early in January, 1913.

The financial statements show total expenditures to date by divisions, together with detailed statements of each division. The total expenditures to June 30, 1912, were \$2,391,259.97 and the expenditures for the fiscal year \$1,352,961.51.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. WILSON,
Commissioner of the Interior.

THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

Statement of net charges to projects during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

Project.	To June 30, 1911.	During fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.	To June 30, 1912.
Patillas Dam.....	\$275,521.45	\$325,088.22	\$600,609.67
Patillas Canal.....	192,689.46	92,470.57	285,360.03
Patillas lateral canals and outlets.....	67.70	1,113.23	1,180.93
Carite Dam.....	31,679.64	95,927.59	127,607.23
Carite Tunnel.....	17,843.08	17,067.02	34,910.10
Carite water power.....	4,052.89	56,164.31	60,217.20
Guamani Canal.....	3,262.62	30,563.79	33,826.41
Toro Negro diversion.....	53,184.61	42,672.63	95,857.24
Guayabal Dam.....	27,839.07	313,207.88	341,046.95
Juana Diaz lateral canals and outlets.....	31.50	470.00	501.50
General administration.....	119,361.05	71,195.76	190,556.81
Juana Diaz Canal and Coamo Dam.....	12,409.65	161,084.71	173,494.36
Melania Reservoir.....	355.74	526.60	882.34
Hydrographic division.....	(¹)	25,209.20	25,209.20
Interest on bonds.....	300,000.00	120,000.00	420,000.00
Total.....	1,038,298.46	1,352,961.51	2,391,259.97

¹ Previous to Aug. 1, 1911, this was included in general administration.

Summary of accounts to June 30, 1912.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

		Debits.	Credits.
A	Patillas Dam.....	\$665,207.81	\$64,598.14
B	Patillas Canal.....	285,482.97	122.94
C	Patillas lateral canals and outlets.....	1,180.93	
D	Carite Dam.....	132,018.22	4,410.99
E	Carite Tunnel.....	34,936.11	26.01
F	Carite water power.....	60,217.20	
G	Guamani Canal.....	35,904.72	2,078.31
H	Toro Negro diversion.....	95,861.24	4.00
I	Guayabal Dam.....	361,887.40	20,840.45
K	Juana Diaz lateral canals and outlets.....	501.50	
L	General administration.....	193,012.23	2,455.42
M	Juana Diaz Canal and Coamo Dam.....	178,788.03	5,293.67
O	Melania Reservoir.....	882.34	
P	Hydrographic division.....	25,233.20	24.00
X-1	Bond issues.....		3,000,000.00
X-2	Premium of bonds.....		14,966.67
X-3	Interest on bonds.....	420,000.00	
X-4	Interest on bank balances.....		179,304.46
X-5	Treasurer, San Juan.....	718,297.05	
	Disbursing officer:		
X-6	Guayama.....	16,626.47	
X-7	Washington, D. C.....	141,054.25	
X-8	Unpaid labor.....		577.60
X-9	Vouchers payable.....		75,451.57
X-10	Treasurer's accounts collectible.....	3,051.66	
	Discharged rolls.....	10.90	
	Total.....	3,370,154.23	3,370,154.23

Expenditures to June 30, 1912.

PATILLAS DAM.

	Engineering:		
1	Salaries.....	\$29,095.97	
2	Labor.....	2,855.59	
3	Travel.....	3,529.32	
4	Test pits and borings.....	3,060.11	
5	Right of way and damages.....	56,622.16	
6	Legal expenses.....	3,276.85	
7	Equipment.....	131,522.07	\$161.75
8	Supplies.....	59,904.09	31,597.78
9	Cement.....	195.10	
	Contract construction:		
10	Material.....	4,039.17	
11	Labor.....	84,729.93	

Expenditures to June 30, 1912—Continued.

PITILLAS DAM.

		Debits.	Credits.
12	Extra work.....	\$11,255.73	.....
	Administration construction:		
13	Labor.....	142,124.73	.....
14	Material.....	111,991.98	.....
18	Commissary.....	6,218.42	\$1,357.15
19	Mess house.....	2,360.71	613.16
20	Hospital.....	3,087.24	.....
21	Real estate other than right of way.....	800.00	.....
23	Corral.....	1,012.59	579.31
24	Automobile expenses.....	542.68	13.22
28	Miscellaneous office expenses.....	883.22	.....
29	Suspense.....	3,535.43	6,987.25
34	Building, general.....	1,922.93	.....
35	Depreciation of equipment.....	451.45	23,275.10
38	Rent and maintenance of buildings.....	190.34	13.42
	Total of all accounts.....	665,207.81	64,598.14
	Less credit items.....	64,598.14	.....
	Net expenditures.....	600,609.67	.....

PATILLAS CANAL.

	Engineering:		
1	Salaries.....	\$33,314.08	.....
2	Labor.....	6,088.72	.....
3	Travel.....	2,778.81	.....
4	Test pits and borings.....	379.36	.....
5	Right of way and damages.....	6,625.28	.....
6	Legal expenses.....	1,014.51	.....
7	Equipment.....	6,156.35	.....
8	Supplies.....	6,465.84	.....
9	Cement.....	732.39	.....
	Contract construction:		
10	Material.....	6,615.44	.....
11	Labor.....	120,133.80	.....
12	Extra work.....	3,708.14	.....
	Administration construction:		
13	Labor.....	77,357.83	.....
14	Material.....	13,783.98	.....
20	Hospital.....	150.45	.....
23	Corral.....	25.63	.....
28	Miscellaneous office expenses.....	118.74	.....
29	Suspense.....		\$17.00
34	Building, general.....	21.00	.....
35	Depreciation of equipment.....		105.94
38	Rent and maintenance of buildings.....	12.62	.....
	Total of all accounts.....	285,482.97	122.94
	Less credit items.....	122.94	.....
	Net expenditures.....	285,360.03	.....

PATILLAS LATERAL CANALS AND OUTLETS.

	Engineering:		
1	Salaries.....	\$786.91	.....
2	Labor.....	218.39	.....
3	Travel.....	128.92	.....
8	Supplies.....	36.59	.....
28	Miscellaneous office expenses.....	5.82	.....
29	Suspense.....	4.30	.....
	Total of all accounts.....	1,180.93	.....

Expenditures to June 30, 1912—Continued.

CARITE DAM.

		Debits.	Credits.
	Engineering:		
1	Salaries.....	\$13,533.31	
2	Labor.....	1,896.78	
3	Travel.....	1,066.62	
4	Test pits and borings.....	538.46	
5	Right of way and damages.....	5,742.73	
6	Legal expenses.....	942.19	
7	Equipment.....	19,161.18	
8	Supplies.....	10,424.37	
9	Cement.....	3,329.92	
	Contract construction:		
10	Material.....	435.17	
11	Labor.....	628.59	
12	Extra work.....	13.02	
	Administration construction:		
13	Labor.....	54,717.17	
14	Material.....	13,532.76	
18	Commissary.....	10.34	
19	Mess house.....	848.09	
20	Hospital.....	1,556.72	
21	Real estate other than right of way.....	425.00	
23	Corral.....	1,810.98	
28	Miscellaneous office expenses.....	242.84	
29	Suspense.....		\$1,546.52
31	Mess house profit and loss.....	1,161.98	
35	Depreciation of equipment.....		2,864.47
	Total of all accounts.....	132,018.22	4,410.99
	Less credit items.....	4,410.99	
	Net expenditures.....	127,607.23	

CARITE TUNNEL.

	Engineering:		
1	Salaries.....	\$4,996.37	
2	Labor.....	1,035.02	
3	Travel.....	254.27	
4	Test pits and borings.....	158.97	
5	Right of way and damages.....	85.50	
6	Legal expenses.....	51.24	
7	Equipment.....	41.40	
8	Supplies.....	217.77	
9	Cement.....	10.62	
	Contract construction:		
10	Material.....	27.61	
11	Labor.....	28,006.04	
12	Extra work.....	24.86	
28	Miscellaneous office expenses.....	12.67	
29	Suspense.....	13.77	\$26.01
	Total of all accounts.....	34,936.11	26.01
	Less credit items.....	26.01	
	Net expenditures.....	34,910.10	

CARITE WATER POWER.

	Engineering:		
1	Salaries.....	\$7,465.94	
2	Labor.....	393.31	
3	Travel.....	578.81	
4	Test pits and borings.....	4.10	
5	Right of way and damages.....	240.64	
6	Legal expenses.....	4.40	
7	Equipment.....	4,930.29	
8	Supplies.....	32,211.86	
	Administration construction:		
13	Labor.....	10,289.83	
14	Material.....	567.72	
20	Hospital.....	19.49	
23	Corral.....	427.79	
28	Miscellaneous office expenses.....	135.52	
29	Suspense.....	722.42	
34	Buildings, general.....	2,075.25	
35	Depreciation of equipment.....	150.00	
38	Rent and maintenance of buildings.....	9.83	
	Total of all accounts.....	60,217.20	

Expenditures to June 30, 1912—Continued.

GUAMANI CANAL.

		Debits.	Credits.
1	Engineering:		
2	Salaries.....	\$5,307.10	
3	Labor.....	954.94	
3	Travel.....	314.80	
5	Right of way and damages.....	1,205.14	
7	Equipment.....	958.85	\$199.94
8	Supplies.....	396.66	1,046.65
12	Extra work.....		18.60
	Administration construction:		
13	Labor.....	22,191.03	
14	Material.....	3,636.18	
20	Hospital.....	75.40	
23	Corral.....		9.64
28	Miscellaneous office expenses.....	39.56	
29	Suspense.....	803.48	803.48
35	Depreciation of equipment.....	21.58	
	Total of all accounts.....	35,904.72	2,078.31
	Less credit items.....	2,078.31	
	Net expenditures.....	33,826.41	

TORO NEGRO DIVERSION.

1	Engineering:		
2	Salaries.....	\$11,732.37	
3	Labor.....	3,874.91	
3	Travel.....	2,208.44	
4	Test pits and borings.....	86.81	
5	Right of way and damages.....	300.62	
6	Legal expenses.....	484.36	
7	Equipment.....	737.18	
8	Supplies.....	834.30	
9	Cement.....	3,512.52	
	Contract construction:		
10	Material.....	95.98	
11	Labor.....	70,038.56	
12	Extra work.....	1,705.66	
	Administration construction:		
13	Labor.....	28.25	
14	Material.....	2.08	
23	Corral.....	87.46	
28	Miscellaneous office expenses.....	14.66	
29	Suspense.....		\$4.00
35	Depreciation of equipment.....	117.08	
	Total of all accounts.....	95,861.24	4.00
	Less credit items.....	4.00	
	Net expenditures.....	95,857.24	

GUAYABAL DAM.

1	Engineering:		
2	Salaries.....	\$25,041.56	
2	Labor.....	1,776.07	
3	Travel.....	2,122.70	
4	Test pits and borings.....	374.79	
5	Right of way and damages.....	5,244.95	
6	Legal expenses.....	1,759.57	
7	Equipment.....	73,289.25	
8	Supplies.....	22,055.90	
9	Cement.....	2,837.35	
	Contract construction:		
10	Material.....	558.64	
11	Labor.....	9,099.99	
	Administration construction:		
13	Labor.....	107,328.68	
14	Material.....	105,381.72	
19	Mess house.....	512.34	
20	Hospital.....	604.87	
23	Corral.....	1,443.36	
24	Automobile expense.....	7.67	
28	Miscellaneous office expenses.....	905.82	
29	Suspense.....		\$1,045.51

Expenditures to June 30, 1912—Continued.

GUAYABAL DAM—Continued.

		Debits.	Credits.
34	Buildings, general.....	\$347. 00	
35	Depreciation of equipment.....		\$19,794. 94
31	Mess house profit and loss.....	1,116. 85	
38	Rent and maintenance of buildings.....	78. 32	
	Total of all accounts.....	361,887. 40	20,840. 45
	Less credit items.....	20,840. 45	
	Net expenditures.....	341,046. 99	

JUANA DIAZ LATERAL CANALS AND OUTLETS.

1	Engineering salaries.....	\$491. 50	
8	Supplies.....	10. 00	
	Total of all accounts.....	501. 50	

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

	Engineering:		
1	Salaries.....	\$43,722. 83	
2	Labor.....	4,806. 82	
3	Travel.....	8,624. 17	
4	Test pits and borings.....	103. 95	
5	Right of way and damages.....	436. 98	
6	Legal expenses.....	3,203. 46	
7	Equipment.....	24,318. 61	
8	Supplies.....	25,146. 40	
9	Cement.....	50. 02	
	Administration construction:		
13	Labor.....	208. 81	
14	Material.....		\$54. 97
15	Dwellings at Guayama.....	8,090. 05	
17	Office buildings.....	7,962. 90	
21	Real estate other than right of way.....	64. 46	
23	Corral.....	1,721. 00	
24	Automobile expenses.....	2,203. 30	
28	Miscellaneous office expenses.....	4,232. 36	
29	Suspense.....	567. 31	
35	Depreciation of equipment.....		163. 61
	Executive:		
100	Salaries.....	6,223. 10	
101	Travel and other expenses.....	906. 37	
102	Supplies.....	40. 29	
	Designing and general engineering:		
110	Salaries.....	1,595. 72	
111	Expenses.....	131. 13	
112	Supplies.....	47. 52	
113	Labor.....	43. 15	
	General surveys:		
115	Salaries.....	11,999. 40	
116	Expenses.....	4,293. 04	
117	Labor.....	8,155. 74	
118	Supplies.....	1,281. 32	
	Accounting:		
120	Salaries.....	6,345. 18	
121	Expenses.....	146. 13	
122	Supplies.....	322. 17	
	Paymaster:		
125	Salaries.....	1,135. 49	
126	Expenses.....	796. 88	
127	Supplies.....	40. 75	
	Property:		
130	Salaries.....	3,247. 79	
131	Expenses.....	46. 27	
132	Supplies.....	174. 49	
133	Labor.....	246. 12	
134	Rent of buildings.....	455. 00	
	Purchasing:		
140	Salaries.....	1,660. 50	
141	Expenses.....	625. 23	
142	Supplies.....	122. 41	
	Legal department:		
150	Salaries.....	1,156. 50	
151	Expenses.....	137. 33	
152	Supplies.....	78. 17	

Expenditures to June 30, 1912—Continued.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—Continued.

		Debits.	Credits.
	Automobile expenses:		
160a	Salaries.....		\$145.91
160	Salaries.....	\$570.17	
161	Expenses.....	47.17	
162	Supplies.....	635.89	
163	Repairs and depreciation.....	599.22	
	Corral:		
170	Salaries.....		1,502.73
170	Salaries.....	147.86	
171	Supplies.....	29.26	
172	Repair and depreciation of harness, wagons, and buildings.....	152.27	
173	Forage.....	632.54	
175	Suspense account.....		134.18
180	Office buildings.....	273.88	
181	Maintenance of office buildings and ground.....	318.48	
182	Dwellings (construction).....	7.69	
183	Maintenance of dwellings.....	153.29	
184	Rent from dwellings.....		442.32
185	Miscellaneous receipts.....		11.70
190	Janitor service.....	585.59	
191	Lights, water, and ice.....	96.27	
192	Telegrams, telephone, and postage.....	406.09	
193	General office supplies.....	256.44	
194	Other general office expenses.....	1,191.52	
	Total of all accounts.....	193,012.23	2,455.42
	Less credit items.....	2,455.42	
	Net expenditures.....	190,556.81	

JUANA DIAZ CANAL.

	Engineering:		
1	Salaries.....	\$18,208.49	
2	Labor.....	2,133.65	
3	Travel.....	1,642.09	\$5.02
4	Test pits and borings.....	1,292.09	
5	Right of way and damages.....	13,773.26	
6	Legal expenses.....	263.68	
7	Equipment.....	28,815.84	
8	Supplies.....	16,205.69	898.40
	Contract construction:		
10	Material.....	171.96	
11	Labor.....	1,833.33	
	Administration construction:		
13	Labor.....	75,538.02	
14	Material.....	8,414.21	
18	Commissary.....	6.52	
20	Hospital.....	88.61	
23	Corral.....	4,796.11	
24	Automobile expenses.....	764.70	
28	Miscellaneous office expenses.....	624.45	
29	Suspense.....	3,582.56	4,390.25
34	Buildings, general.....	143.45	
35	Depreciation of equipment.....	361.32	
38	Rent and maintenance of buildings.....	128.00	
	Total of all accounts.....	178,788.03	5,293.67
	Less credit items.....	5,293.67	
	Net expenditures.....	173,494.36	

Expenditures to June 30, 1912—Continued.

MELANIA RESERVOIR.

		Debits.	Credits.
	Engineering:		
1	Salaries.....	\$97.00	
2	Labor.....	36.46	
3	Travel.....	17.27	
4	Test pits and borings.....	403.61	
5	Right of way and damages.....	1.00	
7	Equipment.....	18.22	
8	Supplies.....	1.96	
13	Administration construction, labor.....	254.88	
28	Miscellaneous office expenses.....	51.94	
	Total of all accounts.....	882.34	

HYDROGRAPHIC DIVISION.

	Engineering:		
1	Salaries.....	\$18,279.53	
2	Labor.....	3,507.39	
3	Travel.....	2,555.09	
7	Equipment.....	329.23	
8	Supplies.....	40.60	
13	Administration construction, labor.....	15.50	
23	Corral.....	195.72	
28	Miscellaneous office expenses.....	310.14	
29	Suspense.....		\$24.00
	Total of all accounts.....	25,233.20	24.00
	Less credit items.....	24.00	
	Net expenditures.....	25,209.20	

TABLE No. 1.—Expenditures for maintenance of insular roads during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912—Continued.

Road No.	Road sections.	Spread of tarvia.	Tools, purchase and repairs.	Landslides, cleanings, etc.		Bridges and culverts, repairs.	Overseer and foremen.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Average cost of maintenance per kilometer.
				Cost.	Average cost per kilometer.					
1	San Juan-Ponce Playa.....	\$14,924.03	\$1,568.02	\$8,020.68	\$62.95	\$1,082.45	\$4,367.34	\$2,709.24	\$102,984.74	\$808.35
2	Rio Piedras-Ponce (via Mayaguez).....		161.11	3,600.48	21.45	3,269.74	2,749.17	29,669.75	29,415.44	171.02
3	Rio Piedras-Ponce (via Fajardo).....		323.11	5,845.96	30.24	2,095.46	3,906.19	471.43	33,871.23	471.43
4	Cayey-Guayama.....		96.16	1,645.66	62.81		564.33	148.25	8,089.00	346.86
5	Barraquitas-Humacao.....		124.92	1,762.32	72.75	41.97	1,022.08	66.68	6,440.51	119.71
6	Ponce-Arecibo.....		194.25	1,192.52	63.36	862.22	1,576.97	316.47	23,404.27	290.20
7	Caguas-Las Piedras.....			5,629.17	5.62	22.05	1,172.50	14.09	24.65	24.65
8	Aguadilla-Adjuntas.....		134.53	1,705.99	34.81	631.92	1,137.11	480.32	23,191.14	473.28
9	Bayamon-Comerio.....		3.14	1,708.26	64.46	22.70	1,443.75	68.16	2,626.11	99.09
10	Toa Alta-Barros (via Corozal).....		8.25	358.96	18.50		265.00	2.85	1,978.25	101.97
11	Manati-Juana Diaz (via Ciales).....		72.44	1,806.96	29.77		388.67	14.00	2,151.47	79.39
12	Mayaguez-Arecibo (via Las Marias).....			1,695.54	46.96		849.91	7.54	7,806.26	216.24
13	Consumo-Martico.....			431.72	37.21	47.32	93.74	3.00	1,963.11	169.23
14	Adjuntas-Albionito (via Barros).....		26.08	1,710.02	35.40	2,082.13	701.67	42.34	7,632.72	122.12
15	Yauco-Lares.....		\$5.01	583.50	97.25	376.00	380.00	26.00	2,605.29	159.83
16	Mayaguez-Las Vegas.....			820.09	50.92		128.50	2.00	1,094.24	191.97
18	Mayaguez-Cabo Rojo.....			121.20	21.26		23.50		1,162.98	26.28
19	Cabo Rojo-San German.....			76.30	12.30	63.18			594.95	51.28
20	Morovis Branch.....			67.60	5.82		156.33		162.07	32.41
21	Coamo-Santa Isabel.....			119.37	23.87		60.00		407.90	49.74
22	Las Cruces-Cidra.....			176.20	21.48	1.20	30.50		299.22	44.37
23	Trujillo Alto Branch.....			166.07	27.68	7.97	30.50		595.14	49.59
	Naguabo-Juncos.....		10.12	120.29	10.02	83.36	257.00	4.97	409.39	58.48
	Canovanas-Lotiza.....					370.35	29.50			
	Vega Baja-Morovis.....									
	Vieques Road.....									
	Naranjito Road.....									
	Anasco-San Sebastian.....									
	Total.....	14,924.03	2,777.14	37,051.45	37.36	11,163.46	19,412.10	5,049.88	259,299.00	261.52
GENERAL EXPENSES.										
	Machinery purchased.....								15,213.76	15.34
	Machinery repairs.....								7,486.65	7.55
	Inspection.....								16,704.36	16.84
	Miscellaneous.....								1,811.84	1.82
	Office force.....								1,354.32	1.36
	Total.....								301,869.93	304.43

TABLE No. 2.—*Comparative cost of maintenance.*

AVERAGES.

Character of work.	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Cubic meters broken stone, delivered, per kilometer.....	70.00	76.81	99.05	70.07	85.67	64.87
Cost per cubic meter.....	\$1.46	\$1.75	\$1.51	\$1.20	\$1.55	\$1.68
Cubic meters broken stone, placed, per kilometer.....	66.20	83.47	94.62	71.44	67.84	68.21
Cost of placing per cubic meter.....	\$0.82	\$0.80	\$0.76	\$0.75	\$0.85	\$0.89
Cost of inspection and overseeing per kilometer.....	\$46.15	\$48.96	\$50.77	\$51.64	\$38.93	\$34.42
Cost of machinery and tools per kilometer.....	\$10.18	\$9.92	\$6.50	\$3.17	\$3.65	\$25.69
Cost of spreading tarvia per kilometer.....						\$877.88
Cost of cleaning per kilometer.....	\$31.09	\$30.36	\$35.75	\$63.28	\$40.09	\$37.36
Cost of repair of bridges per kilometer.....	\$5.30	\$8.17	\$12.71	\$24.18	\$26.51	\$11.25
Cost of miscellaneous.....	\$2.15	\$4.00	\$4.66	\$4.79	\$4.54	\$8.28

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL COST.

Character of work.	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Cubic meters broken stone, delivered, per kilometer.....	40.00	44.40	45.14	29.90	43.70	36.16
Cubic meters broken stone, placed, per kilometer.....	21.80	22.10	21.59	18.67	18.99	20.17
Cost of inspection and overseeing per kilometer.....	17.90	16.20	15.30	18.09	12.76	11.39
Cost of machinery and tools per kilometer.....	4.00	3.30	1.96	1.11	1.23	8.49
Cost of spreading tarvia per kilometer.....						4.98
Cost of cleaning per kilometer.....	12.00	10.00	10.77	22.11	13.15	12.36
Cost of repair of bridges per kilometer.....	2.00	2.70	3.84	8.45	8.68	3.72
Cost of miscellaneous.....	2.30	1.30	1.40	1.67	1.49	2.73
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Fiscal year ending June 30—	Kilometers maintained.	Total cost.	Cost per kilometer.
1907.....	790.0	\$206,574	\$261.50
1908.....	813.0	246,367	303.00
1909.....	900.6	298,852	331.84
1910.....	971.6	278,152	286.49
1911.....	974.0	296,943	304.86
1912.....	991.5	301,870	304.42

TABLE No. 3.—*Road construction in Porto Rico.*

Road No.	Designation.	Kilometers.	Sections.	Completed by Spanish Government.		Completed by United States military government.		Completed by civil government.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
				Kilometers.	Cost.	Kilometers.	Cost.	Kilometers.	Cost.	Regular maintenance to June 30, 1910.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
1	San Juan-Ponce Playa.....	134.0	San Juan-Ponce Playa..... (Cataño-Reyes Católicos..... Change in the road No. 2 for the new location of Reyes Católicos bridge..... Reyes Católicos-Vega Alta..... Vega Alta-Vega Baja..... Vega Baja-Manatí..... Manatí-Arecibo..... Arecibo-Camuy..... Camuy bridge..... Camuy-Aguadilla..... Aguadilla-Aguada..... Aguada-Añasco..... Mayaguez-Añasco..... Añasco wooden bridge..... Mayaguez-San German..... San German-Sabana Grande..... Sabana Grande-Yauco..... Ponce-Peñuelas..... Peñuelas-Yauco..... Cataño-Rio Piedras..... Martín Peña-Bayamon..... Reyes Católicos bridge..... Ponce-Guayama..... Guayama-Arroyo..... Arroyo-Puente Blanco..... Maunabo-Pailillas..... Maunabo-Maunabo..... Yabucoa-Yabucoa..... Humacao-Yabucoa..... Naguabo-Naguabo Playa..... Humacao Playa-Naguabo Playa..... 5 wooden bridges on pile foundations..... Fajardo-Naguabo Playa..... Mameyes-Fajardo.....	134.0 18.5	\$1,358,234.33 168,452.97		185,121.00			24,250.00		325,284.43																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
2	Rio Piedras-Ponce.....	263.1		2.5	12,000.00			3.2	6,000.00																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								</

Loiza-Canoanas.....	31.5	61,355.12	.7	7,400.00			8 2,174.61
Rio Piedras-Mameyes.....							
Pile bridges over Grande and Espiritu Santo Rivers.....							
Mameyes bridge.....							
Carolina bridge.....							
Espiritu Santo bridge.....							
Rio Grande bridge.....							
Cayey-Guayama.....	26.0	507,870.83					
Caguas-Aguas Buenas.....	9.0	(7)					
Caguas-Humacao Playa.....			39.0	204,229.48		10 65,000.00	9 1,000.00
Comerio-Barranquitas.....							
Caguas bridge.....							
Barranquitas bridge.....							
Rio Honda bridge.....							
Ponce, kilometer 15, Caguas-Iras.....	20.5	261,558.06	39.0	323,869.89			
Defendini, kilometer 15.....							
Adjuntas-Utuado.....							
Tallones.....							
Retaining wall Caniaco.....							
Arecibo-Bacupey.....							
Adjuntas cut-off.....							
Utuado bridge.....							
Caguas-San Lorenzo.....		4 11,995.47		2,500.00	8.0	90,000.00	
San Lorenzo-Las Piedras.....		46,100.12				79,000.00	
Agua-dilla-San Sebastian.....	6.0	49,835.37	17.0	94,868.28		85,000.00	
San Sebastian-Lares.....				20,196.18	14.8	92,002.00	11 4,027.06
Lares-Adjuntas.....					1.4	3,000.00	
Bayamon-Comerio.....		4 40,516.80	4.5	66,149.02	14.5	126,250.00	12 2,263.61
La Plata bridge.....							
Mulas bridge.....							
Convento bridge.....							
Higuero bridge.....							
Reyes Catolicos-Corozal.....	4.5	19,200.00	11.5	35,659.99		12 15,000.00	13 6,487.17
Corozal-Barros.....							
Manati-Ciales.....			8.5	88,342.34	4.	42,357.19	14 5,114.16
Manati River bridge.....						15,266.47	
Ciales-Juana Diaz.....		15 13,627.00					
Puente Blanco-Patillas.....						3,284.90	
Mayaguez-Las Marias.....			8.5	103,851.54	18.5	39,587.23	
Lares-Arecibo.....	74.5						
Consumo-Maricao.....							
Road No. 16-Road No. 8.....	30.0				7.0	12,394.69	

11 3 bridges completed.
 12 Mavilla bridge.
 13 Lares bridge.
 14 Ciales bridge.
 15 Structural material.

6 Concrete pipes.
 7 No records.
 8 Herrera bridge.
 9 Repairs.
 10 Reconstruction.

1 2 concrete steel bridges over Jacaguas and Guayo Rivers.
 2 1 wooden pile bridge.
 3 Caguas bridge.
 4 Grading.
 5 Guajataca bridge.

TABLE No. 3.—Road construction in Porto Rico—Continued.

Road No.	Designation.	Kilometers.	Sections.	Completed by Spanish Government.		Completed by United States military government.		Completed by civil government.	
				Kilometers.	Cost.	Kilometers.	Cost.	Kilometers.	Cost.
15	Road No. 6 (Adjuntas)— { Albonito.	72.0	{ Alto Bandera-Jayuya Barros-Barrancuitas Barrancuitas-Albonito. Usabon Bridge.						
16	Yauco-Road No. 14.	24.0	Yauco-Road No. 14.						
17	Lares-Jayuya (via Utuado).	38.0	Lares-Jayuya.						
18	El Boqueron-Road No. 2 (via Cabo Rojo).	16.0	Cabo Rojo-Road No. 2.						
19	San German-El Boqueron (via Lajas).	18.0	San German-Lajas.						
20	Road No. 11—Road No. 9 (via Morovis, Corozal y Naranjito).	36.0	{ Road No. 11—Morovis Road No. 9—Naranjito.	6.0	\$28,292.65				
21	Coamo-Santa Isabel.	14.0	Road No. 1—Coamo Springs.						
22	Las Cruces-Comerio (via Cidra).	17.0	Las Cruces-Cidra.						
23	Road No. 3—Trujillo Alto.	8.0	Road No. 3—Trujillo Alto. Land damages. Auxiliary technical force, general expenses, traveling expenses, and machinery.						
	Mayaguez-Maricao.	25.3	{ Mayaguez-Maricao. Las Vegas-Maricao.						
	Naguabo-Juncos.	27.0	Naguabo-Juncos.						
	Añasco-San Sebastian.	25.0	Añasco-San Sebastian.						
	Cabo Rojo-San German.	12.0	Cabo Rojo-San German.						
	Vega Baja-Morovis.	14.0	Vega Baja-Morovis.						
	Vieques Road.	10.0	Vieques Road.						
	Comerio-Road No. 1.	18.0	Comerio-La Plata.						
	Sabana Grande-Road No. 14.	26.0	Sabana Grande-Road No. 14.						
	Total.	1,528.2		275.0	\$2,560,927.07	141.7	1,085,697.07	325.6	1,237,787.73
								20.0	152,127.25

a Grading.

1 3.3 kilometers abandoned by construction of La Plata bridge.

6	Ponce-Arecibo.....	82.0	Ponce, kilometer 15, Caguánitas. Defendini, kilometer 15. Adjuntas-Utuado. Tallones. Retaining wall (uniaco). Arecibo-Bacupé. Adjuntas cut-off. Utuado bridge. Caguas-San Lorenzo. San Lorenzo-Las Piedras. Aguadilla-San Sebastián. Lares-Adjuntas. San Sebastián-Lares. Bayamon-Comerio. La Plata bridge. Mulas bridge. Convento bridge. Higuero bridge. Reyes Católicos-Corozal. Corozal-Barros. Manatí-Güeles. Manatí River bridge. Güeles-Juana Díaz. Puente Blanco-Patillas. Mayaguez-Las Marías. Lares-Arecibo. Consumo-Maricao. Road No. 16-Road No. 8. Alto Bandera-Jayuya. Barros-Barranquitas. Barranquitas-Albonito. Usabon bridge. Yauco-Road No. 14. Lares-Jayuya. Cabo Rojo-Road No. 2.	59.5	585,427.95 90,000.00 79,000.00 85,000.00 17,407.00 42,726.00 127.00 26,111.84 50,230.91 84,464.53 144,703.55 116,225.24 80,499.25 357,363.53 134,900.00 19,000.00 13,198.14 15,000.00 76,347.16 29,886.02 140,500.55 128,893.47 122,710.88 3,284.90 143,438.77 48,009.15 42,502.46 16,149.25 73,753.68 59,413.64 21,000.00 19,361.14 141,012.74 12,500.00
7	Caguas-Las Piedras (via San Lorenzo)	23.0	7 127.00 8 26,111.84 20,735.44 6.1	10.3	26,111.84
8	Aguadillo-Adjuntas.....	63.0	2.3 6.1	6.1	38,364.41
9	Bayamon-Comerio.....	27.3	10.8 8.3	37.8 27.3	77,499.25 122.2 34,900.00 9,000.00 3,198.14 5,000.00
10	Reyes Católicos-Coamo.....	57.0	6.1	16.0	29,886.02 10 4,200.00
11	Manatí-Juana Díaz.....	48.0	14.2	13.0	11,122,710.88
12	San Lorenzo-Road No. 3 (via Patillas)	28.0	13.5	27.0	48,009.15 30,107.77
13	Mayaguez-Arecibo.....	74.5	4.0	11.6	12 16,149.25 23,000.00
14	Consumo-Road No. 8.....	30.0	5.3 2.3	20.0 16.4	73,753.68 59,413.64
15	Road No. 6 (Adjuntas)-Albonito.....	72.0	7.0	10.8	9,361.14 13 141,012.74
16	Yauco-Road No. 14.....	24.0		7.0	141,012.74
17	Lares-Jayuya (via Utuado).....	38.0		5.8	12,500.00
18	El Boqueron-Road No. 2 (via Cabo Rojo).	16.0		2.0	4,500.00
19	San German-El Boqueron (via La Jales).	18.0		12.0	37,192.65
20	Road No. 11-Road No. 9 (via Morovis, Corozal y Naranjito).	36.0	5.4	5.4	43,591.16
21	Coamo-Santa Isabel.....	14.0		5.0	1,914.90
22	Las Cruces-Comerio (via Cidra).....	17.0	18 5,000.00	8.2	13,427.72
23	Road No. 3-Trujillo Alto.....	8.0	2.0	6.2	20,680.06 2 637.89 145,624.92

1 Completed.

2 And grading in 21.5 kilometers and survey.

3 New wooden bridge in construction.

4 New steel bridge in construction.

5 And reconstruction.

6 Wooden bridge over Valenciano River.

7 Survey.

8 And approach of Arecibo side with a culvert.

9 And grading in 3 kilometers.

10 Cialitos bridge.

11 And grading in 3.5 kilometers and substantial repair in 10 kilometers of road Juana Díaz-Villalba.

12 Grading in 3.5 kilometers.

13 And grading in 9.5 kilometers and landslides.

14 And survey.

15 Reconstruction.

TABLE No. 3a.—*Road construction in Porto Rico.*

		Kilometers.
Spanish Government:		
October 18, 1898		275.0
American Government:		
June 30, 1899		
June 30, 1900		69.2
June 30, 1901		67.0
June 30, 1902		72.2
June 30, 1903		81.0
June 30, 1904		69.0
June 30, 1905		82.9
June 30, 1906		38.0
June 30, 1907		30.7
June 30, 1908		103.7
June 30, 1909		92.3
June 30, 1910		4.9
June 30, 1911		16.1
June 30, 1912		67.4
Total		794.4
		1,069.4

TABLE No. 4.—*Comparative average cost per cubic meter of excavation on insular roads during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, by convicts and free laborers.*

Road section.	Convict labor.	Free labor.	Remarks.
Vega Alta-Vega Baja.....		\$0.342	Tosca, 5 per cent; earth, 95 per cent.
Manati Barceloneta.....		.237	Rock 4 per cent; tosca, 3 per cent; earth, 93 per cent.
Barceloneta-Arecibo.....	\$0.124	.332	Rock, 12 per cent; tosca, 2 per cent; earth, 86 per cent.
Arecibo-Camuy.....		.243	Rock 4 per cent; earth, 95 per cent.
Aguada-Rincon.....		.352	Rock, 28 per cent; earth, 72 per cent.
Rincon-Añasco.....		.303	Rock, 15 per cent; earth, 85 per cent.
Ponce-Peñuelas.....	.134	.361	Rock, 20 per cent; tosca, 50 per cent; earth, 30 per cent.
Peñuelas-Guayanilla.....	.161	.312	Rock, 30 per cent; tosca, 50 per cent; earth, 20 per cent.
Guayanilla-Yauco.....	.165	.341	Rock, 30 per cent; tosca, 50 per cent; earth, 20 per cent.
Arecibo-Lares.....	.202	.402	Rock, 30 per cent; tosca, 60 per cent; earth, 10 per cent.
La Plata-Naranjito.....		.25	Rock, 10 per cent; tosca, 8 per cent; earth, 82 per cent.

NOTE.—In work done by convicts, deduction is made for meals that are paid by the office of health, charities, and corrections.

TABLE No. 5.—*Water privileges granted by the executive council and reported upon by the commissioner of the interior.*

Applicant.	Date of approval.	Hacienda.	Municipality.	River from which taken.
Carmen S. de Javierre and Manuela S. de Gil.	Sept. 12, 1911	.....	Mayaguez.....	Estero.
Manuel Mayoral.....	do.	.....	Ponce.....	Inabon.
Alfredo Ramirez y Rosell.	Sept. 30, 1911	.....	Cabo Rojo.....	Estero.
O. F. Bravo.....	do.	.....	do.....	Guanajibo.
Ramon Valdez.....	Oct. 2, 1911	Central Ana Maria.....	Mayaguez.....	Añasco.
Sucesores de Bianchi.....	Oct. 5, 1911	Pagan, Esperanza, Librada.	Añasco.....	Do.
J. & F. Bianchi.....	Nov. 6, 1911	Altagracia, Elisa, Garrossi, Arrillaga Playa, Pesante.	Mayaguez and Añasco.	Do.
Camuy Sugar Co.....	Dec. 19, 1911	Central Camuy.....	Camuy.....	Camuy.
Plata Sugar Co.....	do.	.....	San Sebastian.....	Culebrinas.
Utado Sugar Co.....	Jan. 22, 1912	.....	Utado.....	Grande de Arecibo.
Municipality of Yauco..	Feb. 14, 1912	.....	Yauco.....	Duey.
Municipality of Carolina.	Feb. 22, 1912	.....	Carolina.....	Grande de Loiza.

Applicant.	Area.	Liters per second.	Purposes of.	Remarks.	File No.
Carmen S. de Javierre and Manuela S. de Gil.	150	34.0	Irrigation.....	.....	243
Manuel Mayoral.....	26.0	26.0	Industrial.....	To be returned to river.....	245
Alfredo Ramirez y Rosell.	52	15.0	Irrigation.....	.....	247
O. F. Bravo.....	100	27.3	do.....	.....	248
Ramon Valdez.....	51.0	51.0	Industrial.....	To be returned to river.....	252
Sucesores de Bianchi.....	970	156.9	Irrigation.....	.....	253
J. & F. Bianchi.....	931	150.6	do.....	.....	254
Camuy Sugar Co.....	190.0	190.0	Industrial.....	To be returned to river.....	259
Plata Sugar Co.....	190.0	190.0	do.....	do.....	260
Utado Sugar Co.....	126.0	126.0	do.....	do.....	265
Municipality of Yauco..	30.0	30.0	Waterworks.....	Water supply for that town...	266
Municipality of Carolina.	20.0	20.0	do.....	do.....	267

TABLE NO. 5a.—Statement showing action taken by the commissioner of the interior under authority of the executive council on petitions for the leasing, selling, or granting of lands and other property of The People of Porto Rico.

Date.	Lessee, buyer or grantee.	Description of plot.	Municipality.	Barrio or street.	Period of lease.	Estimated value.	Annual rent.	Percentage.	Remarks.
1911.					Years.				
Aug. 18	Eusebia Santiago.....	288 square meters.....	Ponce.....	Coto St.....	5	\$40.00	\$2.65	6.62	
Sept. 14	Eleuterio Ortiz.....	15 cuerdas.....	Salama Grande.....	La Torre.....	5	100.00	6.00	6.00	
21	Alonso Aguilar.....	216 square meters.....	Mayaguez Playa.....		5	216.00	25.00	11.57	
21	Miguel Forns.....	80.3 cuerdas.....	Lajas.....	Isiote Cueva Ayala.....	5				
21	Ramón González.....	297.75 cuerdas.....	Isabela.....	Aranales Altos.....	5				
21	José López Cedeño.....	25.67 cuerdas.....	Utua.....	Santa Rosa.....	5	1,488.75	148.87	10.00	Rejected. Do.
21	Francisco I. Núñez.....	15 cuerdas.....	Cidra.....	Bayamon.....	5				
28	Eugenio Buitrago.....	{ 3 tracts (60, 40, and 55 cuerdas).	do.....	do.....	5	150.00	12.00	8.00	
						600.00	90.00	15.00	
28	Cesarío Rivera.....	{ 2 tracts (25 and 12 cuerdas).	do.....	(Monte Llano and Cidra.	5	275.00	41.25	15.00	
						400.00	60.00	15.00	
28	Cidra Sugar Co.....	{ 3 tracts (23, 20½, and 46 cuerdas).	do.....	(Monte Llano and Bayamon.	5	150.00	18.00	12.00	
						230.00	8.75	7.00	
1912.						123.00	23.00	10.00	
Jan. 4	Ponce & Guayama R. R.....	Right-of-way across 96½ cuerdas.	Jobos.....		5	318.00	31.80	10.00	
						10.00	10.00		
Jan. 18	La Compañía Anónima de redes tele- fónicas de Ponce.....	3 rooms.....	Ponce Playa.....		1	300.00			
Feb. 2	Manuel Perez y Perez.....	15 cuerdas.....	San Sebastian.....	Albionito.....	5	150.00	9.00	6.00	
2	Francisco Perez y Echavarría.....	16 cuerdas.....	do.....	Robles.....	5	204.00	12.74	6.00	
2	Bernabé Cruz Jimenez.....	18 cuerdas.....	do.....	do.....	5				Do.
2	Manuel Guzmán Vélez.....	11.83 cuerdas.....	Utua.....		5	70.00	4.20	6.00	
2	School board, Barros.....	1 2-story building.....	Barros.....	Barraquitas Street.....	1		(1)		
2	Antonio Rios González.....	12.06 cuerdas.....	Utua.....	Jagua.....	5	70.00	4.20	6.00	
2	Cosme D. Lopez.....	House and plot.....	Guayama.....	Sultana del Oeste.....	5	80.00	4.80	6.00	
2	Florencio Malaret.....	80 square yards.....	Mayaguez.....	Honduras.....	5	337.00	21.00	6.23	
24	Eladio Rivera.....	11 cuerdas.....	Barraquitas.....		5	180.00	12.00	6.66	
	(Mrs. Matilde Rangel and America Capó.	240 square yards.....	Ponce.....	67 Méndez Vigo Street.....	5	180.00	12.00	6.66	
24	Municipality of Arecibo.....	Small park.....	Arecibo.....		15				Do. Canceled.
11	F. Schimer.....	12½ acres.....	Santurce.....	Seboruco Road.....	5	320.00	19.20	6.00	
24	Rafael Rivera, transfer.....	75.47 cuerdas, parcel No. 17.	Utua.....						

1 No charge.

TABLE NO. 5b.—Statement showing matters of public utility, power and light, ferries, express, telegraphs, telephones, and piers referred by the committee on franchises and public-service corporations to the commissioner of the interior, and action taken by the Executive Council during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

Applicant.	Nature of application.	Subject.	Action taken.	Date.
Graham & Granger Fruit Co.	Pier-Harbor Shore Pieblo Viejo.		Granted	Aug. 10, 1911
Central Fortuna (Inc.)	Amendment of Railroad franchise.	Relief of grantee from obligation to build certain track.	do.	July 20, 1911
Providencia Central Co.	Pier.	Seashore at Patillas.	do.	Aug. 10, 1911
A. Monroig, Suc. de	Bridge.	Bayamon River.	do.	Do.
F. Sein Sein & J. Benet Valdes.	Telephone line.	Lares, private line.	do.	Aug. 17, 1911
Arturo E. Diaz.	Ferry.	Loiza River.	do.	Sept. 14, 1911
American R. R. Co.	Additional track.	Aguadilla.	do.	Do.
William Allan.	Pier.	Bayamon River.	do.	Oct. 13, 1911
Porto Rico Ry. Light & Power Co.	Declaration public utility.	Land, Comerio, for dam site.	do.	Nov. 9, 1911
Fajardo Development Co.	do.	Land, Fajardo, railroad right of way.	do.	Nov. 23, 1911
Municipality of Ponce.	Wharf.	Ponce Harbor.	do.	Nov. 20, 1911
Latimer & Fernandez.	Pier.	San Juan Harbor.	do.	Dec. 1, 1911
Fernando Alvarez.	do.	Cataño, San Juan Harbor.	do.	Jan. 19, 1912
T. D. Mott, jr.	Gas plant.	San Juan.	do.	Dec. 28, 1911
Ca. Centrale Machete.	Wharf.	Arroyo.	do.	Do.
School Board-Comerio.	Declaration public utility.	Land for school site.	Denied.	Feb. 19, 1912
Robbins-Ripley Co.	Pier.	San Juan Harbor.	Granted	Feb. 9, 1912
American R. R. Co.	Provisional track.	San Juan.	do.	Feb. 15, 1912
Loiza Sugar Co.	Bridge.	Loiza River.	do.	Do.
Southern Porto Rico Telephone Co.	Service in Cabo Rojo.		do.	Feb. 25, 1912
José Guerrero.	Electric-light plant.	Barceloneta.	do.	Apr. 11, 1912
Antilles Industrial Co.	do.		Denied.	Do.
H. E. Gates and John D. Gillies.	Pier.	Cataño.	Granted	Do.

TABLE NO. 5c.—Statement showing miscellaneous matters reported upon by the commissioner of the interior on behalf of the committee on franchises and public service corporations and action taken by the Executive Council with regard thereto during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

Name.	Subject.	Action.
Fajardo Development Co.	Profiles and plans.	Approved July 20, 1911.
American Railroad Co.	Lumber storage; insufficient trackage facilities, etc.	Ordered to discontinue lumber storage, put in new tracks, and improve facilities generally, San Juan terminal.
San Juan Harbor Board.	Nomination of members.	Approval of names submitted, Nov. 16, 1911.
American Railroad Co.	Plans for new station, San Juan.	Plans approved.
Finlay Bros. & Weymouth Trading Co.	Return of bond guaranteeing completion of road.	Bond returned Nov. 16, 1911.
Mayaguez Dock & Shipping Co	Rules and regulations.	Approved Sept. 28, 1911.
Arturo E. Diaz.	Controversy with municipality regarding Loiza ferry.	Settled.
Fajardo Sugar Co.	Return of bond guaranteeing pier construction.	Bond returned Nov. 9, 1911.
Porto Rico Railway Light & Power Co.	Return of bond guaranteeing construction of Condado Line.	Bond returned Dec. 8, 1911.
Compañía Electrica de Yauco.	Controversy with municipality regarding public lighting.	Controversy settled Dec. 18, 1911.
Ramón Valdés.	Innumerable complaints regarding service and equipment of railroad and ferry.	Order made Sept. 25, 1911.
R. del Valle Zeno.	Controversy with American Railroad Co. regarding right of way to his house.	Executive Council declines to take jurisdiction, Feb. 15, 1912.
American Railroad Co.	Complaint by municipality of Vega Baja regarding drainage.	Complaint dismissed Feb. 24, 1912.
Seamen and Stevedores Union.	Complaint regarding conditions on piers and water front.	Dismissed Apr. 25, 1912.

TABLE NO. 6.—Total cash receipts and expenditures, bureau of insular telegraph.

TELEGRAPH.

Month.	Number of paid messages.	Earnings.	Maintenance and operation.	Profits.	Loss.
1911.					
July.....	19,077	\$5,448.57	\$222.31	\$5,226.26	.....
August.....	16,252	4,788.52	4,789.66	.....	\$1.14
September.....	17,215	4,940.77	4,491.40	449.37	.....
October.....	16,260	4,850.77	9,930.87	.....	5,080.10
November.....	16,006	4,957.24	5,038.69	.....	81.45
December.....	18,930	5,590.81	5,082.38	508.43	.....
1912.					
January.....	18,803	5,557.31	6,811.39	.....	1,254.08
February.....	18,079	5,047.93	5,193.10	.....	145.17
March.....	17,813	5,523.13	5,213.96	309.17	.....
April.....	17,431	4,933.95	5,478.22	.....	544.27
May.....	17,630	4,826.66	5,586.70	.....	760.04
June.....	21,861	6,695.44	4,770.93	1,924.51	.....
Total.....	222,557	63,161.10	62,609.61	8,417.74	7,866.25

TELEPHONE.

Month.	Number of paid messages.	Tolls.	Rental.	Total.	Maintenance and operation.	Profits.	Loss.
1911.							
July.....	1,804	\$406.25	\$291.30	\$697.55	\$24.70	\$672.85	.....
August.....	1,468	374.55	283.00	657.55	532.19	125.36	.....
September.....	1,605	314.56	280.50	595.06	499.05	96.01	.....
October.....	1,587	418.56	274.00	692.56	1,103.43	.....	\$410.87
November.....	1,444	356.20	259.00	615.20	559.85	55.35	.....
December.....	1,456	454.60	256.00	710.60	564.71	145.89	.....
1912.							
January.....	1,480	445.88	264.00	709.88	756.82	.....	46.94
February.....	1,338	412.00	269.00	681.00	577.01	103.99	.....
March.....	1,728	459.52	268.50	728.02	579.33	148.69	.....
April.....	1,641	466.61	271.50	738.11	608.69	129.42	.....
May.....	1,732	523.09	269.00	792.09	620.74	171.35	.....
June.....	1,876	603.41	246.00	849.41	530.10	319.31	.....
Total.....	19,159	5,235.23	3,231.80	8,467.03	6,956.62	1,968.22	457.81

TOTAL.

Month.	Number of free messages.	Total number of messages.	Earnings.	Maintenance and operation.	Profits.	Loss.	Deficit and surplus.
1911.							
July.....	1,178	22,059	\$6,146.12	\$247.01	\$5,899.11	.....	+\$5,899.11
August.....	1,123	18,843	5,446.07	5,321.85	125.36	\$1.14	+ 124.22
September.....	923	19,743	5,535.83	4,990.45	545.38	.....	+ 545.38
October.....	1,019	18,866	5,543.33	11,034.30	.....	5,490.97	- 5,490.97
November.....	1,100	18,550	5,572.44	5,598.54	55.35	81.45	- 26.10
December.....	930	21,316	6,301.41	5,647.09	654.32	.....	+ 654.32
1912.							
January.....	1,192	21,475	6,267.19	7,568.21	.....	1,301.02	- 1,301.02
February.....	935	20,352	5,728.93	5,770.11	103.99	145.17	- 41.18
March.....	950	2,491	6,251.15	5,793.29	457.86	.....	+ 457.86
April.....	886	19,958	5,672.06	6,086.91	129.42	544.27	- 414.85
May.....	853	20,215	5,618.75	6,207.44	171.35	760.04	- 588.69
June.....	2,255	25,992	7,544.85	5,301.03	2,243.82	.....	+ 2,243.82
Total.....	13,344	229,860	71,628.13	69,566.23	10,385.96	8,324.06	+ 2,061.90

Balance to the credit of the bureau.

Free messages.....	\$15,955.01
Half-rate messages.....	2,839.79
Net profit.....	2,061.90
Total.....	20,856.70
\$9,924.71—\$7,862.81=\$2,061.90, net gain.	

Months.	Operation of system.								General office and stores.		Total.	
	Salaries.	Light.	Rent.	Printing, station- ery.	Transportation.		Tele- phone rentals.	Miscella- neous.	Salaries.	Trans- porta- tion.		Miscella- neous.
					Mat- erial.	Em- ployees.						
1911.												
July.....	\$18.99	\$46.58	\$145.00		\$1.80	\$39.49		\$5.37	\$282.43		\$4.99	\$247.01
August.....	3,461.15	42.85	155.00		19.51			105.16	225.00	\$4.47		5,321.85
September.....	3,523.83	38.04	193.00	\$176.43	5.12			145.22	495.00		7.62	4,990.45
October.....	1,775.65	39.49	161.00	115.63	5.05	.72		240.84	257.50		110.62	11,034.30
November.....	3,662.67	39.74	159.00	53.90			\$6.00	57.41	200.26		19.62	5,598.54
December.....	4,390.11							642.81				5,647.09
1912.												
January.....	3,595.31	43.78	153.00	50.89	8.95	56.50	60.65	130.32	257.49		57.46	7,568.21
February.....	3,359.66	63.38	165.00	188.57	18.87	13.76		175.99	265.00		115.96	5,770.11
March.....	3,536.19	49.09	159.00	3.52	69.99	22.73	18.70	177.23	327.51		26.73	5,793.29
April.....	3,620.98	56.08	138.00	629.72	10.00	131.05	17.00	218.33	257.49		64.25	6,086.91
May.....	4,550.17	41.16	176.00	387.78	13.35	12.40	22.60	164.72	257.50		135.02	6,207.44
June.....	3,448.19	36.59	160.50		15.30	61.82		219.75	343.72		104.45	5,301.03
Total.....	44,242.90	496.78	1,774.50	1,606.44	167.94	338.47	124.95	2,283.05	3,168.90	4.47	646.72	69,566.23

Apportionment of expenses.—Telephone, \$62,609.61; telephone, \$6,956.62; total, \$69,566.23.

TABLE No. 8.—Statement, by stations, showing receipts and operating expenses, bureau of insular telegraph, for the year ending June 30, 1912.

Stations.	Line receipts.				Expenditures.				Gains.	Losses.
	Cash.	Value of half rates.	Value of free.	Total.	Salaries.	Rent.	Light.	Stationery, traveling expenses, postage, etc.	Total.	
Adjuntas.....	\$302.31	\$7.05	\$34.95	\$344.31	\$360.00		\$4.00	\$48.75	\$412.75	\$68.44
Aguada.....	50.72	10.00	16.36	80.06	43.04			3.00	46.04	
Aguadilla.....	1,612.99	53.05	83.98	1,750.02	1,620.00	\$110.00	6.00	150.00	1,880.00	135.98
Aguas Buenas.....	167.10	3.26	129.60	301.96	240.00		4.00	30.90	274.90	27.06
Albionito.....	828.06	13.98	42.31	884.35	1,020.00	56.50	5.00	71.00	1,152.50	268.15
Alasco.....	401.14	7.18	8.12	416.44	420.00		4.00	50.50	474.50	58.06
Arrecibo.....	1,597.00	70.84	107.03	1,774.87	1,440.00	132.00	19.20	108.00	1,699.20	
Arroyo.....	944.74	17.58	34.11	996.43	540.00	66.00	4.00	67.75	614.85	75.67
Barceloneta.....	174.35	6.38	20.22	200.95	105.47			9.03	114.50	318.08
Barranquitas.....	205.13	7.51	32.10	244.74	180.00			23.39	205.66	86.45
Barros.....	358.34	10.07	13.42	381.83	180.00		1.96	23.70	205.66	176.17
Bayamon.....	456.97	25.25	88.65	570.87	540.00		8.55	66.30	614.85	43.98
Cabo-Rojó.....	413.65	16.41	52.04	482.10	420.00		4.00	50.01	474.01	
Caguas.....	1,649.19	38.11	132.98	1,820.28	900.00		15.53	87.85	1,003.38	816.90
Camuy.....	199.59	7.79	35.94	243.32	540.00		4.00	62.40	606.40	363.01
Carolina.....	264.17	14.86	40.68	339.71	540.00		4.00	62.40	606.40	266.69
Cayey.....	1,547.95	18.58	251.98	1,818.51	1,380.00	88.00	4.00	107.72	1,579.72	238.79
Ceiba.....	93.93	.74	1.27	95.94	660.00			88.00	840.00	744.06
Ciales.....	394.71	6.32	21.09	422.12	240.00			29.90	269.90	152.22
Cidra.....	364.79	4.48	32.46	401.73	240.00			29.90	269.90	131.83
Coamo.....	501.76	24.50	52.36	578.62	1,020.00	55.00	4.00	60.85	1,130.85	561.23
Comerio.....	333.71	16.15	8.21	358.07	180.00			23.83	203.83	
Corozal.....	76.42	5.57	20.36	104.35	52.17			4.90	57.07	154.24
Fajardo.....	1,782.64	22.75	126.02	1,931.41	1,260.00	66.00	4.00	80.91	1,410.91	47.28
Guayama.....	1,755.66	178.27	112.36	2,045.69	680.00	88.00	4.00	80.90	832.90	1,212.79
Guatabo.....	447.12	5.27	22.06	474.45	540.00			64.58	608.58	134.13
Hatillo.....	73.50	3.49	22.04	99.03	49.50			5.12	54.62	44.41
Humacao.....	2,717.59	112.83	182.94	3,013.36	1,440.00		13.65	133.52	1,587.17	1,426.19
Isabela.....	230.39	3.93	15.33	249.65	540.00			66.54	606.54	356.89
Juana Díaz.....	201.20	8.20	52.05	261.45	300.00			20.53	320.53	59.08
Juncos.....	1,240.86	12.22	42.38	1,295.46	600.00	66.00	8.00	66.42	801.32	494.14
Lares.....	737.02	10.22	51.32	798.56	420.00	66.00	4.00	51.03	531.03	257.53
Las Marias.....	63.01	8.84	26.52	98.37	180.00			22.81	202.81	104.44
Las Piedras.....			16.84	16.84	8.42			8.50	8.50	7.92
Manatí.....	323.50	28.56	71.41	423.47	1,020.00		4.00	66.54	1,090.54	667.07
Maricao.....	89.37	7.72	96.31	193.40	180.00			23.81	207.09	10.41
Maunabo.....	353.35	4.91	12.22	370.48	240.00			30.09	270.09	
Mayaguez.....	3,029.46	122.04	170.51	3,322.01	3,439.17	165.00	30.00	299.04	3,933.21	611.20

TABLE NO. 9.—*Collections at the several ports of the island during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.*

DIVISION OF HARBORS AND DOCKS.

Month.	San Juan.	Ponce.	Mayaguez.	Arroyo.	Humacao.	Fajardo.	Aguadilla.	Total.
1911.								
July.....	\$4,075.48	\$320.15	\$670.66	\$88.82	\$126.46	\$228.19	\$78.97	\$5,588.72
August.....	3,057.38	458.26	268.45	259.93	145.27	65.44	144.85	4,399.58
September.....	2,706.48	698.03	292.00	83.88	108.30	98.19	114.33	4,101.21
October.....	2,970.55	291.86	388.80	79.94	114.48	62.77	179.83	4,088.23
November.....	2,314.20	328.04	209.74	127.07	79.00	77.10	152.74	3,287.89
December.....	2,941.18	298.63	239.43	103.26	241.02	70.77	159.53	4,053.82
1912.								
January.....	3,728.76	814.89	353.20	340.04	115.76	192.37	297.30	5,842.32
February.....	2,748.58	500.52	674.96	250.88	209.81	195.80	107.31	4,687.86
March.....	3,229.88	469.42	227.88	193.83	303.82	107.65	103.10	4,635.58
April.....	3,410.10	481.18	441.96	209.86	298.43	144.27	95.19	5,080.99
May.....	3,238.46	380.32	367.69	221.33	127.69	123.70	106.18	4,565.37
June.....	2,417.98	248.81	272.66	95.22	352.56	106.60	146.13	3,639.96
Total.....	36,839.03	5,290.11	4,407.43	2,054.06	2,222.60	1,472.85	1,685.46	53,971.53

TABLE NO. 10.—*Number of vessels and tonnage entering ports of Porto Rico during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.*

	Humacao, San Juan.		Ponce.		Mayaguez.		Arroyo.	
	Num- ber.	Gross tonnage.	Num- ber.	Gross tonnage.	Num- ber.	Gross tonnage.	Num- ber.	Gross tonnage.
American steamers.....	321	1,051,859	196	626,633	246	721,499	96	279,568
American sailing.....	97	78,082	45	40,226	48	26,776	12	8,095
Foreign steamers.....	123	402,956	116	310,572	59	137,273	2	6,003
Foreign sailing.....	52	5,903	32	4,746	7	603	1	77
Total.....	593	1,538,800	389	982,177	360	886,151	111	293,743

	Humacao.		Fajardo.		Aguadilla.		Total American and foreign steam and sailing vessels.	
	Num- ber.	Gross tonnage.	Num- ber.	Gross tonnage.	Num- ber.	Gross tonnage.	Total vessels.	Total tonnage.
American steamers.....	80	220,504	30	86,392	86	268,581	1,055	3,255,098
American sailing.....	22	18,145	11	8,671	7	4,392	242	184,387
Foreign steamers.....	11	2,064	5	1,119	20	46,888	320	903,692
Foreign sailing.....	11	2,064	5	1,119	1	33	109	14,547
Total.....	113	240,773	46	96,182	114	319,894	1,726	4,357,724

APPENDIX V.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,
San Juan, P. R., June 29, 1912.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

Summary of statistics for the school year 1911-12.

Number of different pupils actually enrolled in all schools, including special schools:

White—	
Males.....	72, 500
Females.....	49, 923
Total.....	122, 423
Colored—	
Males.....	21, 913
Females.....	16, 321
Total.....	38, 234
White and colored—	
Males.....	94, 413
Females.....	66, 244
Total.....	160, 657

Number of different pupils enrolled during the year:

(a) In secondary schools (normal and agricultural departments of the university, high, and continuation schools).....	1, 547
(b) In common schools.....	141, 424
(c) In special schools (night schools, kindergartens, and charitable and correctional institutes).....	17, 686
Average daily attendance for the school year of 171 days (in night schools 132 days).....	114, 834
Average daily enrollment for the school year of 171 days (in night schools 132 days).....	125, 299
Number of buildings in use for schools during the year.....	1, 168
Estimated value of all insular school buildings ¹	\$821, 409. 66
Rental value of other buildings.....	75, 576. 20

Number of different teachers employed in the common schools at the end of the year:

White—	
Males.....	655
Females.....	888
Total.....	1, 543

¹ Including entire expenditure made by the insular government under the direction of the department of education in connection with the acquisition of property and the erection of school buildings since the establishment of civil government.

Number of different teachers employed in the common schools at the end of the year—Continued.

Colored—	
Males.....	114
Females.....	119
Total.....	233
Total.....	1,776
White and colored—	
Males.....	769
Females.....	1,007
Number of different teachers employed in secondary schools at the end of the year ¹	83
Number of different teachers employed in special schools at the end of the year ²	323
Monthly salary of teachers as fixed by law:	
Rural teachers—	
First class.....	\$40. 00
Second class.....	35. 00
Third class.....	30. 00
Graded teachers—	
First class.....	55. 00
Second class.....	50. 00
Third class.....	45. 00
English graded teachers—	
First class.....	60. 00
Second class.....	55. 00
Third class.....	50. 00
Principal teachers—	
First class.....	80. 00
Second class.....	75. 00
Third class.....	70. 00
Teachers of English and special-work teachers.....	75. 00
Continuation teachers.....	83. 33
To which amounts were added allowances for house rent as follows:	
Rural teachers.....	Not less than \$3 nor more than \$8
Graded, English graded, and principal teachers.....	Not less than \$8 nor more than \$20
Total expenditures for school purposes during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912:	
By insular government.....	\$980, 375. 28
By local government.....	386, 434. 88

As has been stated in a previous report, it has been my aim as commissioner of education for Porto Rico to accomplish the following results:

First. To provide instruction in the branches comprising a common-school education to all the children of school age in the island, this instruction to be both in English and in Spanish.

Second. To provide facilities for instruction in agriculture to the largest possible number of the pupils of suitable age.

Third. To introduce the subjects of manual training and domestic science into all the high and graded schools.

Fourth. To establish secondary schools at a sufficient number of points throughout the island to meet the needs of the people.

Fifth. To establish trade schools throughout the island.

We have fallen far short of realizing these educational ideas, yet with respect to the first four no inconsiderable results have been accomplished.

The importance of the first would, I believe, be granted by any person who considers that a representative form of government has been established in Porto Rico, and that its success depends largely upon the intelligence of the voter. At the time of the American occupation of the island there were found to be, roughly, 20,000 pupils in attendance upon its public schools. At the beginning of my administration,

¹ Six of these are duplicates.

² Two hundred and ninety-four of these are night school teachers and are duplicates.

five years ago, that is, for the school year 1906-7, there were 44,218 pupils in daily attendance upon the public schools, a fraction more than 4 per cent of the total population.

For the past year the average daily attendance has been 114,834, or 10.3 per cent of the total population of the island. Since by average daily attendance we mean the number of pupils who are in the schools every day of the nine school months, it does not by any means represent the total number of children who are in touch with the public school system.

The total number who thus attended was 160,657, or 14.4 per cent of the total number of inhabitants of the island.

Yet, with this extension of the common schools, the needs of the island are not by any means met. Before this can be accomplished provision must be made for at least double the number of common-school teachers now on the pay roll; roughly, 800 to eliminate the half-time pupils, and 1,000 more to carry the schools to the remotest corners of the island. Taking into consideration the prevailing large families throughout the island, it would seem probable that there are at least 350,000 children of school age as reckoned in the United States, i. e., between the ages of 6 and 18 years. Considering, however, the fact that the first attempt at anything like universal education in Porto Rico dates back but a dozen years, and that it took three centuries in the United States to create a general demand for secondary instruction, it does not seem probable that so general an extension of the teaching force will be needed at once. Yet such an increase should be contemplated in the ultimate plan.

More and more fully, too, the teachers for the common schools should be restricted to the output of the normal department of the University of Porto Rico. Heretofore the teachers have been largely recruited direct from the schools themselves by means of teachers' examinations. I have only the highest word of praise for the teaching force of the island. It is earnest, conscientious, and devoted. But the academic preparation of the schools plus the examinations for a teacher's license can never furnish the equivalent of a first-class normal preparation, and the schools can never be all that is desired until the latter is well-nigh universal as a prerequisite to the certificate to teach. Yet after all Porto Rico is as well off to-day in this respect as are many of the United States.

During the last school year steps of transcendent importance have been taken in the direction of providing agricultural instruction for the pupils of the Porto Rican schools. In fact, nothing less than the making of every public school the medium of such instruction is contemplated.

By a special ruling of the United States Commissioner of Education, a portion of the Federal fund known as the Nelson fund was made available for the instruction of the public school teachers of the island in agriculture and allied subjects to the end that it may be possible in the near future to include those subjects in the required course of study for all pupils. A strong faculty was secured, and beginning with January institutes of one week's duration have been held in each district headquarter town throughout the island. During the week of the institute the schools of the district have been closed, and practically all the teachers have been in attendance. The work of the institute is followed up by means of leaflets and outlines, and in every way possible the teachers are aided to fit themselves for the important duty of giving an agricultural setting to the work of the public schools. The teachers have manifested the greatest interest and enthusiasm in the work, which gives promise of great value. Dr. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, visited the island in May and spent two weeks visiting the institutes, expressing himself as pleased with their results.

It is a matter of great satisfaction to me that I could have seen this work begun before laying down my duties. It is my recommendation that the insular legislature recognize the work that is being done by the teachers of the island to fit themselves to give instruction in agriculture by providing for an increase in salary to such as pass an examination set by the department for teachers authorized to give instruction in this subject.

When I began my work in Porto Rico five years ago no provision was made for instruction in any of the manual subjects and not a single pupil in the public schools was receiving such instruction. It seems almost inconceivable that such should have been the case after eight years of American control, but such it was, and, in my opinion, the fact does not reflect upon the efficiency nor upon the interest of my predecessors in manual instruction. Each in his turn had endeavored to establish such forms of instruction, and during the administration of Dr. Lindsay a system of trade schools was organized in the larger towns of the island, which gave promise of much value; but the insular legislature at the session of 1907 failed to make appropriation for their continuance, and in June of that year they went out of existence. Since that time no appropriation has been made for their reestablishment, though schools of a similar

character are much needed. In part, however, their place has been taken by the introduction of courses in manual training, domestic science, and sewing in the regular school curriculum in a number of the larger towns of the island.

No pretense is made in these courses of teaching trades, yet their value is as great as is that of similar courses wherever they are found. The subject of manual training is included in the courses of study in 16 towns, with, roughly, 765 pupils, all in the upper grades, pursuing the work. Domestic science is offered in 13 towns with 361 pupils in attendance upon the courses, while special instruction in sewing is offered in no less than 54 towns, with more than 5,200 pupils taking the work.

All this seems but a meager accomplishment along lines which should be specially emphasized; but generous as is the insular legislature in furnishing funds for the extension of the school system along the more purely academic lines, it has been difficult to secure appropriations for any other purpose. It is, however, only fair to say that the difficulties have not generally been met in the lower house of the legislature.

In no other phase of educational work has progress been so rapid during recent years as in that of secondary instruction. During the five years of my administration the increase in average daily attendance for schools of all grades has been 160 per cent; for the secondary schools alone it was 761 per cent. This is, however, the natural result of the organization and of the passing of a sufficient number of years to permit the pupil to complete the common school course and enter the secondary schools.

During my administration there have been established 1 four-year high school at Arecibo, and 12 so-called continuation schools, which are secondary schools with two-year courses and with manual training and domestic science as the principal subjects. It seems probable to me that at least for many years to come the interest of the island can be served with the establishment of not more than two additional high schools—one in the central portion of the island and the other in the eastern part, preferably at Humacao. If it is possible to increase the number of high-school scholarships it would seem a wise provision to continue the present policy of granting them to residents of towns in which no high schools are situated.

The important problem of the establishment of trade schools throughout the island is one which I am leaving to my successor entirely unsolved. That it is an important one no person with any knowledge of the prevailing conditions can deny. The people of Porto Rico are of the motor type; are mechanically adept, and easily become skilled artisans. An adequate system of trade schools should be provided by generous legislative appropriation. Yet in my opinion this should be made as an additional appropriation to that already available, and not by a curtailment which would result only in closing schools already established. Although it is true that nearly as large a percentage of the population of Porto Rico is in the schools as is the case in the United States, and that the percentage is greater than for any other Spanish speaking people in the world, nevertheless it is my belief that nothing short of opportunities for universal elementary education should be provided.

In presenting this, my last of five annual reports, it is perhaps not out of place briefly to recapitulate the accomplishments of the quinquennium: Total enrollment in the public schools increased from 71,696 to 160,657, 124 per cent; average daily attendance in the common schools increased from 44,218 to 114,834, 160 per cent; enrollment in secondary schools increased from 182 to 1,547, 761 per cent; total expense for maintenance of public schools increased from \$908,794 to \$1,366,810.16, 50 per cent; per capita cost of instruction per pupil in attendance decreased from \$12.67 to \$8.51; number of pupils receiving some form of manual instruction increased from 0 to 6,329; number of pupils receiving agricultural instruction increased from 0 to 8,723; number of schools taught wholly in English increased from 202 to 947, 368.8 per cent; public school playgrounds established in 61 municipalities; public school libraries established in 225 schools; school banks established throughout the island.

The progress here shown would not have been possible, except for the enthusiastic interest of the people of Porto Rico in their schools; the sympathetic support of the school boards; the earnest and efficient work of the teachers and the loyal cooperation of those more intimately associated with me in the administrative duties of my office. One and all they have placed their personal interests second to those of the cause of education; and particularly is this true of the assistant commissioner, Mr. F. E. Libby, to whom is due, more largely than is generally known, or could be easily stated, whatever educational progress has been made of recent years in Porto Rico.

Respectfully,

E. G. DEXTER,
Commissioner of Education.

The GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

RÉSUMÉ OF THE ORGANIZATION OF PUBLIC EDUCATION IN PORTO RICO.

The organic act for Porto Rico provides:

"That the commissioner of education shall superintend public instruction throughout Porto Rico, and all disbursements on account thereof must be approved by him and he shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law, and make such reports through the governor as may be required by the commissioner of education for the United States, which shall annually be transmitted to Congress."

Beginning with the legislative session of 1900, school laws have been passed and from time to time amended, the present organization being, briefly, as follows:

The commissioner of education, appointed for a term of four years or at the pleasure of the President, is the head of the department of education, with full power of appointment over all the subordinates in the department, except of certain classes of teachers as hereinafter set forth. He is empowered to determine the course of study, the length of the school year within limitations prescribed by law, and the length of the school day. He is in charge of the examination and certification of teachers, and no expenditures of public moneys for school purposes, on the part either of the school boards or of any subordinates in the department, can be made without his approval. He is a member of the executive council, the upper house of the legislature, and ex officio president of the University of Porto Rico and of the trustees of the insular library.

Aside from the teaching force, the personnel of the department consists of the following: Assistant commissioner of education, secretary of the department, chief of the division of property and accounts, chief of the division of school-board accounts, 3 general superintendents of schools, and 41 supervising principals, each in charge of a district of the island. In addition, there are the private secretary to the commissioner and other clerical help to the number of 12.

The assistant commissioner is the head of the division of supervision, and has all the powers of the commissioner during the absence of the latter from the island. The secretary is the chief of the division of records and officially countersigns all teachers' certificates and other papers of record issued by the department. The chief of the division of property and accounts is custodian of all the property belonging to the department and is charged with keeping the salary list thereof. The chief of the division of school-board accounts forms the direct point of contact between the department and the school boards of the island.

The island of Porto Rico contains 70 units of political organization, known as "municipalities." Within each of these is elected a school board consisting of three members. Vacancies in these school boards caused by resignation, death, or incapacity are filled by the commissioner of education, the law requiring that appointments to vacancies be made from the same political party as that to which the previous member belonged. School boards have charge of all buildings occupied by the common schools (not high schools), employ the janitors, and pay the house rent of the teachers. They have the power to hold title to property, and may, under certain legal restrictions, negotiate loans. They may, with the approval of the commissioner of education, as may also the supervising principals, dismiss pupils from the schools and may suspend teachers pending the action of the commissioner. They must submit annually, three months before the beginning of the school year, to the commissioner of education for his approval, a list of teachers, properly qualified, whom they wish to elect to positions in their school systems, and after approval by the commissioner may elect such teachers. School boards submit to the commissioner of education, previous to the beginning of each fiscal year, a detailed statement of their desired expenditures for that year, and the approval of such a budget by the commissioner is the warrant for the expenditure of the school funds as thus set forth. Subsequent transfers of funds from one subhead to another within the budget necessitates separate approval.

The teachers of the island are divided into the following classes:

First. Rural teachers. These are in charge of the ungraded schools, for the most part in the rural districts, and receive salaries as follows: Rural teachers of the first class, \$40 per school month; of the second, \$35; and of the third, \$30. Persons entering the corps of rural teachers must remain three years in the third class, at the end of which period they are promoted to second if their work has been satisfactory. They may not be promoted from second to first class until after five years of successful experience as teachers, including the three years passed as third-class teachers. Rural teachers receive a monthly allowance, varying from \$3 to \$8, in lieu of house rent.

Second. Graded teachers. These are in charge of the graded schools in the cities and smaller centers of population. They are divided into Spanish graded teachers and English graded teachers, although the former class is rapidly decreasing in num-

ber and doubtless within a few years will no longer exist. The academic examination for both of these classes of teachers is the same, promotion to the English graded class being through a special examination given by one of the general superintendents or a high official of the department, to determine whether or not the candidate is capable of teaching successfully all the subjects of the common-school curriculum, using the English language as the medium of instruction. When such an examination is passed an additional compensation of \$5 per school month is received. In addition to the classification of graded teachers into English graded and Spanish graded teachers, they are classified for purposes of payment, as are the rural teachers, into graded teachers of first, second, and third class. Graded teachers of the first class receive a monthly salary of \$55; those of the second, \$50; and those of the third, \$45, with the \$5 additional in each instance to those who are certified to teach in English. Still, in addition to the compensation mentioned, is a payment by the school board in lieu of house rent varying from \$8 to \$20 per school month.

Third. Principal teachers. These teachers in charge of school buildings containing eight or more separate classrooms do not have charge of a grade. They are responsible to the commissioner of education, or his representatives, for the organization, discipline, and distribution of work in their schools, and to the school boards for the care of the buildings and public property. They are classified for purposes of payment, as are the rural and graded teachers, into principal teachers of the first, second, and third class. Principal teachers of the first class receive a monthly salary of \$80; those of the second, \$75; and those of the third, \$70. In addition to this monthly salary, which is paid by the department, they receive compensation from the school board in lieu of house rent, varying from \$8 to \$20.

The first two classes—the rural and graded—comprise the great mass of teachers in the common schools of the island. All three classes are elected, as already stated, by the school boards of the various municipalities from lists submitted to the commissioner of education for his approval. The following classes of teachers are appointed directly by the commissioner without intervention by the school boards:

First. Teachers of English. These are nearly all Americans, the great proportion graduates of colleges and normal schools in the United States. In the early years of the American occupation they were, as the name of the class would imply, teachers of English assigned to the various graded-school systems, going about from room to room giving instruction in the English language. By this plan the pupils received an hour or two of special instruction in English each day, but since all the other subjects of the curriculum were being taught in Spanish, but slight progress seems to have been made in the acquisition of the English language. Consequently the plan has been modified, and at present teachers of English serve as graded teachers in the higher grades of the school system, giving instruction in all the subjects of the grade to which they are assigned, except in the Spanish language. The law makes it necessary that at least one teacher of English be assigned to each municipality of the island having a graded-school system, and this, under present conditions, means every municipality of the island. In the larger cities a considerable number of teachers of English are in service, the total number provided for by law for the present school year being 112. The salary is \$75 per school month, without allowance for house rent.

Second. Special teachers in continuation schools. The continuation schools of the island, as explained later in this report, are special manual-training and trade schools, established in 12 municipalities of the island. In each are at least two teachers, one a specialist in manual training, the other a specialist in domestic science, and each able to give the academic and scientific subjects of the first two years of the high-school course, so far as time is found for these subjects in addition to that required for manual-training and domestic-science work. Special teachers in continuation schools receive a salary of \$83.33 per school month. The budget for the coming fiscal year provides for 24 such teachers.

Third. Special teachers. This class comprises teachers of music and art and kindergarten teachers. Such teachers are assigned only to the larger towns of the island. The budget provides for 20 teachers of this class, at a salary of \$75 per school month.

Fourth. Agricultural teachers. Teachers of this class are assigned to the elementary agricultural schools maintained by the department at various points throughout the island. They will receive for the year 1912-13 a salary of \$60 per calendar month, being the only class of teachers in the employ of and under pay by the government for the entire 12 months of the calendar year.

Fifth. High-school teachers. This class includes the faculties of the high schools of the island. The salaries vary from \$750 to \$1,500 per school year.

The island is at present divided for purposes of school administration into 41 districts divided into three classes: First, municipalities having more than 100 schools;

second, municipalities having between 50 and 99 schools; third, municipalities or groups of municipalities containing less than 50 schools.

There are at present of the first class, 2; of the second, 3; and of the third, 36. The school law provides for an automatic increase in the number of districts, since no district of the third class may contain more than 50 schools. The immediate representative of the commissioner of education in each of the school districts is the supervising principal. In districts of the first class this officer receives a salary of \$1,600, with an allowance of \$240 for house and office rent, and in those of the second, \$1,400, with the same allowance. In districts of the third class the salary is \$1,200, with the same allowance for rent and an extra allowance of \$200 for traveling expenses in districts of more than one municipality. Although with no vote in the school-board meetings, the supervising principal must, by law, be cited to all of them. In addition, he performs any duties assigned to him by the commissioner and is required by law to present an annual report covering the work of his district. He has an office adequately equipped with furniture and appliances in keeping with the dignity and importance of the position which he holds and maintains definite office hours. The greater part of his time is, however, spent in visiting the schools of his district, and toward the teachers he maintains the position of helper and adviser rather than that of mere critic and spy. At the end of each school month he makes a report to the office of the commissioner on each of the visits during the month.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

The high schools of the island with four-year courses are located in San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez, and Arecibo. In each of them is to be found a fully equipped commercial department having a two-year course in addition to the regular course of four years. The high schools are affiliated by the certificate system with the best universities of the States and certificate their graduates to these institutions without examination.

We have graduates pursuing courses in Cornell, Syracuse, Stevens Institute, University of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State, Wellesley, Woman's College of Baltimore, Swarthmore, Wilson, and the University of Louisiana.

The requirements for graduation from the high schools are uniform, as is the course of study. To graduate from the four-year course a student must have attained 16 units of credit, a unit being the credit for the completion of a year's work in a subject with five recitations per week. In the case of subjects with laboratory or shop work, two or three hours' work is considered the equivalent of a recitation hour.

Of the 16 units required for graduation, 4 must be in the English language, 2 in either Spanish, Latin, or French, 2 in history, and 1 in science. The remaining 7 units may be chosen, under the direction of the principal, from the various elective subjects offered.

The course of study offers a sufficiently broad range for those preparing for college or seeking a foundation for business life.

Considerable freedom is permitted within prescribed lines.

The course of study is as follows:

Subject.	First year.	Second year.	Third year.	Fourth year.
English.....	Composition and rhetoric, classics.	Composition and rhetoric, classics.	English literature, composition, classics.	American literature, composition, classics.
Modern languages	Spanish, rhetoric, composition, classics.	Spanish, rhetoric, composition, classics.	Spanish composition, classics; French grammar.	Spanish literature, composition, classics; French composition, classics.
Latin.....	Beginner's Latin, book gradation.	Cæsar and prose.....	Cicero and prose....	Virgil and prosody.
History.....	Ancient.....	Medieval.....	English.....	American and civics.
Mathematics.....	Algebra.....	Plane geometry.....	Solid geometry, one-half; algebra, one-half.	Trigonometry, one-half; advanced algebra, one-half.
Science.....	Physiology or Botany.	Botany or zoology...	Physics or chemistry.	Chemistry or physics.
Commercial.....		Bookkeeping.....	Stenography, type-writing, bookkeeping, commercial correspondence.	Stenography, type-writing, commercial law, and arithmetic.
Manual Training.	Bench work, sewing, mechanical or freehand drawing.	Sewing and millinery, mechanical or freehand drawing.	Cooking.....	Home economics and sanitation.

The requirements for entrance to the commercial courses are the same as for the others, but the time required is but two years, at the end of which a certificate is granted. The courses include all the subjects necessary to preparation for the work of a stenographer, typewriter, and bookkeeper. The commercial certificate is granted to those completing the following:

First year.

English for ninth grade.
Spanish for ninth grade.
Bookkeeping.
Stenography.
Typewriting.

Second year.

English for tenth grade.
Spanish for tenth grade.
Commercial law and business arithmetic.
Bookkeeping, typewriting.
Stenography.

The high school at Arecibo is located in a building which has been remodeled for high-school purposes and is the only high school in Porto Rico adequately housed. The excellent work that has been done in all high schools has been accomplished in spite of the existing inadequate accommodations. This is the first year that a high school has been established in Arecibo and a class of five was graduated on June 21, 1912, from the four-year course. The total enrollment for the year was 70.

The Mayaguez high school is situated in the Roosevelt Building, formerly a military hospital. The teaching force consists of 7 and the total enrollment was 175. It had a graduating class of 9 from the four-year course and 9 others completed the commercial course. Arrangements are now under way to take up the land secured for an athletic field and the prospect for increased activity in this line is good. The high school has a literary society in flourishing condition.

The Ponce High School, with 360 students, is the largest on the island. In addition to the regular course of four years and the commercial course of two years, normal work has been offered for the past three years which, by an arrangement with the University of Porto Rico, entitles the graduates to the graded license to teach in the public schools of the island. During the present year 40 students were enrolled in this course. The Ponce High School is well known for its strong school spirit, and in addition to the purely school work, literary, and social societies, a society for the protection of birds, and a liga progresista are maintained, and for several years the Ponce athletes have carried off the honors both in track and field events and in baseball. The school is situated in the building originally built for an industrial school, which is entirely too small for its present purpose and its future efficiency will be greatly hampered unless adequate facilities are provided.

The Central High School of San Juan is located in what was formerly known as the Las Palmas Hotel, in Santurce. The instructional force numbers 10 and the annual enrollment for the past school year was 301. The interest in the school has shown marked improvement in the last few years. A literary society is maintained and biweekly debates in English and Spanish held. The school ranks second in athletic activities. As is the case with the other high schools, there is an urgent need of a building designed for the purpose. A bill introduced in the last legislature, however, to provide such a building failed of passage.

CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

Less than three years ago continuation schools were established under section 2 of the codified school laws in different municipalities of the island.

The object of these schools is to take the pupils upon the completion of their common school course, that is, after obtaining their eighth grade diploma, and carry them two years further, allowing them the privilege of studying among other things manual training, domestic science, and sewing.

Those pupils who desire to continue their school work after graduating from the continuation school are given credit in the high schools of the island for the work covered. During the past year continuation schools have been maintained in Rio Grande, Vieques, Humacao, Caguas, Guayama, Cayey, Aibonito, Coamo, Yauco, San German, Utuado, Manati, Bayamon, and in the practice school at Rio Piedras.

The following courses were offered:

Ninth grade.

English, 40 minutes.
Algebra, 40 minutes.
Ancient history or Spanish, 40 minutes.
Manual training or domestic science, 90 minutes.

Tenth grade.

English, 40 minutes.
Plane geometry, 40 minutes.
Medieval and modern history or Spanish, 40 minutes.
Manual training or domestic science, 90 minutes.

The continuation schools are equipped with benches and other equipment necessary for manual training for from 12 to 24 boys and domestic science apparatus sufficient for an equal number of girls as well as with all the requisites for classes in sewing and other branches of household economy.

In one of the towns mentioned above where the school board did not have sufficient funds at its disposal for the purchase of manual training and domestic science equipment, \$500 was donated to the school board by a public-spirited citizen to buy the necessary equipment and afford the boys and girls of his home town instruction in these subjects.

The course of study in manual training and domestic science was as follows:

BENCH WORK.

(a) Fundamental tool processes: Measuring, squaring, gauging, sewing, boring, chiseling, rules for planing.

(b) Constructions involving groove joints and halving; laying out and cutting joints; use of nails, screws, and glue; carving and finishing.

(c) Making a glue joint; planing joints, gluing, clamping, surfacing, sandpapering.

(d) Construction by means of mortise-and-tenon joint; laying out duplicate parts, cutting mortise, sawing tenon, gluing and clamping, scraping, finishing.

(e) Construction involving the miter joint; planing parallel edges in the construction of a miter box; rebating, laying out and cutting a brace.

(f) Dovetailing; laying out and cutting dovetails, planing corners, inlaying.

(g) Construction involving the use of the panel; plowing, fitting, gluing, clamping, putting on hinges, finishing.

COOKING.

I. Food classified and tested for food principles. A study of the effect of heat upon foods alone and in combination; experiments with leavening agents and their uses shown in actual cooking. Bread making. The theory and practice of canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and meats. Planning, cooking, and serving meals. Waiting on table.

PLAIN SEWING.

Every exercise in sewing should illustrate an important principle or process, or a simple combination of such principles and processes. Hand sewing and machine work must be equally insisted upon.

(a) The various stitches and their special uses.

(b) Hand sewing, fundamental processes.

(c) The use and care of sewing machines and their attachments.

(d) The nature and special uses of cotton, linen, and woolen goods.

(e) The use of patterns; cutting out.

(f) Taking measurements; making of simple garments.

The 1,135 who were enrolled in our high and continuation schools on March 1, 1912, as compared with the 796 enrolled on the same date the year previous, were distributed, by age and sex, as follows:

Distribution, by age and sex, of pupils enrolled in high and continuation schools Mar. 1, 1912.

Ages.	1911				1912			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent at each age.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent at each age.
Over 18 years.....	52	57	109	13.7	125	81	206	18.1
18 years.....	72	87	159	20.0	126	108	234	20.6
17 years.....	124	103	227	28.5	139	133	272	24.0
16 years.....	87	84	171	21.5	111	130	241	21.2
15 years.....	56	37	93	11.7	58	59	117	10.3
14 years.....	16	13	29	3.6	28	16	44	3.9
13 years.....	6	1	7	.9	3	3	11	1.0
12 years.....	1	.....	1	.1	3	4	7	.6
11 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.3
Total.....	414	382	796	100.0	599	536	1,135	100.0

AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION.

Following the general plan of last year special teachers of agriculture were assigned to a limited number of towns and were charged with giving theoretical and practical instruction to the pupils of both the graded and rural schools. The budget for the past year made provision for 10 special teachers of agriculture, at a salary of \$60 a month for the calendar year, but owing to a lack of trained men available for this work only 7 appointments were made. These 7 were assigned to the districts of Carolina, Juana Diaz, Bayamon, Utuado, San German, Toa Alta, and Anasco.

They devoted their entire time to the teaching of agriculture to the pupils of both graded and rural schools, holding conferences and classes for teachers, conducting public meetings for the farmers, and in general to arousing and maintaining interest in the agricultural movement throughout their respective school districts. Many of the distant rural schools, accessible only on horesback over long and wearisome trails, could be visited but once a month, though in such cases the teachers in charge looked after the agricultural work, receiving explicit instructions from the special teacher. As a rule, both boys and girls took the course, and emphasis was laid on the practical as well as on the theoretical side of the subject. In the 7 districts where this instruction was given a total of 8,723 pupils are reported as having taken this course, as compared with 1,663 during the year previous. The course has been offered in all grades of both graded and rural schools, but in the lower ones the most mature pupils were selected to do whatever manual work was necessary. In the graded schools the practical work in agriculture has been done on land contiguous to the school building, in most cases it being the property of the local school board. In the rented rural schools land has been donated or loaned by public-spirited people for the agricultural work.

Nature study is a required subject in the first four grades of both rural and graded schools, and in those districts where no special teachers of agriculture were found practical work connected with school gardening was carried on as a part of the nature-study course. In those in which special teachers of agriculture were located the courses in nature study and in elementary agriculture have been very closely correlated. A course in agriculture has been worked out by the different teachers in this subject for their respective districts, and I would recommend that a uniform course be promulgated as soon as possible.

The following table shows the average number of minutes per week given to theoretical and practical work in the 7 districts mentioned above:

	Theoretical work.	Practical work.		Theoretical work.	Practical work.
	<i>Minutes.</i>	<i>Minutes.</i>		<i>Minutes.</i>	<i>Minutes.</i>
Grade 1.....	38	62	Grade 5.....	60	73
Grade 2.....	38	59	Grade 6.....	60	53
Grade 3.....	56	68	Grade 7.....	63	55
Grade 4.....	57	69	Grade 8.....	68	64

The need of more industrial instruction, especially in agriculture, which is and will remain the fundamental industry of the island, has long been recognized.

During the past school year special efforts have been made to introduce elementary agriculture efficiently into the common schools. A recent ruling of the Commissioner of Education for the United States made it possible to utilize, to a reasonable extent, the Federal appropriations known as the Morrill and Nelson funds for instructing teachers in agriculture and for the teaching of agriculture.

The Commissioner of Education for the United States and the commissioner of education for Porto Rico in consultation at Washington decided that it was highly desirable to hold a series of one-week institutes throughout the island for the purpose of giving instruction in agriculture to the teachers in the rural and graded schools. The plan contemplated closing the schools for one week in a given district, assembling the teachers at a convenient central point, and requiring their attendance at the exercises of the institute. This was put into effect and 35 institutes were held in different sections of the island.

The selection and organization of the institute faculty as well as the planning of the work, subject, content, and equipment was placed in the hands of Dean F. L. Stevens, recently elected to organize the college of agriculture at Mayaguez. The institute faculty selected by Dean Stevens was as follows: R. I. Smith, E. A. Cocke-fair, A. C. Stevens, M. A. Umberger, A. D. Cromwell, T. T. Griswold, and S. K.

White, all of whom arrived in Porto Rico in January, 1912. Work was begun immediately on the development of the scheme already worked out in its main features by Dean Stevens, and was essentially:

1. Each week's work to consist of 20 exercises, each exercise to present the subject matter with method of instruction for approximately one week's work in Agriculture in the common schools.

2. Several periods to be given to practice classes with the various grades.

3. Evening illustrated lectures and moving picture exhibits on agriculture to be given.

4. During the following year 20 lessons to be presented and the 20 lessons of the first year revised.

5. During the second year a weekly bulletin to be sent to each teacher. This bulletin to present lesson plans for the agricultural lessons of the week following and to aid in stimulating interest in all phases of this work, including school fairs, school collections, etc.

6. During the second year a large personal correspondence with the teachers regarding the teaching of agriculture to be conducted by the college faculty.

7. A prize in the form of a one week scholarship at the college of agriculture in a special course, all expenses paid, to be awarded to the pupils in each school district doing the best work in agriculture.

The faculty immediately began to get together the equipment, charts, microscopes, specimens, lantern slides, etc., and to prepare the syllabi of the lessons to distribute to the teachers.

In the selection of subject matter special stress was laid upon fundamental knowledge teachability and applicability of the knowledge in Porto Rico. It was, of course, impossible properly to develop and use school gardens in the work of the first year, but their utility was constantly emphasized and advantage was taken of the many excellent school gardens that already existed in the island.

The paucity of birds in Porto Rico and their evident need here, lead also to special emphasis on the relation of birds to agriculture.

A somewhat full exposition of the work comprehended in the 20 lessons of each institute is given below:

Lesson I.

Subject.—Seed testing.

Object.—To show the importance of testing seeds; to give practical methods of seed testing.

Subject matter.—Seeds contain young plants, more or less food, and have a protective covering. The larger, more vital, better protected seeds grow best.

Seeds have parents and grow to be like them; good parent plants produce good seeds and vice versa.

It is economy to select among seeds and also among parent plants. The one for vigor, the other for inheritable qualities.

Economic methods recommended are: The use of the plate tester, the Geneva tester, the block test, the centgener, or breeding plat test.

School lesson plan.—Each pupil is to examine a seed under the teacher's direction to determine its vital parts. Use bean and corn seeds soaked for twelve hours previous to recitation.

Out-of-class work.—Plant these seeds in a window box—old seeds side by side with fresh seeds, small seeds side by side with large ones. Some seeds may be chosen for uniformity of size and for vigor; when these are up determine the value of the stored food by removing parts of their cotyledons or endosperm, one-quarter from one, one-half from another, three-quarters, four-quarters, etc., as may be necessary to teach the fact, comparing growth from day to day. This lesson and later observations should be made subject matter for a "plant booklet" to be made by the pupils.

Have children collect at home seeds from parent plants of greatest productivity and quality of fruit. These seeds are to be brought to school and tested, and the best planted in the school garden.

Literature.—The Nursery Book, L. H. Bailey, published by Macmillan Co.; Farmer's Bulletin Nos. 408, 218, 253.

Lesson outlines.—(a) Subject: Seed selection. Object: To teach the value of inheritance in crop production and methods of making practical use of inheritance. Subject matter: 1, how mankind has profited by the work of a few people in plant breeding; 2, what constitutes a pure breed in plants; 3, breeding methods.

(b) Subject: Seeds and seedlings. Object: To give pupils more definite knowledge of the nature of seeds. Subject matter: Details of seed structure and of seed types.

Lesson II.

Subject.—Root hairs and osmosis.

Object.—To teach of root hairs as vital organs of the plant, of their function and of osmosis in its relation to absorption of plant food.

Subject matter.—The root hairs are located behind the tips of the very small roots. They number about 230 per square millimeter and are from 2 to 5 millimeters in length, consisting of but one cell.

If a permeable membrane separates two liquids, one of which is more dense than the other, the liquids will diffuse through the membrane. This phenomenon is known as osmosis.

By osmosis root hairs absorb the moisture from the soil. This is made possible by the concentration of the cell-sap within the root hair. The walls of the root hairs are lined with living membranes, and the function of root hairs is to absorb soil water and plant food in solution.

When a large root is cut off, many small roots are produced in its place, giving more area for root-hair growth, and increasing the amount of plant-food absorption.

When plants are transplanted, many small roots with root hairs are destroyed, causing wilting from lack of water absorption.

School lesson plan.—1. Germinate seeds under glass, half submerged in moist sawdust four days previous to lesson. 2. Show osmosis with raisins, sweet potatoes, etc.; show wilting due to osmosis in a plant transplanted in sand and treated with strong salt water. 3. Examine seedling roots to note position of root hairs, their numbers, and form; draw and describe. 4. Explain the function of root hairs. 5. Show practical application of lesson to root pruning, transplanting, manuring, use of fertilizers.

Literature.—Nursery Book, Chapter I, Bailey; Elements of Agriculture, Chapter IV, Warren; Lesson Manual, Gray; Farmers' Bulletin, United States Department of Agriculture No. 181, Pruning; Farmers' Bulletin, No. 408, School Exercises in Plant Production.

Lesson outlines.—(a) Subject: Leaf functions. Object: To teach the use of sunlight in food manufacture. Subject matter: Leaves with no leaf green can not make plant food, i. e., starch or sugar. The energy from the sunlight is used in the leaf green to make carbohydrates. Leaves use the water and elements from the soil and the oxygen and carbon dioxide from the air in making starchy or sugary foods.

(b) Subject. Stem structure. Object: To teach of the structure of plant stems, sap wood, heart wood, bark and cambium, and the healing of wounds. Subject matter: In the great class of dicotyledenous plants, such as coffee, orange, mango, etc., the stem consists of heart wood, sap wood, and bark. In the monocots, such as palms, bamboo, sugar-cane, etc., the bundles are scattered. Wounds in trees with true bark are able to heal by the growth of new bark.

Lesson III.

Subject.—The flower.

Object.—To teach the function of the flower in plant economy; the use of its parts and the bearing of this knowledge on practical agriculture.

Subject matter.—The purpose of the flower is to produce seed. The parts of the flower are corolla; calyx; stamens; pistil. The pistils and stamens only are essentially involved in reproduction. Flowers are perfect or imperfect as regards the presence of both pistils and stamens. Flowers are complete or incomplete as to presence of all the parts.

School lesson plan.—Note the position of the flower on the plant. Note color of the corolla; its shape; divisions. The divisions of the corolla are called petals. What is the use of the calyx of the flower? Note the divisions. The divisions of the calyx are called sepals. Find the pistil. The pistil is divided into three parts—the stigma or upper part; the style or middle part; and the ovary at the base of the flower. Cut open the ovary; note undeveloped seeds. Make drawings of the pistil; count the stamens; how many parts has the stamen? The upper part is called the anther. The anther contains the pollen. Make drawings of a stamen. Make drawings of each part and label them. Use this material in the "plant booklet."

Literature.—Lessons in Botany, Gray.

Lesson outlines.—(a) Subject: Pollination. Object: To teach that the chief object of the flower parts is to insure the transfer of pollen from the anther to the pistil. Subject matter: Means of pollination. Insects, wind, birds, hand pollination. Fertilization, as the result of pollination.

(b) Subject: Plant breeding. Object: To teach that man may take advantage of the facts of pollination and fertilization to improve plant varieties and their efficiency. Subject matter: Crossing, hybridizing. Objects, methods, results.

Lesson IV.

Subject.—Budding and grafting.

Object.—To teach the chief methods of propagation without seeds, and that we can thus reproduce plants like the parents and in a much shorter time than is possible with seeds.

Subject matter.—Only plants with a cambium layer can be grafted. Oranges, lemons, mangos, coffee, etc., are examples.

The cambium layer is located just under the bark. It is the essential part in grafting. Sugar-cane, bamboo, palms, etc., have no cambium layer.

The cambium layers of two closely related plants will grow together if the bark is cut away and the two cambium layers come in contact.

An example of the practical bearing of this is that sweet oranges can be grown on sour orange trees.

Exhibit and plan in arching, bark grafting, cleft grafting, whip grafting. Grafting wax with formula.

School lesson plan.—1. Have the students examine twigs of orange trees to find cambium layer. 2. Teach of the sap currents in the stem, and of the practical application of grafting as concerns oranges. 3. Exercise.—Give each pupil a knife and branch of material and have him make a bud graft; describe with drawings in the "plant booklet."

Literature.—Nursery Book, Chapter V, Bailey; Fruit Growing in Arid Regions, Bailey; American Horticultural Manual, volume 1, Bud & Hanson.

Lesson outlines.—(a) Subject: Propagation by cuttings and layering. Object: To teach of a way of propagation of plants without the use of seeds. Subject matter: The nodes and stems are able to send out roots and leaves. Sugar-cane, grapes, sweet potato, etc., afford examples.

(b) Subject: Propagation by bulbs and tubers. Object: To teach of a way of propagation of plants without the use of seeds. Subject matter: The bulbs and tubers of certain plants contain plant food and the power of reproducing new plants like the parent.

Examples.—Onions, yams, potatoes, bananas, etc.

Lesson V.

Subject.—The school garden.

Object.—To furnish an out-of-door laboratory for school use. To demonstrate the economic and decorative values of plants.

Subject matter.—The way to adapt a school-ground landscape plan to fit its environment. The way to adapt a garden plan to the possibilities and needs of the children's own school.

School lesson plan.—By blackboard drawing show pupil how to map a school ground and plan its improvement according to correct principles. Have pupils plan and select, with the teacher's guidance, their own plan for improving their own school ground. The plan to be executed during the school year.

In the above directions, locate the school garden for two purposes; to grow home products of economic or decorative value and unknown or little known crops in correlation with other studies, particularly geography.

Finally plans and drawings made by the pupils for their own school and descriptions of the same are to be made a part of the "plant booklet."

Literature.—Farmers' Bulletins: No. 158, The Propagation of Plants; No. 213, The School Garden; No. 218, School Gardens; No. 255, The Home Vegetable Garden; No. 408, School Exercises in Plant Production; No. 385, Boys' and Girls' Agricultural Clubs. United States Bureau of Education, Bulletin No. 2, Nature Study and School Gardens; How to Make a School Garden, Ridgeway; How to Make School Gardens, Hemenway; Children's Gardens, Miller.

Lesson outlines.—(a) Subject: The home garden. Object: To furnish more cheap and wholesome food and a larger variety, and to grow products for sale. Subject matter: Nearly every known vegetable can be grown somewhere in Porto Rico. Gardens should be so planted that the larger and coarser plants protect the more delicate ones from winds and floodings. Plant so that the more tender species get a good start before the time of heavy rains. A dust mulch is a better means of watering than the sprinkler. Plants that bring the largest net profit or that furnish the greatest amount of nutriment should be preferred. Children should be taught to keep records of costs, yields, profits, etc.

(b) Subject: Weeds. Object: To enable children to identify and to combat, in the easiest way, the more injurious weeds. Subject matter: Weeds use soil moisture and nutriment and often shade the more tender garden vegetables from sunlight which they need. Children should be taught to identify 5 or 10 of the more injurious weeds and to learn the best methods to combat them.

Lesson VI.

Subject.—Spraying mixtures.

Object.—To aid in control of plant disease and insects injurious to crops.

Subject matter.—We spray to protect our crops against two enemies, insects and fungi. Insects are divided into two classes, biting and sucking. Each requires different treatment.

Lime-sulphur washes, 8:8:50, hinder the growth of plant disease and act as a contact poison for young scale insects.

Bordeaux mixture, 5:5:50, is used against fungous diseases.

Arsenate poison is used against biting insects.

Kerosene emulsion, 5 to 10 per cent, is used, against sucking insects.

School lesson plan.—Introductory questions: How does man fight his insect enemies? His fungous pests?

Exercise: Make and exhibit one spray mixture. Explain the making of whale-oil soap, Bordeaux mixture, arsenat spray, and that there are two great classes of insects—sucking and biting.

Explain the use of whale-oil soap or kerosene emulsion and lime sulphur for sucking insects, and of arsenate poisons for biting insects, such as caterpillars, beetles, ants, chagas, etc. A description of the method of making, and the formula, should be written by the children and put into the "plant" or the "insect booklet."

Literature.—Iowa Experiment Station Bulletin No. 89; Nursery Book, Bailey; Fruit Growing in Arid Regions, Chapter XX, Bailey.

Lesson outlines.—(a) Subject: Plant disease. Object: To study the nature of disease, production, diagnosis, and treatment, and also important local diseases. Subject matter: Study the chart and observe a microscopic view of the diseased tissues. Note spores. Examine blue mold on oranges; note nature of coffee blight; cane root rot and citrus root rot. Spraying as a preventative.

(b) Subject: Spraying machinery. Object: To teach of the principles of spraying machines and their operation. Subject matter: The mechanics of a properly constructed pump; the principles of spraying nozzles and their action; the construction of spray-mixing apparatus.

Lesson VII.

Subject.—The structure and texture of soils.

Object.—To give knowledge of the physical characteristics of soils.

Subject matter.—The physical ingredients of soils are: Sand particles varying in size from 1 to 0.05 mm. in diameter; silt particles from 0.05 to 0.005 mm. in diameter; clay particles from 0.005 to infinity in diameter; and humus, which is composed of the residue of plant and animal decay. Size of soil particles is referred to as texture.

The characteristics of these ingredients are as follows:

Silt: Medium air space; medium friability; medium water-holding capacity; medium percolation; medium fertility.

Sand: Large air spaces; friability; small water-holding capacity; quick percolation; small fertility.

Clay: Great air space; lacks friability; large water capacity; slow percolation; high fertility retention.

Humus: Great air space; friability; great water-holding capacity; quick percolation; retains no fertility, but is a fertility liberator.

The proper combination of these constituents has much to do with soil productiveness. The looseness or compactness of soil is referred to as structure.

School lesson plan.—Children are asked to bring to school samples of sand, silt, clay, and humus. One quart of each should be powdered as finely as possible and kept as a stock supply. With a sample of each before him, the pupil is to describe the qualities of each material as to size of particles, color, water capacity, stickiness when wet, crumbling when dry, etc.

What combination of these materials would make the best seedbed? How could soil be changed to advantage?

Have children use this material in the making of a "soil booklet." Out-of-door work. Put some ordinary soil in a large jar or bottle with four or five times as much water. Shake vigorously. Allow it to settle and note the separation of parts.

Put a spoonful of clay in each of two glasses, mixing some lime with one. Fill the glasses with water and stir thoroughly. Note which settles first.

Make a paste of clay in each of two pans, using lime with one. Set aside to dry in the sun. Note the difference in friability.

All experiments, observations, and exercises should be recorded in the "soil booklet."

Literature.—Physics of the Soil, Chapters I–XII, King; The Soil, King; The Fertility of the Land, Roberts.

Lesson outlines.—(a) Subject: Origin of Soils. Object: To bring pupils into a conception of the great and constant forces whereby soil is formed and maintained. Subject matter: Weathering forces.

(b) Subject: Soil moisture. Object: To teach the nature and value of soil water. Subject matter: The three forms of soil water. Movement of soil water. The amount required by crops. The conservation of soil water.

Lesson VIII.

Subject.—Soil fertilizers.

Object.—To give an elementary knowledge of the elements necessary to plant life and of the compounds in which they become available to plants. To teach of the sources of these compounds.

Subject matter.—The 10 necessary elements and others useful may be listed as follows:

Plant food elements.

Necessary:

Carbon (C).
Oxygen (O).
Hydrogen (H).
(x) Nitrogen (N).
Sulphur (S).
(x) Phosphorus (P).
(x) Potassium (K).
Calcium (Ca).
Magnesium (Mg).
Iron (Fe).

Not necessary, but useful:

Sodium (Na).
Silicon (Si).
Chlorine (Cl).

Plant food materials.

Starch, sugar, cellulose:

C as carbon-dioxide (CO_2).
O for the air.

Oils:

H as water from the soil (H_2O).

Protein:

N as nitrates (NO_3) or as ammonium salts; (NH_4) from the soil.

Minerals and ash useful in the physiology of plants:

S as sulphates ($-\text{SO}_4$).
P as phosphates ($-\text{PO}_4$).
K as potash salts ($\text{K}-$).
Ca as calcium salts ($\text{Ca}-$).
Mg as magnesium salts ($\text{Mg}-$).
Fe as iron salts ($\text{Fe}-$).

As mineral salts:

Na.
Si.
Cl.

The (x) elements are of chief agricultural interest often present in insufficient quantity in the soil. The others are present in abundance in nearly all soils.

School-lesson plan.—In teaching this lesson to children under the seventh grade, only a few of the most fundamental facts can be used. Speak of carbon dioxide as a waste product of animal bodies and of combustion, and decay. Speak of leaves and green parts of plants capturing this gas out of which they make sugar and starch and woody tissue. Speak of nitrogen as a gas of the air that must be caught in the soil and combined with other elements before plants can use it; and of phosphorus, the substances from which matches are made, and potassium, the active element of lye, as necessary elements in the physiology of plants. Have a composition written by the pupils on this subject for the "Soil Booklet."

Lesson outlines.—(a) Subject: Increasing fertility. Object: To teach methods of increasing soil fertility by proper management and utilization of farm waste. Subject matter: Losses through the crops. Gain through crops by plant decay, green manures, and legumes. Farm manures.

(b) Subject: Increasing fertility artificially. Object: To teach use of commercial fertilizers. Subject matter: Composition of commercial fertilizers. Calculation of quantities needed, and home mixing.

Lesson IX.

Subject.—Field management.

Object.—To teach the correct principles and practices of field management. To give the pupil the ability to plan field operations wisely.

Subject matter.—Principles of preparing a seed bed:

Plow deeply to increase water-holding capacity, enlarge root area, make plant food available and aerate soil.

Pulverize thoroughly to break clods, pack soil, conserve moisture, mix plant residue with soil.

Principles of proper cultivation:

Cultivate frequently to kill weeds, conserve soil moisture by dust mulch, make plant food available, aerate soil.

The economy of power and the efficiency of machinery:

Horse, ox, or engine power is cheaper than man power. Soil is worked more thoroughly and better by machinery than by hand.

School-lesson plan.—Discuss briefly the principles outlined in "Subject matter" mentioned above.

Fill two lamp chimneys half full of good fine dry soil. In one chimney place a layer of chopped dry grass, 1 inch thick, in the other a layer of dry clods, 1 inch thick. Fill both chimneys with dry soil. Fill a third chimney with fine dry soil. Place the chimneys in a pan of water. Observe from day to day, and have pupils explain results.

Have children draw diagrams of plants grown in shallow seed bed and deep seed bed, and explain the difference.

Out-of-class work.—To illustrate the effect of a dust mulch: Fill two glass tumblers with equally moist earth. Add enough water to each to make soil wet. When the soil is sufficiently dry, thoroughly pulverize the surface in one pot to the depth of 1 inch. Continue to stir this surface soil from day to day. Explain results.

Experiment showing the effect of the exclusion of air from the soil: Have two young plants growing in separate cans of soil. Make holes in the bottom of one for drainage. Let the other be water tight. Keep the latter thoroughly saturated, and add enough water to the first to keep the plant growing vigorously. Explain how the water excludes the air.

Problem to show the economy of using animal power on the farm: The work of six men equals that of one ox. If the wages of one man is 60 cents per day, and the wages of two men and four oxen \$3 per day, and the four oxen and two men can plow 1 acre per day, how many men will it take to plow (or spade), an acre in one day, and how much will it cost?

Description and experiments should be included in the "Soil Booklet."

Literature.—Soil Fertility and Permanent Agriculture, Hopkins; The Soil, King; Physics of Agriculture, F. H. King. Farmers' Bulletins No. 28, Weeds, and How to Kill Them; No. 266, Management of Soils to Conserve Moisture; No. 414, Corn Cultivation; No. 406, Soil Conservation; No. 421, Control of Blowing Soils.

Lesson outlines.—(a) Subject: Legumes. Object: To teach the value of legumes as nitrogen gatherers. To show their value as animal feeds. Subject matter: All legumes may have root tubercles, which indicate the accumulation and storage of nitrogen. By them nitrogen fertility of the soil is increased by about one-half of the nitrogen content of the crop. Legumes are relished by and are very beneficial to farm animals.

(b) Subject: Rotation. Object: To show how to gain greater efficiency in crop production. Subject matter: Soil fertility is conserved. Greater economy in field operations is attained. A variety of feeds is produced on the farm. Diseases and pests are avoided.

*Lesson X.***Subject.**—Insect life.

Object.—To teach useful facts concerning insect structure, habits, life histories, and methods of combating insects.

Subject matter.—Insects are connected with all phases of life. Farmers, fruit growers, gardeners, florists, merchants, housekeepers, and every individual must fight insects.

Insects spread disease.

Life histories, general habits, and mode of feeding must be known in order to fight insects successfully.

Insects outnumber all other animals.

True insects are easily distinguished from their near relatives.

Spiders, mites, ticks, scorpions, and centipedes are not insects.

Place of insects in the animal kingdom.

The variety of insect forms.

Remedies are based on a knowledge of insect life.

School lesson plan.—A study of some common, large insect.

Large beetles, grasshoppers, roaches, or ants may be used for the class. Provide enough to give each child a specimen. Have a few live insects. A few spiders should be provided for comparison. Let each child make a note of the following:

Names of insects, date, locality, etc.

Number of appendages on the body.

Legs, wings, feelers on the head, mouth parts.

Thorax: Notice attachment of the legs. Explain that thorax corresponds to the trunk of other forms of animals and of man. Notice that the wings are on the thorax.

Head: Look for eyes, mouth parts, and feelers. Explain that the feelers are organs of touch and smell and sometimes of hearing. See if the eyes are large and how placed. See how the mouth parts are formed, whether for chewing or sucking.

Abdomen: The part of the body behind the legs and wings. Explain that a true adult insect never has legs or wings on the abdomen. For additional work, if advisable, the children can make drawings of the entire insects, and of the most prominent parts separately. Drawings and descriptions of insects may be put in an "insect booklet."

Literature.—Insect Book, J. H. Comstock; Insects and Insecticides, Weed. Send for list of bulletins of the Bureau of Entomology, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Most of these will be sent free to teachers.

Lesson outlines.—(a) Subject: Chewing and sucking insects. Object: To study the structure of these insects and modes of combating them. Subject matter: Chewing insects have jaws that open sideways. Sucking insects have beaks. Beaks of moths and butterflies are coiled under the head. Beaks of true sucking bugs are usually found pointing backward between the front legs. Wasps and bees have combination mouth parts. The plant-feeding insects can be killed by internal or by contact poisons.

(b) Subject: Insects injurious to plants. Object: To increase interest in insects and knowledge concerning their control. Subject matter: Study white fly on under side of guava and orange leaves. Beetles that eat weeds or garden plants. Scale insects on citrus fruits. Any other insects that feed on plants. Have pupils find insects and bring in specimens of both insects and the injured plants.

Lesson XI.

Subject.—Flies and mosquitoes.

Object.—To teach the habits of flies and mosquitoes. Their importance in animal economy, and their relation to man as disease carriers and to indicate methods of control.

Subject matter.—Flies carry filth and germs to milk, and this polluted milk causes serious diseases of man. Typhoid and tropical dysentery have often been carried in this way. The yield of milk is lessened by animals being constantly annoyed by mosquitoes and flies. The control of flies and mosquitoes can be effected through a knowledge of their life history, habits, and breeding places. Over 90 per cent of the flies breed around stables. Stagnant water affords a breeding place for mosquitoes.

School lesson plan.—Flies: Note the structure of the fly's body with reference to possibilities as a germ and filth distributor. Trace the life history of the fly. Eggs, larva, pupa, adult. Egg masses number from 120 to 200 each. The time of the life cycle varies from 10 days to 3 weeks. Note breeding places for flies and means of control. Speak of flies as serious animal pests, reducing the vitality and efficiency of the animal. Spraying and elimination of breeding places offer means of control.

Mosquitoes: Study mosquitoes in various places and trace life history. Mosquitoes feed upon juices of plants and blood of animals. Note body structure of malarial type.

A descriptive chapter on "Flies and mosquitoes" may be made after these lessons for the "insect booklet."

Literature.—Farmers' Bulletins: No. 255, Protection of Cows from Flies; No. 133, Direction for Making Fly Traps; No. 155, How Insects Affect the Health in Rural Districts.

Lesson outlines.—(a) Subject: Other insect pests. Object: To enable pupils to recognize insect enemies and methods of eradication. Subject matter: Study insects near schoolhouse to determine what forms occur and to become acquainted with habits and life history of these forms. Notice feeding habits. Notice difference between young and adults.

(b) Subject: Beneficial insects. Object: To enable pupils to recognize insect friends and to know their value. Subject matter: Honey bees: Explain how bees visit flowers and spread the pollen and how all bees, large and small, perform the same task. Explain that the bees get honey and pollen to feed their young and that nature has formed the flowers, in many instances, so that bees can not enter without spreading pollen to fertilize the flower.

Lady beetles: Collect a few lady beetles from plants infested with plant lice. Try to get living beetles and let the children see how they eat the lice. Young lady beetles (soft body forms) can often be found.

Parasites on caterpillars: These may be found in nearly every garden or field.

Predaceous beetles: Common black ground beetles feed on all little insects.

Lesson XII.

Subject.—Animal feeds and feeding.

Object.—To teach the principles of animal nutrition and the practice of economical animal feeding. Subject matter: Composition of feeds: Dry matter is composed of protein—muscle builders; carbohydrates—heat, energy, and fat producers; fats or oils—heat, energy, and fat producers; mineral matter—bone former.

Feeds for special purposes: Mature animals at rest require the smallest proportion of protein. Growing animals require the largest proportion of protein. Different kinds of animals, doing different kinds of work, require different kinds of feeds.

What constitutes a ration: Feed consumed by a 1,000-pound animal, or a number of animals, weighing 1,000 pounds in one day.

Balancing a ration.—Nutritive ratio: Ratio between amount of protein and amount of carbohydrates plus the amount of fat multiplied by $2\frac{1}{4}$. A balanced ration is one which combines the various feed nutrients in the proper amounts and proportions for some definite purpose. The feed nutrients are protein, carbohydrates, and fats. To balance a ration, multiply the amount of fat by $2\frac{1}{4}$, add to the amount of carbohydrates, and divide by the amount of protein.

School lesson plan.—What are the feed nutrients? What function does each perform in animal nutrition? What kind of animals require the largest amount of protein? What kind require the smallest? What is meant by nutritive ratio? How is it obtained?

Find the nutritive ratio of the following ration: 25 pounds malojilla grass; 2 pounds cottonseed meal; 4 pounds corn. The principles taught in this lesson should be made subject matter for an "animal booklet."

Literature: Feeds and Feeding, Henry; The Feeding of Farm Animals, Jordan. Farmers' bulletins: No. 22, The Feeding of Farm Animals; No. 142, Nutrition and Nutritive Value of Food; No. 170, Principles of Horse Feeding; No. 411, Feeding Hogs in the South.

Lesson outlines.—(a) Subject: Breeds of Farm Animals. Object: To familiarize the pupil with the useful breeds of farm animals. Subject matter: Breeds of dairy cattle, horses, swine, and beef cattle.

(b) Subject: Stock Judging. Object: To train the pupil to be able to choose between a good and a poor animal. Subject matter: There are marked differences between animals of the same breed and class. Animals can be improved by proper selection. Certain uses demand certain types.

Lesson XIII.

Subject: Poultry.

Object: To teach how to raise and to produce more and better poultry and poultry products.

Subject matter: The three classes of chickens are: Asiatic, meat producers, large; Mediterranean, egg layers, small; American, combination type, medium in size.

Reasons for improving present type: Present average production is 60 eggs per hen. This can be doubled by using better fowls. The chickens now raised are too small and lay small eggs.

How to improve: By selection and management in feeding and care.

How to judge a hen: A hen should be good size for her breed, strong, active, healthy, and generally well made.

Marketing eggs: Eggs should be graded for uniformity in size, color, shape, and cleanliness.

School lesson plan: Name different parts of a hen. Score, using a simple score card. Make an exhibit of poorly graded eggs.

Let written work on this lesson be made a part of the "Animal Booklet" or of a "poultry booklet."

Literature: Progressive Poultry Culture, Brigham; Farmers' bulletins: No. 51, Standard Varieties of Chickens; No. 236, Incubation and Incubators; No. 287, Poultry Management; No. 337, Methods of Poultry Management at the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station.

Lesson outline.—(a) Subject: Poultry parasites and diseases. Object: To teach the pupil how to recognize and treat the most common diseases and parasites of poultry. Subject matter: Sore head, or chicken pox; colds, catarrh, etc.; lice, mites; medicines and disinfectants; prevention.

Lesson XIV.

Subject.—Birds in relation to agriculture.

Object.—To increase the number of birds in Porto Rico and to decrease the number of destructive insects.

Subject matter.—Birds are needed by man in his warfare against insects.

Porto Rico should have not less than two birds to the acre.

Two birds to an acre in Porto Rico would give us $2 \times 2,307,640$, or 4,615,280 birds. If each bird eats 25 insects and insect eggs per day, a very low estimate, the 4,615,280 birds would eat 115,382,000 insects each day. That would make about 962 bushels.

Birds are variously classified, but for agricultural purposes are conveniently classified into hard-billed and soft-billed birds.

The hard-billed birds eat insects, fruit, and seeds, and the soft-billed live almost entirely on insects.

Porto Rico has a number of very valuable birds, among them the Jewess, the Mozambique, the Hero, or so-called "Changa," the humming birds, Queens, etc. The Bec Martin is a bird which perhaps does more damage than good.

Domestic fowls, lizards, snakes, toads, frogs, bats, and certain fungi are also insect destroyers.

School lesson plan: Ask pupils to write the names of all the birds they know. Which did they see on the way to school? What have they seen birds eat? Give instructions for starting a bird chart and a bird booklet. Tell the pupils where they can get facts to make the work on a "bird booklet" interesting. Correlate the bird lesson with some of the reading lessons.

Literature—Farmers' Bulletin No. 54; Birds in Relation to Agriculture, Weed & Dearborn; Bird Studies with a Camera, Chapman; Bird Life, Chapman; bulletin of Porto Rico Experiment Station "Changa" under heading "Natural Enemies."

Lesson outline.—(a) Subject: Birds, houses, and homes. Object: To enable the children to encourage and protect birds. Subject matter: Porto Rico needs more birds.

Birds in Porto Rico have been killed by storms, which we can not control; by animals, such as the mongoose, and by people who kill them wantonly and for food.

We can increase the number by: Building houses, cooperating with Porto Rican bird leagues and societies, and by teaching the value of birds and how to care for them.

Lesson XV.

Subject.—Carbohydrates: Starch.

Object.—To teach valuable facts concerning one of the most common constituents of foods of man and domestic animals; its importance and function in animal diet; to indicate methods of preparation as affecting digestibility.

Subject matter.—Starch is classed as one of the carbohydrates. These supply the body with heat and power to do work. It is the most important of the carbohydrate group from the standpoint of food, and is found only in the vegetable kingdom, stored in different parts of the plant in the form of tiny grains. These grains are held together in bundles by a substance called cellulose. Starch is manufactured by plants through the action of sunlight upon the green coloring matter of the leaves.

School lesson plan.—The starches are found in grains, fruits, and vegetables, for example: Rice, wheat, banana, potato, parsnip, and sago.

Examine starch granules of rice and flour with reference to the following physical characteristics: Appearance, feeling, taste, color.

Note further characteristics by means of the following tests:

Treat it with iodine solution. What is the effect?

Add starch to a small amount of water. Does it dissolve?

Heat dry starch granules to a deep golden brown. The resulting substance is dextrin. Add dextrinized starch to water. What happens?

Heat dry starch until only a hard, dry, black substance remains. What is this substance? Will it dissolve in water?

From the last test it may be seen that starch contains carbon.

By the use of Langworthy charts, note the starch content of some of the more common food materials of man and animals.

In the human diet note the importance of cooking the starch in order to rupture the cellulose wall. Special emphasis should be placed on thorough cooking of starch for children and invalids.

The principles of this lesson may be incorporated by the children in the "animal booklet."

Literature.—Handbook of Domestic Science and Household Arts, Wilson; Farmers' Bulletins: No. 295, Potatoes and Other Root Crops as Food; No. 298, Food Value of Corn and Corn Products; No. 375, Care of Food in the House.

Lesson outlines.—(a) Subject: Sugar. Object: To give useful information about sugar as food and in feeding. Subject matter: Sources, cane, beet, fruit, and milk sugars. Tests of physical characters. Uses in the human diet and animal feeds.

(b) Subject: Fats. Object: To give useful facts and to aid in forming proper rations. Subject matter: Trace animal and vegetable origin of fats. Uses in animal and human

body. Action of heat upon fats. Compare boiling points of water with the cooking temperature of fats.

Lesson XVI.

Subject.—Protein foods and feeding.

Object.—To teach the value of protein to the animal body, its sources and function in food and feeding and the production and care of the more important protein feeds.

Subject matter.—Summarize food classes: Carbohydrates; protein; fats; mineral matter; water.

Protein foods are of special use to the animal body because they build up new tissue and replace old ones; hence they are called the tissue builders.

Protein foods are also called nitrogenous foods because they contain nitrogen. One of the most common of proteins is albumen, of which we have a good example in the white of eggs. Some foods especially rich in protein are: Eggs, milk, and cheese; meats, beans, and peas; many cereals. For animals: Alfalfa, hay, oats.

School lesson plan.—Study an egg, observing size. Draw an egg, naming parts. Separate white and yolk of egg. Place a little white or a little yolk of egg in cold water. Does it dissolve?

Cook one egg in boiling water; one in water below boiling point; note difference in texture of resulting products. Which is the more soluble? Draw conclusions as to action of excessive heat upon albumen. Draw conclusions as to its digestibility.

Study composition of principal protein containing foods by charts; eggs; milk and cheese; meat; cereals; beans and peas.

Emphasize the value of peas and beans as a food for animals.

Speak of eggs and milk in the human diet.

This material also may be used in the "animal booklet."

Literature.—Handbook on Domestic Science and Household Arts; Farmers' Bulletins: No. 63, Care of Milk on the Farm; No. 121, Beans, Peas, and Other Legumes as Food; No. 166, Cheese Making on the Farm; No. 363, Use of Milk as Food.

Lesson outline.—(a) Subject: Vegetable protein. Object: To direct attention to cheap vegetable sources of protein in the human diet and as the sole source of protein for many of our domestic animals.

Beans and peas; their importance as a protein food; structure; dried forms; importance of cookery; as food for children.

Lesson XVII.

Subject.—Bacteria.

Object.—To give knowledge of the existence and nature of bacteria and their effect on daily living.

Subject matter.—Bacteria are extremely small, simple plant forms. They are present everywhere, reproduce rapidly and are grouped in three main classes, the bacillus, coccus, spirillum. As they relate to human economy they may be designated as useful and harmful bacteria.

Bacteria are single-celled plants and are either parasitic or saprophytic in their nature. The conditions necessary to growth are food, warmth, moisture. Spore formation is not a means of reproduction but of life preservation.

Distinguish between parasitic and nonparasitic plants.

Show that bacteria are the lowest organisms in the plant group and method of laboratory cultivation.

School lesson plan: Show by charts the three groups and methods of reproduction by divisions. Compute numbers of germs in six hours beginning with 1. Compute for 12 hours.

Useful bacteria are important agents in the growing of leguminous crops, the souring of milk, manufacture of cheese, making of butter, and as scavengers.

Harmful bacteria are agencies of preventable diseases.

Methods of extermination: (a) Natural disinfection; (b) artificial disinfection.

Show laboratory process of growing germs.

Transfer growing germs to potato to show saprophytic existence.

This lesson should be incorporated in the "plant booklet."

Literature.—Bacteria, Molds, and Mildews, Conn; Farmers' Bulletins: No. 29, Bacteria, Useful and Harmful; No. 214, Bacteria Beneficial for Leguminous Crops; No. 92, Bacteria in Cheese Making; No. 2, Bacteria in Milk, Cream, and Butter; No. 16, Nitrogen Gathering Bacteria; No. 203, Bacteria and Yeasts in Fermentation.

Lesson outline.—(a) Subject: Dust and its dangers. Object: To teach that dust is a menace to health and to indicate means of control. Subject matter: Origin of dust, composition, relation to disease, and methods to avoid.

Lesson XVIII.

Subject.—Fermentation.

Object.—To teach nature of fermentation; its cause; beneficial and injurious fermentations.

Subject matter.—Yeasts, which are living plants, cause fermentation; other organisms to a small extent are concerned in the process. The yeast plant is a small oval-shaped body which multiplies under favorable conditions by "budding." During the growing period yeast plants consume sugar, which they convert into gas (CO_2), alcohol, and water.

Yeasts may be classified as wild and cultivated. They exist in three states: Resting state, common in the form of compressed yeast used in the household arts. Growing state, seen in fermentation of liquors, vinegar, making ensilage, and in the household processes; spore-bearing state, as seen in wild yeasts or in cultivated dry yeast when growth conditions are not present.

Conditions necessary to growth: Warmth 77° to 95° F. or 25° to 35° C., moisture, food. The yeast plant consumes sugar.

School lesson plan: Add yeast to a sugary liquid, later observe the gas; collect and test its properties.

Note the character of the yeast residue (sediment).

From the charts observe the form and structure of yeast plants.

Compute increase in six hours from 1; from 500. Drawings and a description of the uses of the yeast plant may be made part of the "plant booklet."

Literature.—Farmers' Bulletins: No. 233, Acetic Fermentation; No. 174, Causes of Fermentation; No. 299, Causes of Milk Fermentation; No. 12, Theory and Causes of Fermentation; No. 60, Tobacco Fermentation.

Lesson outline.—(a) Subject: Molds and Mildews. Object: To show nature of molds and modes of preventing injury by them. Subject matter: Appearance, life history, conditions for growth, typical forms, and method of reproduction.

Lesson XIX.

Subject.—Farm accounts.

Object.—To teach children simple, correct methods of keeping accounts of the home and the farm. To correlate agriculture with arithmetic.

Subject matter.—The inventory: A simple form for a daybook and journal; balancing accounts. School lesson plan: Make inventories of home and farm articles; make a daybook and journal.

Lesson outlines.—(a) Subject: Farm records and accounts. Object: To teach forms for farm records and entries. To familiarize children with various agricultural business forms. Subject matter: Valuable information and interesting work may be accomplished by having pupils write letters to those in other schools and in similar grades in the States or other countries. These letters should describe life, especially agricultural, and each should contain facts that are worth knowing. Teach children to carry on imaginary agricultural transactions of buying and selling agricultural articles and how to make special records of plant and animal products.

(b) Subject: Marketing. Object: To teach those methods of marketing which give large financial returns. Subject matter: Porto Rican exports.

Lesson XX.

Subject.—Care of milk.

Object.—To teach the composition of milk, its value as food, and the proper economical and hygienic ways of caring for it.

Subject matter.—From the standpoint of composition, milk is a perfect food, containing all the elements necessary for nutrition and in their proper proportions. Nevertheless for mature animals and for man it lacks in physical properties.

Cows and goats have been most highly developed by man for milk production because they give best results for care and feed expended upon them.

The care of the animal and the feed consumed affects the quality, the nutritive value, and the flavor of milk and also very materially the amount of milk produced.

After the milk is taken from the animal extreme care should be exercised in storing it, since milk absorbs flavors and forms a ready medium for the growth of injurious bacteria.

Milk products are many, few of them are produced without the aid of bacteria, and all are subject to the injurious effects of harmful bacteria.

School lesson plan.—Examine a glass of whole milk which has become sour. Notice the parts into which the milk has separated: The cream or fat, the curd or casein, which is the protein, and the whey, which is water containing soluble mineral matter and sugar. Separate the curd from the whey by straining. Evaporate the water

showing solid matter. Burn the solid matter to show carbon. Make a comparative study of the glass of milk with the Langworthy chart.

Literature.—Farmers' Bulletins Nos. 29, 363; Bureau of Animal Industry Circular No. 142.

Perhaps a better idea of the work done can be obtained from the following report on the equipment and presentation of the lessons on Insect Life, Flies, and Mosquitoes:

INSECT LIFE.

Equipment.—A box of large beetles, grasshoppers, sucking bugs, or other insects, were handed out to the teachers present in order that each person might notice the structure of a typical adult insect.

Charts were displayed in the lecture room, showing the life history stages, development and structure of several insect forms, such as flies, beetles, butterflies, grasshoppers, ants, mosquitoes, bees, chancas, and others.

Box of pinned insects of several forms.

Spreading board for preparing butterflies and moths for a permanent collection.

Charts showing spiders and scorpions for comparison with a true insect.

Large centipedes and millipedes to compare with true insects.

Living plants showing the work of injurious insects. Plant lice, scale insects, caterpillar work and other specimens were used.

Insect lesson.—Structure of a true insect.

Before giving insect specimens to the teachers to examine, they were asked to give the names of insects with which they were familiar. This question usually called forth a good list of true insects while forms like spiders, centipedes and scorpions were frequently mentioned. The latter were placed in a separate list, and later, their difference from true insects was fully explained. Brief mention was made of the habits and food of spiders, centipedes, etc., to prove that they were beneficial by feeding on insects.

The teachers were then given an insect and asked to notice the structure, as follows:

Divisions of the body: Head, thorax, abdomen.

Appendages of the body, namely, three pairs of legs (chief characteristic of a true insect) borne on the thorax, two pairs of wings, also on thorax (exceptions noted).

Parts of the head, namely, 1 pair of eyes, 1 pair of feelers, and the mouth parts. The latter were given special explanation to show how certain insects are fitted for chewing solid food, while others feed on the plant juices. The general method of using arsenical poisons or contact sprays for the chewing and sucking insects, respectively, was at this point explained to the teachers.

NEAR RELATIVES OF INSECTS.

By referring to the chart or to specimens, spiders, scorpions, and ticks were shown to have four pairs of legs and a body structure different from true insects. In the same manner centipedes and millipedes were used and the teachers were advised to provide these forms as an aid toward making the study of insects interesting to the children.

LIFE HISTORY OF TRUE INSECTS.

The development of life history of insects was next considered. Explanation was made of the fact that some of the injurious forms have complicated life histories which must be known before a remedy can be devised. It was also shown how some insects are injurious in a young, or larval, stage, totally different from the form in which we know them. For example: Maggots are the larvæ of flies, caterpillars of moths and butterflies, and grubworms of beetles (hard-winged insects).

The word "metamorphosis," meaning change, was explained, followed by a discussion of how insects have "complete" or "incomplete metamorphosis."

The three examples just mentioned were used to illustrate insects with a complete change in form and habits between the larval and the adult stages. By means of charts and specimens the complete life histories were explained, showing that these insects have four stages of development: 1, egg; 2, larva; 3, pupa; 4, adult.

Incomplete metamorphosis was shown by using the chancas, grasshopper, or cricket as examples, the young resembling the adult, with no complete change in their form from birth to adult.

The practical side of the study of insect structure and life history was emphasized by showing that some insects were best killed in the larval stage, when a knowledge of their feeding habits is necessary, some in the pupal stage while in the soil, or others in the adult stage, when a knowledge of their general and feeding habits is essential to their control. Predaceous and parasitic insects were also mentioned in connection with the matter of control.

Interest in this lesson was apparent during every exercise. Questions were often asked that showed an alarming lack of information about insect life, and they served to emphasize the need of introducing this subject into the country schools.

FLIES AND MOSQUITOES.

Equipment.—Glass jar or bottle containing mosquito eggs, larvæ and pupæ in stagnant water, collected from some near-by rain barrel.

Maggots and puparia of the housefly.

Charts showing outline drawings of all stages of the development of flies and mosquitoes.

Specimens of adult flies and mosquitoes showing some of the different species that occur, and representing types of importance, as animal pests or as disease carriers.

Mosquito lesson.—Life history and breeding places of mosquitoes were taken up first. The teachers were asked to examine the specimens in the water and to notice the movement of the larvæ. Attention was called to the presence of one air tube, or siphon, at the posterior end of the larvæ and two similar tubes on the head of the pupæ, through which they obtain an air supply. The use of kerosene on the water to kill the larvæ and pupæ was explained at this time.

The life history of mosquitoes was then pointed out, particularly regarding the facts that:

The eggs are always placed on stagnant water found in cisterns, rain barrels, buckets, ditches, discarded dishes, or tin cans, are laid in masses, and hatch in a few days;

The wrigglers (larvæ) develop rapidly, often changing to pupæ in 8 or 10 days;

The pupæ transform to adults in five or six days; and that

The development of the mosquito furnishes a good example for the study of insect life in the schoolroom.

DISEASES SPREAD BY MOSQUITOES.

Yellow fever, malaria, dengue fever, and elephantiasis were mentioned as being transmitted through the bite of mosquitoes. A brief explanation was made to show that certain mosquitoes are actually necessary for the spread of these diseases. Methods of distinguishing the malarial and yellow fever mosquitoes were also explained.

MOSQUITO CONTROL.

Emphasis was placed upon the advisability of teaching the children to look for the breeding places of mosquitoes, and local conditions were frequently mentioned. Necessity for cooperative effort toward doing away with mosquito-breeding places was explained. Following this a short time was devoted to showing how the mosquito larvæ and pupæ might be killed by using kerosene on the water or mosquito breeding prevented by emptying receptacles containing the mosquito wrigglers, by draining ditches and pools of stagnant water, or by securely screening water barrels and cisterns.

FLY LESSON.

The life history and development of flies, using the housefly as an example, was gone over in a brief manner, particularly with reference to the following facts that:

Flies lay eggs on all manner of decaying or fermenting vegetable or animal matter. These eggs are laid in great numbers, often 500 to 600 by a single female, and hatch in less than 24 hours.

The maggots reach full growth in from 5 to 10 days. About 90 per cent of the housefly maggots are found in stable manure, especially horse manure, and that the pupa stage lasts for about five days.

FLIES AS DISEASE CARRIERS.

Diseases such as typhoid fever, tropical dysentery, and intestinal diseases of children were mentioned particularly as being spread by flies. Necessity for the protection of food, milk, and water from contamination by flies was discussed. The hairy body of the flies, illustrated by an enlarged drawing, was shown to be admirably adapted for carrying disease germs. Mention was also made of the fact that flies may carry disease germs in their bodies.

CONTROL OF FLIES.

Particular emphasis was given to the necessity for controlling the breeding places of flies. Such matters as the removal of all stable manure at least once a week, coupled with the frequent use of kerosene or disinfectant sprays and the daily use of lime on the manure piles, were mentioned as factors in fly control. The disposal of all garbage, refuse matter, and foods in such a manner as not to attract the flies was also emphasized.

For direct-control measures the teachers were advised to make use of fly traps, poison fly papers, sticky fly papers, and screens for the kitchen and dining room or wherever food is kept.

Though the work is well begun, it will fall to the ground unless followed up for several years. Agriculture, which is being taught in the summer institutes this year, will help, but to make its teaching efficient constant special supervision and instruction will be required.

The proper value and full dignity of labor have been emphasized and pupils and parents are gradually coming to an appreciation of the work and to a realization that it is not ungentlemanly to soil the hands in manual labor. The line of demarcation between the thinker and the worker is being gradually erased—a very hopeful sign.

In many of the districts public agricultural exhibits have been held with excellent results, and at the annual insular fair collections of fruits and vegetables raised in the school gardens of the island were on exhibition.

The result of agricultural instruction has shown itself not only in the beautification of the school surroundings, but also in the homes of many of the children, where the pupils are raising not only flowers, but fruits and vegetables on their own account.

The work is progressing as satisfactorily as can be expected, and with the teaching force receiving instruction during the year and at the summer institutes being held in Rio Piedras, Mayaguez, and Humacao the time is not far distant when agriculture should be placed in the course of study for all the rural and graded schools of the island.

INDUSTRIAL WORK FOR BOYS.

As stated in my last year's report, it is a matter of deep regret that instruction along vocational lines is not offered to every boy enrolled in our public schools.

The people of Porto Rico seem to prefer academic instruction, and almost without exception the parents look forward to the time when their sons may become doctors, lawyers, teachers, etc. It is the desire of the department to awaken in the heart of every boy a knowledge of the dignity of manual labor. In Porto Rico there are splendid opportunities for skilled artisans and workers in wood, iron, and other material. The boys, generally speaking, are artistic, and great credit is due them for the work undertaken and finished in the classes. At the second insular fair the following articles made by pupils in the manual-training classes were exhibited: Letter holders, bookracks, stationery holders with compartments, lids, and lockers, tabourettes, library tables with bookshelves, picture frames, chairs, benches, desks, screens, stools, straw baskets of all kinds, and many other articles. This year instruction in woodwork has been offered in 16 districts.

The approximate value of the equipment is \$3,589.72, and the amount spent for material during the year was \$607.78. Seven hundred and fifty-eight boys took advantage of this instruction, an increase of 258 over the preceding year. The following table shows the towns in which industrial work was offered, the number of pupils enrolled, together with their grades, and the summary of the articles made:

Towns.	Number of pupils enrolled.	Grades.	Articles made by pupils.
Rio Grande....	16	Eighth and ninth.....	Rulers, towel racks, shelves, tabourettes.
Humacao.....	27	Ninth and tenth.....	Waste-paper baskets, letter holders, bookracks, tabourettes, parlor desk, picture frames, etc.
Yabucoa.....	25	Third and fourth.....	Articles made of fibers, bowls, spoons, baskets, etc.
Caguas.....	58	Seventh, eighth, and ninth....	Bread boards, bookracks, hall tree, lunch table, chairs, screens, stands, etc.
Guayama....	12	Ninth and tenth.....	Chairs, tables, cabinet for cooking school, stand for basket ball.
Juncos.....	12	Seventh and eighth.....	Broom holder, frames, footstool, curtain roller, armchair, filter stands, etc.
Albonito.....	10	Seventh, eighth, and ninth....	Umbrella stands, shoe boxes, tie racks, corner shelves, furniture for domestic science room.
Coamo.....	28	Seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth.	Toys, bookcases, picture frames, fans, clothes rack, shelves, washbasin stands, etc.
Ponce.....	420	Fifth and eighth.....	Chairs, benches, desks, towel racks, bookracks, tables.
Yauco.....	33	Eighth and ninth.....	Hatrack, tables, coat hangers, ash trays, writing desk, tabourettes.
San German..	15	Ninth and tenth.....	Free and mechanical drawing, lamp shades, towel and book racks, clock case, shelves, etc.
Maricao.....	(1)	Fourth and fifth.....	Clay modeling, fruits, dishes, Indian objects.
Maunabo.....	20	Second to fourth.....	Articles of straw, clay, and thread.
Utua.....	35	Seventh, eighth, and ninth....	Bookracks, clock stand, picture frames, writing table, playground swings, and tilts.
Manati.....	21	Eighth and ninth.....	Knife and tool boxes, coat hangers, towel racks.
Bayamon....	26	Eighth, ninth, and tenth.....	Desks, bookcases, racks, steamer chairs, bookshelves.

¹ Not given.

The pupils enrolled in our rural schools show a remarkable aptitude for this kind of work. Carved coconuts, simple dishes used in their homes, etc., all show great promise. The exhibition of fibrous articles made by the rural school children caused deep admiration at the insular fair. It is the hope of the department to increase the work along this line until every hamlet in the island has a teacher competent to give instruction in these branches in order to enable the pupils to learn to do by doing.

SEWING.

Instruction in sewing was given in 54 towns of the island, with the total enrollment of over 5,000 girls who were to be found in grades 1 to 10, inclusive. Generally speaking, the necessary funds for this work were furnished by the school boards, but in some cases the parents of the children provided them with the material. In one or two instances the school boards in towns in which there were sewing classes during the school year 1910-11 were unable to continue the work in this branch, owing to the fact that all of their available funds have been devoted to building schoolhouses. However, they plan to continue the classes next year.

The total amount of money spent for material connected with the sewing classes during the year was \$1,485.03, or an average of \$0.296 per pupil, which is \$0.054 less than the average for the previous year. The classes were taught, as a rule, after school hours and on Saturdays and wherever possible by teachers in the common schools who had special aptitude for the work. The salaries which were paid by the school boards ranged from \$4 to \$15 per school month. The department does not pretend to estimate the good done the island through this instruction, which offers to teachers unique opportunities for study and initiative in getting nearer the children and the parents. In the lower grades simple hygiene is combined with instruction in sewing, and the reasons for personal neatness taught. In the upper grades notebooks with simple stitches and compositions on the manufacture of articles of daily use, such as pins, needles, kind of cloth, etc., are kept. The results obtained have been satisfactory. Anyone who visited the second insular fair and saw the different samples of sewing sent in by every district must have been impressed with the ability of the Porto Rican child in this line of work. Among the articles exhibited were to be found slippers, handkerchiefs, pillowcases, dresses, waists, table covers, napkins, laundry bags, hand bags, book covers, nightgowns, aprons, corset covers, doilies, lace, embroidery, sheets, drawnwork, kimonos, cushions, brush holders, etc.

The course of study followed in the classes in sewing was the same as that given in my report for last year.

The following table shows the towns in which there were classes during the past year, and the grades and number of pupils enrolled:

Town.	Number of pupils enrolled.	Grades.	Town.	Number of pupils enrolled.	Grades.
Trujillo Alto....	86	Second to seventh.	San German....	200	Ninth to tenth.
Carolina.....	72	First to fifth.	Sabana Grande..	30	Third to eighth.
Rio Grande.....	14	Fifth to ninth.	Cabo Rojo.....	208	First to eighth.
Loiza.....	105	Third to sixth.	Lajas.....	57	First to seventh.
Fajardo.....	160	Third to ninth.	Mayaguez.....	228	Second to eighth.
Naguabo.....	130	First to sixth.	Maricao.....	49	Do.
Vieques.....	130	First to seventh.	Las Marias.....	58	Third to eighth.
Humacao.....	160	Second to tenth.	Añasco.....	191	First to eighth.
Yabucoa.....	133	Third to eighth.	Aguada.....	55	Do.
Mamabo.....	50	Do.	Lares.....	100	Third to eighth.
Arroyo.....	16	Fifth to sixth.	San Sebastian....	141	Do.
Patillas.....	75	Second to sixth.	Moca.....	80	First to fourth.
Juncos.....	90	Third to eighth.	Isabela.....	52	Third to eighth.
Gurabo.....	75	Do.	Utua.....	151	Third to ninth.
Caguas.....	218	Third to ninth.	Adjuntas.....	135	First to eighth.
Guayama.....	100	Third to eighth.	Camuy.....	30	Third to eighth.
Salinas.....	108	Second to eighth.	Hatillo.....	30	Third to seventh.
Santa Isabel....	162	Third to eighth.	Arecibo.....	140	Third to sixth.
Cayey.....	170	Third to ninth.	Manatí.....	26	Eighth to ninth.
Comerio.....	80	Third to eighth.	Barceloneta.....	42	Fourth to seventh.
Aguas Buenas....	75	Second to seventh.	Vega Baja.....	74	Second to seventh.
Aibonito.....	23	Seventh to ninth.	Vega Alta.....	75	Second to eighth.
Barros.....	44	Second to eighth.	Corozal.....	57	Third to eighth.
Coamo.....	18	Eighth to ninth.	Morovis.....	65	Do.
Juana Diaz.....	85	First to eighth.	Toa Baja.....	45	Second to eighth.
Guayanilla.....	69	Third to sixth.	Dorado.....	42	Second to seventh.
Penuelas.....	72	Fourth to eighth.	Bayamon.....	129	Fourth to tenth.
Yauco.....	200	First to ninth.			

COOKING.

During the school year 1910-11 instruction in cooking was offered in but four towns of the island, with a total of 159 girls enrolled. In the past year this was extended to nine other municipalities, making a total of 13 towns offering instruction in cooking, and the number of girls taking instruction in this subject increased to 361. With the exception of San Juan, the equipment has been furnished by the local school boards. The approximate cost of the work, including equipment and supplies, was \$1,170, or an average of a little over \$3 per pupil for the year. This cost per pupil will naturally be reduced during the coming year, owing to the fact that new equipment will not have to be purchased.

Too much stress can not be placed upon the fact that pupils have been taught that health is the natural condition of the body and that we must be well nourished if we are to live happily and with ability to work and to do our part toward the advancement of civilization. The girls have been taught to make practical menus, estimating the cost of the meals. The necessity of variety, of good serving, regular meal hours, and thorough mastication of food has been emphasized. A course of cooking to be used in the public schools of the island has been promulgated by Miss Loreta Boise, formerly professor of domestic science at the University of Porto Rico. The course followed at the present time covers carbohydrates, preparation and food value; proteins, foods which supply protein and preparation of the same; fats, use as food and in cooking; foods, kind and value; batters, kinds, value; beverages, study of coffee, cocoa, tea, and their uses; meats, kinds, value, composition, and preparation; simple deserts.

It is surprising to note the interest shown in these classes by both pupils and parents. Girls who have never done any manual work in their homes are anxious to show what they have learned at the school. In many instances the parents have bought ovens so that the children can make the things which they have been taught in the cooking classes.

The following table shows the towns, the number of pupils who have received instruction in cooking, and the grades in which this work was offered:

Town.	Number of pupils enrolled.	Grades.
San Juan.....	42	Eighth, high school.
Rio Grande.....	8	Eighth and ninth.
Humacao.....	33	Ninth and tenth.
Juncos.....	21	Sixth, seventh, and eighth.
Caguas.....	61	Seventh, eighth, and ninth.
Guayama.....	20	Ninth and tenth.
Aibonito.....	23	Seventh, eighth, and ninth.
Yauco.....	7	Ninth.
San German.....	11	Ninth and tenth.
Mayaguez.....	25	Fifth, sixth, and seventh.
Utüado.....	47	Seventh, eighth, and ninth.
Coamo.....	39	Seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth.
Bayamon.....	24	Eighth, ninth, and tenth.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

With one or two exceptions, where special teachers of music are employed, the instruction in singing is given by the regular room teacher, and consists mainly in the teaching of patriotic songs in both English and Spanish, and rote songs for use in connection with the opening and closing exercises and school festivals.

School bands were maintained in 36 municipalities during the past school year, as compared with 29 during the preceding. The bands were composed of 1,479 boys, who received instruction under the direction of a competent teacher.

The funds available for the maintenance of the school bands during the year were \$16,633.12, and were raised as follows: By the school boards, \$11,661.86; by the municipal councils, \$1,032; by public subscription, \$3,939.26. Of this amount 54.85 per cent was paid for salaries of the instructors; 34.62 per cent for the purchase of instruments; 4.32 per cent for the purchase of material, and 0.97 per cent for the rent of rooms used for the music classes, leaving a balance of \$950.

In most instances instruction was given in one of the rooms of the graded school building. An average of 12 hours a week was devoted to musical instruction given outside of school hours. School bands usually play at all school exercises, athletic meets, celebration of school holidays and fiestas, and in some instances give public

concerts on the plazas and accompany the school cadets on their marches. The instruments are kept by the instructors or by the members of the band, who are responsible to the instructor for the proper use and care of them.

The following table gives the statistics of the school bands for the past school year:

Town.	Pupils.	Instru- ments.	Funds.			Salary of in- struc- tor.	Spent for in- stru- ments.	Spent for ma- terial.	Rent paid.	Hours per week expend- ed on music.
			School board.	Town council.	Sub- scription.					
Rio Piedras...	40									3.00
Carolina.....	25	16	\$739.10			\$225.00		\$14.10		18.00
Fajardo.....	50	30	360.00		\$750.00	360.00	\$725.00	25.00		25.00
Vieques.....	25		225.00		13.37	225.00		13.37		7.50
Humacao.....	25	20	379.24		150.00	180.00	324.74	24.50		11.00
Yabucoa.....	40	26	385.00	\$90.00		360.00	95.00	20.00		18.00
Arroyo.....	22	26	270.00	45.00		270.00			\$45.00	6.00
Patillas.....	25	19	270.00		200.00	270.00	180.00	20.00		12.50
Juncos.....	20	18	200.00		203.10	135.00	242.08	26.02		8.00
Gurabo.....	15	11	106.00		106.00	180.00	14.15	17.85		9.25
Caguas.....	47	34	280.00			270.00		10.00		8.00
San Lorenzo...	15	10	108.00		8.00	108.00		8.00		8.00
Guayama.....	25		270.00			270.00				8.00
Salinas.....	48	25	760.00			360.00	380.00	20.00		16.50
Santa Isabel...	63	32	404.45		54.80	360.00	79.25	20.00		7.50
Cayey.....	30	10	50.00		40.00	90.00				10.00
Comerio.....	50	27	180.00	45.00	20.00	180.00		20.00	45.00	28.00
Barros.....	22	12	145.00			135.00		10.00		8.00
Coamo.....		19								
Juana Diaz...	36	25	405.00		405.00	360.00	425.00	25.00		7.00
Ponce.....	46	20	960.00			360.00	600.00			10.00
Guayanilla...	30		192.00			189.00		3.00		4.00
Peñuelas.....	23	16	225.00			225.00				6.00
Yauco.....	40	36	544.00		159.00	360.00	318.00	75.00		10.00
Cabo Rojo...	57	34	225.00	260.00		485.00				19.00
Lajas.....	20	15	250.00			225.00	22.00	3.00		24.00
Mayaguez.....	100	34	495.07		117.00	360.00	230.00	22.07		7.50
Maricao.....	25		180.00			180.00				6.00
Añasco.....	30	18	160.00	220.00	400.00	360.00	325.00	95.00		12.00
Rincon.....	18	18	155.00		443.00	135.00	402.00	61.00		12.00
Aguada.....	23	23	600.00	225.00	150.00	225.00	715.00	35.00		12.00
Lares.....	200	24	115.00			90.00		25.00		18.00
Arecibo.....	98	34	365.50		626.49	360.00	626.49	5.50		17.00
Manati.....	30	20	545.00	75.00		495.00	55.00	70.00		18.00
Vega Baja.....	26	17	270.00			270.00				26.00
Vega Alta.....		3								
Toa Baja.....	50	19	93.50	72.00	93.50	162.00		25.00	72.00	8.25
Toa Alta.....		20								
Dorado.....	40	23	250.00			225.00		25.00		12.00
Total.....	1,479	734	11,661.86	1,032.00	3,939.26	9,044.00	5,758.71	718.41	162.00	.....

MILITARY DRILL.

By the end of the school year 1910-11 military drill had been established in not less than 21 municipalities of the island, with a regiment of 1,089 boys under drill. Of the 21 companies, 13 were uniformed, while 7 were provided with guns.

In February and March of the present year an inspection of the school cadets was made by First Lieut. Bates Tucker, United States Army (retired), professor of military science and tactics at the University of Porto Rico. At this inspection it was found that there was no uniformity in the organization of the companies nor in the execution of their drill. In most cases the teacher gave the commands and the drill was a combination of boy-scout movements and the old United States Infantry drill regulations of 1904.

The following is an extract of a circular letter issued March 13, 1912, regarding organization:

"The battalion will be made up of companies of three grades: First, companies composed of students regularly enrolled in the high schools of the island, to be known as A companies, with requirements for enlistment as hereinafter stated; second, companies composed of students regularly enrolled in the graded and continuation schools of the island, to be known as B companies, with requirements for enlistment as hereinafter stated; third, companies composed of students enrolled in the public schools of the island, to be known as C companies, with requirements for enlistment as hereinafter stated.

"Students in any of these three classes shall make use of enlistment blanks furnished by the department, to be filled out in full, the physical examination to be made by the supervising principal of the district and over his signature. Said enlistment blanks are now ready and will be furnished in numbers as requested by supervising principals, which blanks, after being filled out, should be returned immediately to this office to be countersigned by the proper officer here, for assignment to the company of the proper classification.

"REQUIREMENTS FOR ENLISTMENT IN COMPANIES OF THE VARIOUS CLASSES.

"*A companies.*—Persons eligible to enlistment in companies of this class must be male students in the high schools of Porto Rico, in good and regular standing, with a minimum height of 55 inches and a minimum weight of 75 pounds, and of good physical development and condition. A companies will, if possible, be provided with the regular arms furnished by the United States War Department.

"*B companies.*—Persons eligible to enlistment in companies of this class must be male students regularly enrolled in the continuation or graded schools of the island, in good and regular standing, with a minimum height of 55 inches and a minimum weight of 75 pounds, and of good physical development and condition. If it is possible to secure a sufficient number of arms from the United States authorities, companies of this class will be provided with the same arms as A companies. If this is not possible, where the financial conditions of the school boards seem to warrant, authorization will be made for the purchase of cadet arms and equipment, such arms either to be of service variety or arms having the same general appearance but not capable of being fired.

"*C companies.*—Persons eligible to enlistment in companies of this class shall be male students regularly enrolled in the graded schools of Porto Rico, in good and regular standing, of a minimum height of 51 inches and a minimum weight of 60 pounds. Companies of this class will be furnished, under the conditions stated for class B companies, with light arms of a variety unserviceable for discharge. Other equipment may also be furnished.

"In no instance will enlistment be accepted in companies of any class for less than the remainder of the school year. No companies will be considered as eligible to attend the encampment of the public-school cadets of Porto Rico at Camp Henry, in Cayey, some time during the summer vacation if composed of less than 31 uniformed cadets, including rank and file; and no provision will be made for arming and equipping companies of smaller size.

"The uniforms of all companies must be the same in style and material, and instructions should be requested by those who are organizing companies as to the character of the uniform.

"The first corps of officers shall be chosen as follows: Candidates for officers' positions shall pass an examination set by the commandant and given by the supervising principal, or some one detailed by him. An election shall also be held, at which election all members of the company shall be eligible to vote, and at which election all persons who have passed the examination with a grade of 60 shall be considered as candidates for election. In determining the ranking of candidates by election the person receiving the highest number of votes will be rated as 100. If there are six candidates the person receiving the next highest number of votes will have one-sixth of 100 (that is, 16) deducted from 100, giving him a rating of 84; the person having the third highest number of votes will have a rating of $100 - (16 \times 2)$, or 68, etc. If the number of candidates were 8, the amount deducted for each place below the first would be 12, and if the number of candidates were 5, the amount deducted for each place below the first would be 20. In the final rating for appointment the examination shall count 2 and the election 1; that is to say, if a certain individual received a grade of 80 in the election and was third man in a group of 6 candidates for election, his final rating would be $80 \text{ times } 2 \text{ plus } 68$, equaling 228.

"The officers of the company will consist of a captain and two lieutenants, the one receiving the highest rating in the combination of examination and election being captain; the second highest, first lieutenant, and the third highest, second lieutenant. These officers with the approval of the commandant, shall appoint the noncommissioned officers, consisting of 1 first sergeant, 3 sergeants, and 3 corporals for a company of the minimum size. For companies of larger size there shall be appointed 1 additional corporal for each squad of 8 men, considering the corporal as one of the squad. Each company officer shall have an equal vote in the selection of the noncommissioned officers."

Below is a copy of the enlistment blanks used:

Enlistment blank.

PUBLIC SCHOOL CADETS OF PORTO RICO.

GOVERNMENT OF PORTO RICO.

Department of Education.

I, _____, a pupil in the _____ of the public schools of the municipality of _____ do hereby acknowledge to have voluntarily enlisted in the Public School Cadets of Porto Rico, on this _____ day of _____, 191—, for a period which terminates on the _____ day of _____, 191—, unless said termination is sooner brought about through the severance of my connection with the public schools of Porto Rico.

I do hereby agree, unless prevented by sickness or other unavoidable causes, or excused by those in authority, to obey the orders of the officers and noncommissioned officers that may be appointed over me, and all rules and regulations of the department of education.

Reenlistment.

I hereby voluntarily reenlist in the Public School Cadets of Porto Rico for the period which terminates _____.

Transference.

Transferred this _____ day of _____, 191—, to the company at _____.

Physical examination.

AT TIME OF ENLISTMENT.

Age _____, height _____, weight _____, sight _____, hearing _____, general physical appearance _____. Are there any physical defects which would disqualify for service as a cadet? _____.

_____,
Examining Officer.

AT TIME OF DISCHARGE.

Age _____, height _____, weight _____, sight _____, hearing _____, general physical appearance _____. Are there any physical defects which would disqualify for service as a cadet? _____.

_____,
Examining Officer.

Record.....

Discharge.

§ The person covered by this blank has this day been _____ discharged with rank of _____.

Date _____.

The enlistment blank was filled out and signed by the student and sent to the office of the commissioner of education for approval and assignment to the proper class of company. United States Infantry Drill Regulations, 1912, were adopted and the movements and exercises therein prescribed were used from the date of the receipt of the circular letter.

In the following-named towns companies were organized and officers and noncommissioned officers appointed as required in the circular quoted above:

Town.	Number in com- pany.	Hours' practice per week.	Class.	Equipment.
San Juan.....	35	2	A	United States.
Caguas.....	50	3	B	School board.
Do.....	69	3	C	None.
Ponce.....	70	3	A	United States.
Yauco.....	44	3	B	School board.
Do.....	62	3	C	None.
San German.....	40	3	B	School board.
Do.....	40	3	C	None.
Mayaguez.....	44	3	A	Do.
Do.....	50	3	B	School board.
Bayamon.....	50	12	B	Do.
Juana Diaz.....	60	3	B	Do.

Twelve companies organized; 614 cadets regularly drilled.

In addition to the above, the table below shows the enrollment of cadets in the various towns where the organization of companies was not perfected. In some of the towns, however, drill has reached a high state of efficiency.

Rio Piedras.....	¹ 45	Coamo.....	32
Rio Grande.....	45	Cabo Rojo.....	37
Loiza.....	35	Lajas.....	41
Fajardo.....	² 60	Mayaguez.....	81
Naguabo.....	² 38	Maricao.....	38
Humacao.....	66	Isabela.....	93
Yabucoa.....	38	Adjuntas.....	² 55
Patillas.....	35	Arecibo.....	100
Juncos.....	² 41	Vega Baja.....	³ 64
Guayama.....	100	Vega Alta.....	³ 24
Cayey.....	50	Corozal.....	60
Comerio.....	31		
Aguas Buenas.....	31	Total.....	1,240

It will, therefore, be seen that the public-school cadet movement has reached 31 towns, with a total enrollment of 1,854 boys. The school boards of 10 towns have provided for their companies equipment consisting of 40 cadet rifles with bayonet; 40 belts with bayonet, scabbard and cartridge boxes; 3 swords and belts for officers, and 1 sword and belt for first sergeant.

In addition, two of the high school companies have United States Army equipment loaned by the University of Porto Rico and two others have wooden guns, making 14 companies fully equipped.

To encourage the work in military science and tactics, the last legislative assembly appropriated \$1,000 for the purpose of defraying expenses connected with the encampment for the public-school cadets. All the necessary arrangements were made and the encampment would have been held at Henry Barracks, Cayey, commencing June 22, 1912, had it not been for the outbreak of bubonic plague in San Juan just prior to the date set. Had it been held as planned, eight companies fully uniformed and equipped would have been present. It is the intention of the department to have the cadet encampment take place during the early part of September, just a few weeks before the opening of the school year 1912-13, and instructions to that effect have already been issued.

Not only has military drill had a good effect in healthful exercise and in aiding the proper physical development, but it has done much to inculcate a prompt and cheerful obedience to orders as well as to enable the officers to develop their abilities and qualities as leaders. In many cases the teachers have reported a wonderful improvement in the discipline of their schools since the introduction of the military drill and the parents of many of the boys have stated that they would like to see the drill made compulsory.

¹ Drilled with the cadets of the University of Porto Rico.

² School board equipment.

³ Wooden guns.

The only drawback in the work has been the lack of teachers who understand military drill to supervise the exercise. It is hoped, however, that the school boards of towns where teachers competent to take charge of this work are not found will as soon as possible secure teachers from the University of Porto Rico or from some other institution where they have had an opportunity to study military tactics.

In addition to the military companies mentioned in the following table several of the towns have companies of Boy Scouts not infrequently under the direction of one of the teachers as scout master:

Town.	Cadets enrolled during year.	Date introduced.	Hours practice per week.	Equipment.	Uniform.	Remarks.
San Juan.....	35	January, 1912....	2	Yes....	.....	United States equipment.
Rio Piedras.....	45	December, 1911....	3	Yes....	No....	Drilled with cadets of the university.
Carolina.....	.....	1910.....	2	No....	Yes....	.....
Rio Grande.....	45	1909.....	5	No....	Yes....	.....
Loiza.....	35	January, 1912....	6	No....	No....	.....
Fajardo.....	60	May, 1911.....	2	Yes....	Yes....	Not regularly organized; school-board equipment.
Naguabo.....	38	April, 1912.....	.....	No....	No....	Do.
Humacao.....	66	February, 1912....	5	No....	No....	Not regularly organized.
Yabucoa.....	38	.....do.....	7	No....	No....	Do.
Arroyo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	Do.
Patillas.....	35	March, 1912.....	3	No....	.....	.....
Juncos.....	41	April, 1912.....	3	Yes....	No....	School-board equipment.
Caguas.....	119	March, 1912.....	3	Yes....	Yes....	School-board equipment for 1 company.
Guayama.....	100	November, 1911....	4	No....	No....	Not regularly organized.
Cayey.....	50	April, 1912.....	6	No....	No....	Do.
Comerio.....	31	November, 1910....	5	Yes....	Yes....	.....
Aguas Buenas.....	31	January, 1911.....	3	Yes....	No....	Do.
Coamo.....	32	March, 1912.....	6	No....	No....	Do.
Juana Diaz.....	60	November, 1911....	3	Yes....	Yes....	Organized; school-board equipment.
Ponce.....	70	December, 1910....	3	Yes....	Yes....	Organized; United States equipment.
Yauco.....	106	October, 1910.....	3	Yes....	Yes....	School-board equipment for 1 company.
San German.....	80	February, 1912....	3	Yes....	Yes....	Do.
Cabo Rojo.....	37	April, 1912.....	2	No....	No....	.....
Lajas.....	41	.....do.....	5	No....	No....	.....
Mayaguez.....	175	March, 1912.....	3	Yes....	Yes....	Do.
Maricao.....	38	April, 1912.....	3	No....	No....	Organized.
Isabela.....	93	March, 1912.....	2	No....	No....	.....
Adjuntas.....	55	.....do.....	4	Yes....	No....	School-board equipment.
Arecibo.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vega Baja.....	64	November, 1911....	4½	Yes....	Yes....	Wooden guns.
Vega Alta.....	24	October, 1911.....	3	Yes....	Yes....	Boy Scout uniform, wooden guns.
Corozal.....	60	.....do.....	3	No....	No....	.....
Bayamon.....	50	April, 1912.....	12	Yes....	Yes....	School-board equipment.
Total.....	1,854	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The legislative assembly has at various times made provision for the maintenance of deserving students at different educational institutions by the establishment of scholarships, and at present I doubt if there is a more complete system of scholarship support in vogue in any country. In fact, it is possible for the bright pupil in the remotest barrio within the island to be carried through to graduation at the best university in the United States entirely as a Government scholarship student.

Through legislation passed in 1908 school boards are empowered to use an amount of their funds not to exceed 5 per cent of the total for the purpose of maintaining in the graded schools of the urban center of the municipality pupils who have completed with credit the work of the rural schools. During the past year 27 such scholarships students have been maintained by 11 school boards, at a total expense of \$2,196. This makes it possible for the bright child in the barrio to secure his eighth-grade diploma as a scholarship student in the urban center. Having received his eighth-grade diploma, there are open to him, through appointment by the commissioner of education, 80 scholarships, of an annual value of \$108 each, in the high schools of the island. Since the amount mentioned is actually paid over to the scholarship student in cash, and since there are no charges for tuition, textbooks, or supplies, it is quite possible for the student to maintain himself entirely upon his scholarship allotment.

In case the preference of the eighth-grade graduate leads him in another direction, there are open to him scholarships in the agricultural college connected with the University of Porto Rico, ranging in value from \$40 to \$100 per annum. Deserving students hold these scholarships for the full four-year course of the agricultural college and are graduated as scientific agriculturists.

To students who have completed the first year in the high schools or continuation schools of the island—that is, have completed the ninth-grade work in the school system) there are open 75 scholarships in the normal department of the University of Porto Rico, each of a value of \$200 annually. Graduation from this department of the university means immediate entrance into the corps of public-school teachers of the island with a practically assured income during good behavior.

To students completing the common-school course is also open another class of scholarships for study in Tuskegee Institute, Hampton Institute, or other institutions of a similar character in the United States. Twenty scholarship students are maintained in this class, each receiving an annual income from the Government of \$250.

The most desirable of all the scholarships maintained by the Government of Porto Rico are those providing for study in the colleges and universities of the United States, such scholarships being of an annual value of \$500. The law establishing these scholarships provided 25 for men and 14 for women, although of recent years the annual appropriations have not provided for so large a number of either sex. The law requires that the commission entrusted with the appointment of such scholarship students shall in the case of men give preference to the students who wish to fit themselves as scientific agriculturists, engineers, or foresters. At present those of this class are pursuing courses in Columbia University, Cornell University, University of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State College, Ohio State University, University of Louisiana, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and other prominent institutions of the United States.

Aside from the classes of scholarship students maintained by the central government of Porto Rico the legislative assembly in 1911 empowered the municipalities of the island under certain restrictions to maintain scholarship students in colleges and universities of the United States out of their own funds.

These beneficiaries must pursue courses leading to degrees in one of the following subjects: Agriculture, agronomy, forestry, and the various branches of engineering. Already five or six students have been granted scholarships under this act and will begin their studies at the opening of the school year 1912-13.

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

According to the school law the commissioner of education, upon application from 20 or more young people who can not attend the day schools, may establish night schools. These are as a rule in charge of regular day school teachers who receive an extra compensation of \$10 per school month. There is a two-hour session each night, five nights in a week, and during seven months of the school year. The subjects taught are writing, arithmetic, language, history, geography, physiology, and hygiene.

The following is an extract from a circular letter sent to the supervising principals under date of October 23, 1911, regarding the work to be done in this class of schools:

"In order that the work which we expect to have done in the night schools which open to-day may be more uniform and efficient, the following suggestions are given:

"Unless there is some good reason to the contrary, the following subjects are to be taught in each night school: Arithmetic, Spanish, English, writing, hygiene, geography, and history and civics.

"Assuming that there are two groups in each night school, each group should receive a 15-minute class daily in arithmetic, in Spanish and in English. Fifteen minutes should be devoted to a general class in writing. A 5-minute period at the end of the first hour should be given to relaxation. During the last 10 minutes of the session the teacher should give a talk on hygiene, based on Ames' Hygiene for the Tropics, in the hands of the teacher, three nights each week, a talk on geography one night, and one on history and civics the remaining night.

"In arithmetic the four fundamental processes should be taught largely by oral drills, giving special emphasis where the pupils seem to be weak. Generally speaking, the pupils enrolled in our night schools will be found to be quick at figures. Do not permit long drawn-out analyses, and in this subject, as well as in the others, remember that those methods which are suitable for the immature pupils in the day schools may not be suitable for the more mature pupils in the night schools.

"In Spanish a book should be placed in the hands of the pupils at once. Do not use the chart. Employ the word and syllable method and have the pupils begin

reading as soon as possible. If they can finish the "Cartilla" let them do so, and then go on to the next book. In all subjects see that the class progresses as fast as the ability of the pupils will permit.

"In English the word method should be employed, using common terms, and the sentence method should be taken up as soon as possible. In these schools the teacher can translate from one language to the other. Have the work made eminently practical, giving the pupils a stock of phrases which they can use in their daily work. The teacher should have a copy of Lord's Lessons in English at hand to serve as a guide.

"In writing, each pupil should be furnished with a writing book from the start and allowed to take this book home. Care should be taken to show the pupils how to hold the pencil or the pen, and large writing should be insisted upon. Most of the pupils come to the schools with their hand muscles tired and cramped after a hard day's work, and this makes the use of large letters all the more important. Instruct your teachers to teach the arm movements, but not the finger. The blackboard should be used freely in all work, but particularly in practicing writing. Insist on the pupils copying from the models in the writing book.

"The general talks to be given during the last 10 minutes of each session should be within the reach of the pupils. See that the teacher gives the reasons for the hygienic rules which he teaches, and that he takes a few minutes to have the class tell what was discussed the night before. In geography the teacher should give general ideas with a view to widening the horizon of the pupils, but keeping constantly in view the commercial and industrial aspects of the subject.

"In the discussions in history and civics, politics must be avoided, and sound ideas on democratic government inculcated in a practical way. All these talks should be made interesting, and careful preparation on the part of the teacher should be required. Check any attempt on the part of the teachers to make a display of their erudition. Each pupil should be furnished with a composition book for his work and be allowed to take it home. In your visits notice if there are pupils in the night schools who should be in the day schools, and, if possible, have them transferred."

During the school year, 149 urban and 209 rural night schools were established. In the former the annual enrollment was 8,594 and the average daily attendance 3,566. In the latter the annual enrollment was 8,254, with an average attendance of 4,273. In some of the urban and rural night schools work was offered from the first to the fifth grades inclusive. The majority of the supervising principals in their annual reports speak highly of the efficiency of the work done in this class of schools.

Distribution, by age and sex, of pupils enrolled in night schools, March 1, 1912.

Ages.	1911			Per cent at each age.	1912			Per cent at each age.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Over 18 years.....	1,446	94	1,540	31.0	3,851	217	4,068	39.7
18 years.....	346	47	393	7.9	902	98	1,000	9.8
17 years.....	254	45	299	6.0	554	97	651	6.3
16 years.....	331	54	385	7.8	728	161	889	8.7
15 years.....	399	93	492	9.9	768	194	962	9.4
14 years.....	423	112	535	10.8	688	167	855	8.3
13 years.....	306	107	413	8.3	488	134	622	6.1
12 years.....	357	142	499	10.1	511	174	685	6.7
11 years.....	103	43	146	2.9	120	60	180	1.7
10 years.....	113	53	166	3.4	135	70	205	2.0
9 years.....	37	13	50	1.0	42	25	67	0.7
8 years.....	17	14	31	0.6	30	23	53	0.5
7 years.....	8	1	9	0.2	4	8	12	0.1
6 years.....	1	2	3	0.1	2	1	3	.....
5 years.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4,142	820	4,962	100	8,823	1,429	10,252	100

If we consider as adults those over 18 years of age, we find that, of the total membership of 10,252, 39.7 per cent, or 4,068, could be so classified. This number is much higher than it was last year. In fact, 2,528 are new students who enrolled in the night schools for the first time. These schools more than justify the expense incurred, as 2,752 pupils were promoted and covered more than the year's work.

EXAMINATIONS.

During the school year the usual examinations were conducted by the department of education. They are uniform throughout the island and are conducted by an examining board composed of the assistant commissioner, the three general superintendents, and the chief of the division of records. The usual examinations given during the year are: For the common-school diploma; for the ninth and tenth grades in continuation schools; for the different classes of teachers' licenses; for the permanent license; for authorization to teach in the English language; the yearly examinations in English for Porto Rican teachers, as provided by law; and an examination in Spanish for the teachers of English.

The questions for all these examinations are made up in the office of the commissioner and are sent out in sealed envelopes to the persons who are to conduct them and are not opened until the candidates are seated and ready to begin work. All candidates and papers are numbered and the persons who correct the papers have no means of knowing the names of the candidates. The services of the high and normal school teachers and of the supervising principals have been obtained to correct the papers and a uniform system of marking is used.

The questions for all examinations of the present year were made rather difficult, but at the same time an attempt was made to test thoroughly the knowledge of the applicants. An effort has been made to make the examinations something more than a mere test of the person's ability to answer technical questions and to put things on paper. The fact that the members of the examining board are in close touch with the schools and teachers of the island has made it possible to keep constantly in mind the needs of the schools and the ability of the teachers and pupils.

In order to obtain the common-school diploma, an examination must be passed in the following subjects: Spanish language, English language, arithmetic, geography, physiology and hygiene, history of the United States and Porto Rico, and civil government. An average of 75 per cent must be obtained, with no subjects below 60 per cent.

An examination for the common-school diploma was held in September, 1911, for those pupils who had obtained credits in the previous one in June and for those who had so nearly completed the work of the eighth grade at the end of the year that they were allowed to study under private tutors during the summer months in preparation for the examination. One hundred and eighty-nine candidates took this examination and only 50 were granted diplomas. This shows rather conclusively that it is difficult for pupils to prepare themselves for examination during the summer months, and the wisdom of continuing them in September is doubtful. However, as the main object in holding the latter is to give those pupils who secure credits in the June examinations an opportunity to pass the subjects in which they fail. Even with this small percentage of successful candidates, the fact that a few pupils are not compelled to repeat the entire year's work more than repays the board of examiners for the time and labor spent.

A special examination for the eighth-grade pupils of San Juan and Ponce was held at the close of the first term, in December, 1911, since in these two towns classes had finished the work of the eighth grade. Ninety-eight candidates took the examinations and 71 passed.

There were 1,622 candidates for the common-school diploma at the close of the school year. Of these 1,204 were successful, 146 received credits in some subjects, and 272 were failures. The pupils who received credits will be entitled to examination in the subjects in which they failed in the September examinations of next year. In order to obtain credits, pupils must pass with marks of 75 per cent in at least five subjects.

Examinations for the pupils of the ninth and tenth grades in the continuation schools, which are equivalent to the first and second years of the high schools, were held at the same time as those for the common-school diploma. The subjects included in the ninth grade are Spanish language and literature, English language and rhetoric, physical geography, ancient history, algebra, domestic science, and manual training. The pupils who pass four subjects of the ninth grade with marks of 70 per cent or more are entitled to enter the normal department of the University of Porto Rico without further conditions. They may also enter any of the regular high schools of the island with full credit in the subjects passed. Likewise, the pupils of the tenth grades may enter any of the established high schools with credit in the subjects approved.

Examinations for licenses as rural, graded, and principal teachers were held twice during the year, in August and April. The subjects required for the rural license are English language, Spanish language, arithmetic, geography, history of the United States and Porto Rico, nature study, physiology and hygiene, and method of teaching. Candidates for the graded license must pass examinations in all subjects required for the rural license and in addition thereto in pedagogy and civil government of the United States and Porto Rico. Those for the principal's license must pass an examina-

tion in all subjects required for a license to teach in the graded schools as well as in elementary physics, Spanish literature, English literature, algebra, and geometry.

Candidates for the rural license must possess the common-school diploma or its equivalent, and must be at least 17 years of age. Those for the graded license must have had at least one year's experience as a rural teacher and be at least 19 years of age, and for the principal's license at least two years' experience in teaching and be at least 21 years of age. All candidates must present medical certificates with their applications. All applications for examinations for teachers' licenses are made on blank forms furnished by the department of education, and in addition to certifications from responsible people concerning the moral character and conduct of new applicants must be approved by the supervising principals of the district from which they are made.

The August examinations are held for those persons who secure credits in the April examinations and for those who are studying in the summer schools maintained by the normal department of the University of Porto Rico and by the department of education. No credits are given for the examinations in August, and a person who has credits from those in April must necessarily pass the other subjects in the August examinations.

There were 12 candidates for the principal's license, 159 for the graded, and 374 for the rural in the August examinations. Of these, 7 secured the principal's license, 51 the graded, and 111 the rural. In the April examinations there were 10 candidates for the principal's license, 197 for the graded, and 241 for the rural. Of these, no one received the principal's license, although 9 secured credits and will take the remaining subjects in the August examinations of next year; 24 secured the graded license, and 126 received credits; 69 received the rural license and 136 received credits.

When we consider the high standard of the examinations, the percentage of complete failures is very small, and the class of persons now passing the examinations for teachers' licenses is indicated by the results.

As required by law examinations for the permanent diploma as principal, graded and rural teachers were held last August. These must include for each grade of diploma the subjects prescribed for certificates in the respective grades, and for the principal and graded diploma in addition thereto psychology and the history of education, and for the rural diploma the history of education. All candidates for these diplomas must have had at least five years' experience in the public schools of Porto Rico. There were no candidates for the principal and graded diplomas, and but one for the rural. This candidate was successful and now holds the only life diploma in the island.

The English graded license is simply an authorization to graded teachers to give instruction in the English language, and teachers so authorized receive an extra compensation. These examinations are of a practical nature and are given by one or more of the general superintendents or other high officials in the department of education on the occasion of visits to the different towns of the island. The teacher is usually examined, after he has been recommended for examination by the supervising principal, in his own room, and he must demonstrate not only his ability to give instruction in the English language, but must possess the other qualifications necessary for his success as a teacher. This class of license is also granted to the graduates of the normal department of the University of Porto Rico upon the recommendation of the faculty. The recommendations are based upon the ability of the students as shown in their practice classes extending over a considerable period of time. During the year, 183 teachers were granted the English graded license. Of these, 111 were by examination and 72 upon the recommendation of the faculty of the normal school. This gives a total of 827 teachers authorized to teach in the English language.

The law provides that all Porto Rican teachers must pass an examination in the English language each year and prescribes a progressive course of study. The courses given last year by the department were the elementary, based on Flounder's Language and Grammar; the intermediate, based on Guide Book to English, No. II; and the advanced, based on Hughes's Securing and Retaining Attention. The work to be done in each of these courses was carefully outlined, and weekly classes were conducted by the American teachers or by the supervising principals.

The examinations in these courses are both oral and written. The former are conducted by examining boards usually consisting of the supervising principal of the district and two other persons. Each teacher is required to demonstrate his ability to use conversational English. These practical examinations are based upon the text used and on other matters of practical interest.

Nineteen teachers failed to pass these examinations, which were held near the close of the school year. The law provides that they shall be given another opportunity within three months from the date of the first examination, at which time they must necessarily be successful in order to retain their licenses.

Those teachers who took the examinations in English at the close of the summer institute in 1911 and obtained ratings of 75 per cent or more, as well as all teachers holding a principal's license issued since 1904 and actually engaged in public-school work, were exempted from the examinations in May. The last session of the legislature approved an act whereby all teachers who hold the English graded license and have passed the advanced English examination for two successive years are exempted from all future examinations. Under this provision of law 469 teachers were exempted this year, and the number will gradually increase, since no teacher is allowed to take the elementary or intermediate examination for more than two years.

Although the law does not require it, courses in Spanish were offered to the American teachers employed by the department. The courses were not obligatory, but the department recommended that as many teachers as possible avail themselves of the opportunity to pursue a definite and practical course in Spanish. Two courses were offered: An elementary, based on Spanish Simplified, by Knoflach, and an advanced, using as the text *A Practical Course in Spanish*, by Monsanto and Languellier.

At the close of the courses written and oral examinations were held, the same methods being used as for the English examinations for the Porto Rican teachers. Thirty-six took the examinations and only one failed. As the law allows principals' licenses to be granted to holders of diplomas from recognized colleges and universities of the United States after two years of experience in school work and after passing an elementary examination in Spanish, many of them are now eligible for that class of license.

SUPERVISION.

Almost from the beginning of military government the educational authorities have devoted particular attention to the supervision of schools. Sometime in the year 1899 the island was divided into 16 districts, and an equal number of officers, known as English supervisors, were appointed. Their salary was \$50 per month, in addition to which they received certain allowances for traveling expenses. As determined by the insular board of education, the duties of the supervisors were:

1. To hold teachers' meetings for instruction in English and methods.
2. To render a monthly report upon all schools of their district, including special reports upon enrollment, methods, condition of school buildings and surroundings, the program followed in the school, the progress made in individual subjects.
3. To pay the teachers their monthly salary checks.
4. To distribute and keep account of all textbooks and Government supplies for the district.
5. To preside at the quarterly examinations given by the insular board of education for teachers and for students desiring to enter secondary schools.
6. To act as a direct representative of the insular board in securing school buildings, in seeing that the school laws are enforced, in seeing that buildings conform with the requirements of the school laws, in stimulating local action in the way of securing school supplies, and in investigating the multitude of petitions and complaints pertaining to the schools of the different municipalities.

The first school law enacted under the insular government, in 1901, continued the office of English supervisor, changing the name to superintendent of schools. No particular duties were assigned to superintendents, who should be "subject to the commissioner in all respects."

The school law of 1903, a very elaborate document marking a distinct advance over the previous one, constitutes as follows the duties of the superintendents of schools:

"Superintendents of schools shall be at all times under the immediate control and guidance of the commissioner of education, who shall prescribe their duties. They shall, in every respect consistent with the welfare of the schools, cooperate and assist their respective school boards in the performance of their duties under the law. They shall receive the cordial support and assistance of the officers and the members of the school boards and of the teachers of the schools in the district and of the parents of the children in their schools, and their functions as representatives of the commissioner of education shall be respected and obeyed. They shall be furnished by their school boards with a suitable office for the transaction of their public business, or office rent in lieu thereof, but with no house rent. They shall make an annual report to the commissioner of education on the condition of the schools in their district. Said report shall be presented June 1 of each and every year. They shall make such additional reports, statistical or otherwise, as the said commissioner may direct."

These duties, with few changes, have continued to the present time. The number of districts organized first, 16, continued till the year 1902, when the number was increased to 19. With the exception of the year 1903-4, in which the number of districts was reduced to 18, the island continued to be divided into 19 districts until 1908.

Through legislation passed at the session of the insular legislature of 1908, the island was newly districted and provision made for 35 districts, as well as for an automatic increase as the necessities of the different districts demanded, and also for three general superintendents instead of one.

The general superintendents are not assigned to special parts of the island, but the movements of all three are controlled by the commissioner of education, and they spend the larger part of their time in visiting the teachers of the different districts and in consulting and advising the supervising principals. They report on conditions direct to the commissioner.

For the school year 1911-12 the island was divided into 41 districts, and the following list shows the municipality or municipalities in each, together with the supervising principal, which is the title given to the new supervisory officer. In each district the first municipality named is the headquarters:

1. San Juan, R. S. Garwood, acting.
2. Río Piedras and Trujillo Alto, Cecil E. Stevens.
3. Carolina, Francisco Vizcarrondo.
6. Río Grande and Loiza, Rafael W. Ramírez.
7. Fajardo, R. B. Barlow.
8. Naguabo and Vieques, E. N. Lydick.
10. Humacao, H. F. Rockey.
11. Yabucoa and Maunabo, Andrés Rodríguez Díaz.
14. Arroyo and Patillas, Charles E. Miner.
17. Juncos and Gurabo, Celestino Benítez.
18. Caguas and San Lorenzo, Theo. L. Morin.
19. Guayama, George V. Keelan.
20. Salinas and Santa Isabel, C. L. Lang.
21. Cayey and Cidra, Manuel Negrón Collazo.
24. Comerio, Aguas Buenas, and Naranjito, Pedro N. Ortiz.
25. Aibonito and Barranquitas, Ismael Maldonado.
27. Barros, Carlos Brunet.
28. Coamo, Ramiro Colón.
30. Juana Díaz, Frank E. Swart.
31. Ponce, Charles H. Terry.
33. Guayanilla and Peñuelas, F. Rodríguez López.
34. Yauco, Manuel G. Nin.
36. San German and Sabana Grande, George H. Hamor.
38. Cabo Rojo and Lajas, Francisco Vincenty.
39. Mayaguez, M. A. Ducout.
41. Maricao and Las Marias, C. Torres Reyes.
42. Añasco, Rincon, and Aguada, Carlos V. Urrutia.
45. Lares, G. W. Mills.
46. San Sebastian, M. Rodríguez Cancio.
48. Aguadilla and Moca, J. G. Ginorio.
49. Isabela and Quebradillas, C. J. Kelley.
50. Utuado, J. R. Buterbaugh.
51. Adjuntas and Jayuya, William F. Littlefield.
54. Camuy and Hatillo, Juan E. Castillo.
56. Arecibo, J. Padín.
57. Manati and Barceloneta, Jos. C. Morin.
59. Ciales, George P. Leete.
61. Vega Baja and Vega Alta, Frederick Yates.
64. Corozal and Morovis, D. M. Gilbert.
65. Toa Baja, Toa Alta, and Dorado, Charles A. Piper.
68. Bayamon, Juan P. Blanco.

The following table shows the number of visits made by the supervising principals to the graded and rural schools as well as the time spent in actual inspection.

Districts.	Visits in graded schools.	Visits in rural schools.	Total visits.	Actual time spent in schools.		Average time per visit.	Average number of visits per teacher.
				Hours.	Minutes.		
San Juan.....	995	132	1, 127	433	40	23	9.3
Rio Piedras.....	225	149	374	175	55	28	9.8
Carolina.....	189	145	334	186	5	33	13.4
Rio Grande.....	163	242	405	125	40	19	8.3
Fajardo.....	246	122	368	178	55	29	8.4
Naguabo.....	194	199	393	156	45	24	9.8
Humacao.....	186	235	421	199	35	29	9.2
Yabucoa.....	158	187	345	217	13	38	9.9
Arroyo.....	291	213	504	185	40	22	13.6
Juncos.....	363	194	557	386	20	42	16.4
Caguas.....	349	161	510	272	2	32	9.3
Guayama.....	359	172	531	221	10	25	14.4
Salinas.....	233	205	438	227	15	31	12.5
Cayey.....	367	189	556	352	5	38	13.2
Comerio.....	205	192	397	156	10	24	11.7
Albonito.....	216	98	314	172	16	33	10.8
Barros.....	165	181	346	197	30	34	16.5
Coamo.....	268	165	433	335	15	46	14.0
Juana Diaz.....	163	219	382	209	48	33	8.7
Ponce.....	869	370	1, 239	360	10	17	9.4
Guayanilla.....	143	198	341	139	25	25	11.0
Yauco.....	303	210	513	175	35	23	10.5
San German.....	301	323	624	242	55	23	10.8
Cabo Rojo.....	149	348	497	254	25	31	8.9
Mayaguez.....	348	265	613	351	15	34	8.0
Maricao.....	222	236	458	170	45	22	13.1
Afasco.....	282	273	555	231	45	25	10.9
Lares.....	115	193	308	173	55	34	9.1
San Sebastian.....	240	194	434	218	25	30	15.0
Aguadilla.....	173	97	270	102	45	23	6.1
Isabela.....	260	331	591	180	10	18	16.4
Utua.....	153	253	406	293	30	43	9.9
Adjuntas.....	155	320	475	192	36	24	12.8
Camuy.....	201	258	459	213	50	28	13.9
Arecibo.....	315	283	598	272	20	27	8.7
Manati.....	285	156	441	209	15	28	11.0
Ciales.....	176	239	415	218	15	32	15.4
Vega Baja.....	288	180	468	246	16	32	14.6
Corozal.....	160	183	343	141	50	25	11.4
Toa Baja.....	185	174	359	128	1	21	9.2
Bayamon.....	238	197	435	196	25	27	8.9
Total.....	10, 896	8, 681	19, 577	9, 103	7	28	10.7
Average.....	265.8	211.7	477.5	222			

From the above table it will be noted that the total average time actually spent in the schoolrooms by each supervising principal was 222 hours. This does not take into account the time spent in reaching the schools, which would be at least twice the above figure.

Most of the rural schools are located in barrios very remote from the offices of the supervising principals. In many cases an entire day must be spent in making a visit to one school. Many trails lead over the steep sides of the mountains and across streams which are often impassible. At times the work of visiting the rural schools is not only difficult but dangerous. In the mountainous regions it is often necessary to return to town after visiting one rural school in order to take up a trail leading to another not very far distant from the first, but on the opposite side of a steep and narrow mountain range.

In fact, the supervising principal in a rural district spends the greater part of his time in the saddle, and at best the work of supervision is a difficult and arduous task, since the supervisor must be almost constantly exposed to the tropical sun and rain. To do good work he must have two strong and sure-footed horses to use on alternate days, and must always be ready to sacrifice his own personal comfort and convenience in order to give the schools the necessary supervision.

When we consider that the actual average number of school hours in the school year is 900 and that an average of 222 hours were actually spent in the classrooms by the supervising principals we see that but little, if any, time is left from the actual school day for the office work, which is usually quite heavy. After taking care of the correspondence and the various reports and other clerical work of the office, the supervising principal still finds time to attend to the various other details of the work.

The average of 477.5 visits for the year gives each supervising principal approximately three visits a day for each day of the school year. The minimum time allowed for a visit is 15 minutes, and it will be noted that the average time of the visits is almost double the minimum.

The average of 10.7 visits per teacher, which is an average of more than one visit to each teacher for each month of the school year, is an increase of approximately eight visits per teacher since the year 1906-7. This is due to the increase in the number of the supervisory force and to the redistricting of the island. However, a comparison of the total number of visits in relation to the number of supervisors shows that the ratio of visits has increased as from 1 to 6.5.

In addition to the visits to the day schools as shown above, 1,494 visits were made among the night schools, an average of 37 for each supervising principal for the seven months during which the night schools were open.

ANALYSIS OF SCHOOL CONDITIONS.

NOMENCLATURE.

In a study of the school statistics of different States confusion often arises from the lack of uniformity in the use of terms, and the value of statistics for purposes of comparison is impaired by the lack of uniformity in compiling them. In order that the schools of Porto Rico may be effectively grouped in numerical statements the following definitions of the different terms used are given:

Total enrollment is equivalent to total number of pupils enrolled during the school year, exclusive of duplicates. These are the original enrollments and do not include pupils previously (during the same year) enrolled in any school or town of the island.

Average daily enrollment is the same as "average number belonging" or "average membership." A pupil who leaves school without intention of returning is immediately dropped from the roll. He no longer belongs to the school. If a pupil for any other reason is absent for five consecutive school days, he is marked absent for the five days and then temporarily withdrawn or dropped from the roll until his return. The average daily enrollment is found by adding the number of pupils enrolled each day and dividing the sum, which is the "aggregate enrollment," by the number of school days in the year. The length of the school year in Porto Rico is uniformly nine months, except in night schools, which function during seven months. The number of days, exclusive of holidays, was therefore 132 in the night schools and 171 in all other schools. Thus the average daily enrollment for any city or town or for the island is the average number of pupils belonging to all the schools in the group under consideration for 132 days in the night schools and for 171 days in all others.

Average daily attendance is the average number of pupils actually present each day the schools were in session, and is found by the same process as the average daily enrollment. An erroneous method, which makes a better showing, is that of finding the average daily attendance as well as the average daily enrollment in each school separately and adding the results. This method must be employed in finding the average attendance in groups of schools having a school year of different lengths; but when a school is open for only a part of the legal school year it should not have the same weight in computing average attendance and enrollment as a school that has been open the full time. For example, a school having an average enrollment of 56 is open for 100 days. It forms part of a system in which the length of the school year is 175 days. Its average daily enrollment is properly four-sevenths of 56, or 32; and it is so reckoned in the statistics for Porto Rico.

The term "school" is variously used to designate a building containing several rooms or even a group of buildings under one management, the pupils—whether one group or more than one—enrolled under one teacher, or a group of pupils in the care of a teacher. For the purposes of our statistics, however, "school" always means a group of pupils in the care of a teacher. It may be that a given group of pupils receives instructions from several teachers, as when the departmental system is used, but the group counts as one school.

In most school systems the number of schools is equal to the number of schoolrooms, except in the high schools, where classrooms are used for recitation, but not for study. In Porto Rico a large number of the teachers have one group of pupils in the morning and a different group in the afternoon. These teachers are considered as teaching two schools each, and such teacher is said to have "double enrollment." Thus it will be seen that the number of schools is far in excess of the number of teachers having charge of rooms. It may be well to note in passing that some of these teachers who have two day schools, or double enrollment, teach night schools also, thus making three schools taught by the same teacher. Thus it is evident that the number of schools is equal to the number of teachers having charge of rooms plus the number of double enrollments.

The term "schoolroom" is used to designate all the different day-school pupils under one teacher. The number of schoolrooms is equal to the number of teachers having charge of rooms, exclusive of principals and special teachers of music, drawing, agriculture, etc. A slight inaccuracy arises here owing to the fact that in a few towns where the number of schoolrooms is insufficient to accommodate all pupils who wish to attend even after establishing the double enrollment plan, two teachers with their respective pupils make use of the same schoolroom, thus forming what is called the "interlocking system." One teacher, for example, may have his classes from 8 to 10 and from 12.30 to 2.30, the other from 10.15 to 12.15 and from 2.45 to 4.45, and each of these teachers may have double enrollment, thus making four day schools taught in the same room. Thus, the number of school rooms is not quite equal to the number of teachers having charge of schools, but the difference is so slight as to be negligible.

The average daily enrollment, and not the total enrollment, is used as the basis in computing the percentage of attendance. The purpose is to show to what extent irregularities of attendance for trivial causes exist and not to take into consideration continuous absences of five days or more, which are likely to be caused by sickness or other justifiable reasons, or permanent withdrawals.

The ages of pupils are those given at the time of entering school.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The common-school system consists of the rural and graded schools. The former are much more numerous and are on the whole perhaps more important. Most of them are housed in rented buildings, although The People of Porto Rico and the local school boards own at the present time 100 graded-school buildings, containing from 1 to 22 rooms each, and 218 rural schoolhouses, with from 1 to 3 rooms each. In all, there is a total of 747 modern hygienic classrooms which have been built since the establishment of the American school system on the island.

The rural buildings vary much in their style of architecture. Some are mere thatched-roof structures, perched on the edge of some mountain trail, while others are cement structures, supplied with all modern improvements. Every year the long, uncomfortable desks and benches are giving way to modern adjustable desks and chairs, and in the large majority of cases, the school surroundings are made attractive by school gardens, planted and cared for by the pupils. The schools as a rule bear the name of some Porto Rican or American patriot.

The graded schools, as is to be expected, have more and better accommodations than the rural, owing to their location and to the fact that there are a number of rooms in the same building.

The course of study for the graded schools covers an eight-year period, at the end of which, and after passing the standard examination set by the department, the successful candidates obtain the common-school diploma. The course of study for the rural covers a six-year period, and articulates with the graded-school system at the beginning of the fifth grade.

The average number of schools and teachers in the common-school system was about the same for each of the three terms of the school year, as shown in the following statement:

	Common schools.					Teachers.		
	Graded.		Rural.		Total.	In charge of rooms.	Without rooms.	Total.
	Rooms.	Double enrollment.	Rooms.	Double enrollment.				
First term.....	751	216	1,005	788	2,760	1,756	20	1,776
Second term.....	752	230	1,010	857	2,849	1,762	19	1,781
Third term.....	753	234	1,015	824	2,829	1,768	19	1,787
Average.....	752	227	1,010	823	2,812	1,762	19	1,781

The average number of graded school-rooms shows an increase of 60 over the preceding year, and the number of double enrollment in graded schools an increase of 24. The number of rural schoolrooms is 55 in excess of the previous year, and the number of rural schools on double enrollment has increased 130. The total number of common-school teachers was 1,781, as compared with 1,671 during the preceding year. Thus, although the number of teachers shows an increase of but 110, there was an increase

of 269 common schools. It is gratifying to note that the number of teachers has been more stable for the entire year than ever before. During the summer vacation the school boards were urged to have all schools opened the first day of the school year and were notified that if after 15 days' warning a school still remained unopened, the commissioner of education would appoint a teacher to fill the vacancy. As a result of the cooperation on the part of the school boards every school allotted to the different municipalities was opened before the end of the first school month.

At the close of the school year there were 1,776 teachers in the common schools, or 5 less than the average number for the year. Of these, 768 are found in the graded schools, and 1,008 in the rural. In the graded system there was a preponderance of female teachers, 509, as compared with 259 males, but in the rural schools the reverse was true, 510 males and 498 females. These proportions are in marked contrast when compared with the first few years after the American school system was established in Porto Rico, when the male teachers greatly outnumbered the female. However, the proportion of female teachers in the rural schools is gradually increasing, owing principally to better roads and facilities in the rural districts and to the increasing prosperity of the island, making the career of school-teachers less attractive to men. There are better returns for the men in mercantile and agricultural pursuits, which prove more attractive than the profession of teacher.

Another feature, which must prove an impediment to concentrated effort and to securing the best results in the graded schools, is that of combining two or more grades in charge of one teacher. The school law requires a minimum average attendance of 35 in each and every graded school, and as the number of pupils enrolled in any one of the upper grades in many municipalities is not sufficient to comply with the law, combinations are unavoidable. During the past year 32 eighth grades were taught separately, as compared with 43 in conjunction with other grades. For the seventh grade the figures were 26 and 63, and for the sixth grade 23 and 70. In very few instances, however, are more than two grades in the graded-school system combined, and as the enrollment in the upper grades is increasing rapidly, this necessary evil of combined grades will in the near future be reduced to a minimum.

ENROLLMENT.

The number of pupils belonging to the schools of a given system can be measured by the total enrollment, the average daily enrollment, or by the actual enrollment at given dates. Of these figures, the least significant, and especially so when duplicates are not excluded, is the total enrollment. For the year just closed the total enrollment, exclusive of duplicates, in the graded schools was 51,809, and in the rural, 89,615, making a total for the common schools of 141,424. As compared with the previous year we find an increase of 5,636, or 12 per cent, in the graded, and 7,335, or 9 per cent, in the rural schools.

The average daily enrollment is a much more reliable test of a school system. This was 43,366 for the graded schools, and 70,218 for the rural, or a total of 113,584. These figures show an increase of 4,029, or 10 per cent, in the graded, and 6,040, or 9 per cent, in the rural schools, as compared with the previous year.

The average daily enrollment per school and per teacher was 44.3 and 57.7, respectively, for the graded schools, and for the rural 38.3 and 69.5, for the past school year. The average daily enrollment per school for the previous year was 45.4 for the graded schools and 40.3 in the rural. As stated before, the apparent difference between schools and teachers is due principally to schools with double enrollment counting as two schools in charge of one teacher.

ATTENDANCE.

The average daily attendance for all graded schools was 40,966, as compared with 36,800 for the previous year, an increase of 11 per cent. For the rural schools the figures were 64,077, as compared with 58,348 for 1910-11, an increase of 10 per cent. The average daily attendance per school and teacher in the graded system were 41.8 and 54.5, respectively, and for the rural schools 35.0 and 63.4.

Comparing the average daily enrollment with the average daily attendance we find that the percentage of attendance in the graded schools was 94.5 as compared with 93.5 the preceding year, and 91.3 in the rural schools, as against 91.2 for the previous year.

AGE AND SEX OF PUPILS.

In the graded schools the boys are on the whole more numerous than the girls. This preponderance of boys is to be found at the ages of 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 18; the number of girls being in excess of the number of boys at the ages of 5, 6, 9, 15, 16, and 17.

The following table shows the distribution by age and sex of the pupils enrolled in the graded schools on March 1, 1911, as compared with March 1, 1912:

Ages.	1911				1912			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent at each age.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent at each age.
Over 18 years.....	49	47	96	0.2	37	37	74	0.1
18 years.....	108	124	232	.5	134	126	260	.5
17 years.....	297	334	631	1.5	311	360	671	1.5
16 years.....	553	659	1,212	2.9	661	743	1,404	3.1
15 years.....	1,060	1,121	2,181	5.3	1,137	1,164	2,301	5.1
14 years.....	1,628	1,571	3,199	7.7	1,782	1,644	3,426	7.6
13 years.....	2,222	2,123	4,345	10.5	2,390	2,366	4,756	10.6
12 years.....	2,854	2,583	5,437	13.1	2,862	2,679	5,541	12.8
11 years.....	2,254	2,112	4,366	10.5	2,247	2,124	4,371	9.7
10 years.....	2,572	2,366	4,938	11.9	2,671	2,603	5,274	11.7
9 years.....	1,965	1,960	3,925	9.5	2,268	2,299	4,567	10.1
8 years.....	2,318	2,244	4,562	11.0	2,569	2,293	4,862	10.8
7 years.....	1,812	1,670	3,482	8.4	1,974	1,791	3,765	8.4
6 years.....	1,092	1,052	2,144	5.2	1,209	1,280	2,489	5.5
5 years.....	365	376	741	1.8	573	578	1,151	2.5
Total.....	21,149	20,342	41,491	100.0	22,825	22,087	44,912	100.0

In the rural schools we find that the number of boys as compared with the number of girls is greater than was found to be the case in the graded schools, as a preponderance of boys is to be found at all ages from 5 to 18, inclusive. This fact is brought out in the following table:

Ages.	1911				1912			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent at each age.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent at each age.
Over 18 years.....	26	10	36	0.1	19	15	34	0.1
18 years.....	66	25	91	.1	71	24	95	.1
17 years.....	104	51	155	.2	129	76	205	.3
16 years.....	316	193	509	.7	431	213	644	.8
15 years.....	1,037	593	1,630	2.3	1,201	637	1,838	2.3
14 years.....	2,275	1,288	3,563	4.9	2,393	1,378	3,771	4.8
13 years.....	3,471	2,250	5,721	8.0	3,920	2,521	6,441	8.2
12 years.....	5,973	3,932	9,905	13.8	5,996	4,084	10,080	12.8
11 years.....	4,567	3,230	7,797	10.9	4,452	3,194	7,646	9.7
10 years.....	5,698	4,126	9,824	13.7	6,077	4,793	10,870	13.8
9 years.....	4,264	3,243	7,507	10.5	5,061	3,769	8,830	11.2
8 years.....	5,533	3,825	9,358	13.1	7,432	4,644	11,076	14.1
7 years.....	4,868	3,628	8,496	11.9	5,371	4,117	9,488	12.0
6 years.....	2,935	2,435	5,370	7.5	3,379	2,496	5,865	7.4
5 years.....	879	793	1,672	2.3	1,056	857	1,913	2.4
Total.....	42,012	29,622	71,634	100.0	45,978	32,818	78,696	100.0

NUMBER OF YEARS IN SCHOOL.

If all the children passed from one grade to another regularly at the end of each school year, the number of children in each grade would indicate the length of time they have been in school, but owing to many different causes children often fail to advance as rapidly as the school plan proposes and it is important to determine to what extent such retardation exists. The following tables show to what extent some pupils have been retarded and also to what extent some of them have been able to progress more rapidly than one grade per year.

Distribution by years in school and grades, of pupils enrolled March 1, 1912.

A. GRADED SCHOOLS.

Grades.	Number of years in school.										More than 10.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
8.....			1	8	40	153	585	784	125	7	3	1,706
7.....			1	12	122	452	1,058	223	19	.....	1	1,888
6.....			14	95	587	1,390	512	72	7	2	.....	2,679
5.....		3	44	498	2,216	856	76	5	1	.....	.....	3,699
4.....	1	18	437	2,786	1,229	201	25	2	2	.....	2	4,703
3.....	12	316	3,501	2,469	355	26	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,682
2.....	94	4,474	3,875	705	74	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,228
1.....	8,771	4,788	704	60	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,327
Total.....	8,878	9,599	8,577	6,633	4,627	3,084	2,259	1,086	154	9	6	44,912

B. RURAL SCHOOLS.

6.....				2	27	24	12	1	5	.....	.....	71
5.....		1	6	92	312	101	13	3	1	1	.....	530
4.....	6	16	417	2,073	964	185	41	4	2	.....	.....	3,708
3.....	28	694	5,022	3,390	683	113	24	1	1	.....	.....	9,956
2.....	576	8,223	6,118	1,533	170	48	7	1	.....	.....	.....	16,676
1.....	28,678	15,724	2,975	411	60	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,855
Total.....	29,288	24,658	14,538	7,501	2,216	478	97	10	9	1	.....	78,796

Advance of pupils enrolled Mar. 1, 1912, as shown by the number of years in school.

A. GRADED SCHOOLS.

Grades.	Number of pupils that have spent—				Total.	Percentages.			
	Less than 1 year in each grade.	1 year in each grade.	More than 1 year in each grade.			Less than 1 year in each grade.	1 year in each grade.	More than 1 year in each grade.	
			1 year behind.	2 years or more.				1 year behind.	2 years or more.
8.....	787	784	125	10	1,706	46.1	46.0	7.3	0.6
7.....	587	1,058	223	20	1,888	32.1	56.0	11.8	1.1
6.....	696	1,390	512	81	2,679	26.0	51.9	19.1	3.0
5.....	545	2,216	856	82	3,699	14.8	59.9	23.1	2.2
4.....	456	2,786	1,229	232	4,703	9.7	59.3	26.1	4.9
3.....	328	3,501	2,469	384	6,682	4.9	52.4	37.0	5.7
2.....	94	4,474	3,875	785	9,228	1.0	48.5	42.0	8.5
1.....	8,771	4,788	768	768	14,327	.....	61.2	33.4	5.4
Total.....	3,493	24,980	14,077	2,362	44,912	7.8	55.6	31.3	5.3

B. RURAL SCHOOLS.

6.....	29	24	12	6	71	40.8	33.8	16.9	8.5
5.....	99	312	101	18	530	18.7	58.9	19.0	3.4
4.....	439	2,073	964	232	3,708	11.8	55.9	26.0	6.3
3.....	722	5,022	3,390	822	9,956	7.3	50.4	34.0	8.3
2.....	576	8,223	6,118	1,759	16,676	3.5	49.3	36.7	10.5
1.....	28,678	15,724	3,453	47,855	.....	60.0	32.8	7.2	.....
Total.....	1,865	44,332	26,309	6,290	78,796	2.4	56.2	33.4	8.0

Advance of pupils enrolled Mar. 1, 1911, as shown by the number of years in school.

A. GRADED SCHOOLS.

Grades.	Number of pupils that have spent—				Total.	Percentages.			
	Less than 1 year in each grade.	1 year in each grade.	More than 1 year in each grade.			Less than 1 year in each grade.	1 year in each grade.	More than 1 year in each grade.	
			1 year behind.	2 years or more.				1 year behind.	2 years or more.
8.....	583	585	112	25	1,305	44.7	44.8	8.6	1.9
7.....	517	889	235	30	1,671	30.9	53.2	14.1	1.8
6.....	514	1,304	444	56	2,318	22.2	56.3	19.1	2.4
5.....	602	1,872	858	111	3,443	17.5	54.4	24.9	3.2
4.....	485	2,561	1,162	219	4,427	11.0	57.9	26.2	4.9
3.....	314	3,279	2,097	397	6,087	5.2	53.9	34.4	6.5
2.....	150	4,131	3,836	773	8,890	1.7	46.5	43.1	8.7
1.....	.....	7,576	4,980	794	13,350	.....	56.8	37.3	5.9
Total.....	3,165	22,197	13,724	2,405	41,491	7.6	53.5	33.1	5.8

B. RURAL SCHOOLS.

6.....	.....	11	5	1	17	.....	64.7	29.4	5.9
5.....	94	242	84	30	450	20.9	53.8	18.7	6.6
4.....	369	1,374	788	219	2,750	13.4	50.0	28.6	8.0
3.....	652	4,397	2,614	877	8,540	7.6	51.5	30.6	10.3
2.....	626	7,550	5,046	1,496	15,318	4.1	49.3	36.8	9.8
1.....	.....	28,462	13,512	2,585	44,559	.....	63.9	30.3	5.8
Total.....	1,741	42,036	22,649	5,208	71,634	2.4	58.7	31.6	7.3

GRADES AND AGES OF PUPILS.

The ages of the pupils are an important factor in the school problem, and especially so when taken in connection with the grades or the stage of advancement in their school work. In the graded schools the maximum number of pupils during the past year was found at the age of 12 years, although all ages are quite generally represented as is shown by the following tables:

Distribution by grades and ages of pupils enrolled in the graded schools on Mar. 1, 1912.

Ages.	Grades.								Total.
	First.	Sec- ond.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Sev- enth.	Eighth.	
Over 18 years.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	9	59	74
18 years.....	3	1	.....	5	9	24	47	171	260
17 years.....	.....	.....	4	8	29	79	207	344	671
16 years.....	3	5	18	48	147	301	396	487	1,404
15 years.....	20	36	108	218	483	598	473	363	2,301
14 years.....	55	185	374	647	814	707	438	206	3,426
13 years.....	181	557	972	1,086	1,043	619	237	61	4,756
12 years.....	565	1,271	1,430	1,201	727	265	68	14	5,741
11 years.....	568	1,232	1,341	814	342	72	12	1	4,371
10 years.....	1,499	1,925	1,279	469	91	10	1	.....	5,274
9 years.....	1,784	1,792	796	181	12	2	.....	.....	4,567
8 years.....	2,943	1,560	325	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,862
7 years.....	3,142	590	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,765
6 years.....	2,413	74	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,489
5 years.....	1,151	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,151
Total.....	14,327	9,228	6,682	4,703	3,699	2,679	1,888	1,706	44,912

From the above table it will be seen that a little more than 51 per cent of 44,912 pupils enrolled in the graded schools on March 1, 1912, were above 10 years of age as compared with more than 52 per cent the year previous. This percentage is much higher than that for many cities of the United States and is due principally to the fact that many pupils were obliged to enter school here later on account of the lack of school facilities in former years. Although the number of common schools has increased rapidly during the past five years—in fact, the number has been more than doubled—there are still many children who are unable to enter school for lack of accommodations. We are pleased to note, however, that the average age of pupils in the different grades is decreasing year by year, as shown in the following statement, which gives the average age of pupils in each grade for the school years 1906–1912, inclusive:

Average age of pupils in each grade on March 1 for each of the years 1906–1912, inclusive.

Grades.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Fifth.....	15.8	15.7	15.6	15.8	16.0	16.0	15.87
Seventh.....	14.7	14.8	14.8	15.2	15.1	15.1	14.89
Sixth.....	14.2	14.4	14.3	14.4	14.3	14.2	14.04
Fifth.....	13.3	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.4	13.2	13.17
Fourth.....	12.4	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.19
Third.....	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.5	11.3	11.15
Second.....	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.5	10.2	10.1	9.93
First.....	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.3	8.1	7.87
Total.....	10.56	10.8	10.9	10.97	10.93	10.74	10.70

In the rural schools the largest number of pupils is found at the age of 8 years, although the number 10 and 12 years of age is almost as large. Whenever a new school is established in a barrio that has never had school facilities we must naturally expect to find the average age of the pupils higher than in a rural district where a school has been functioning for a series of years. However, the percentage of pupils over 10 years of age in the rural schools, 39.08, is less than the number of pupils over 10 years of age in the graded schools.

Distribution, by grades and ages, of pupils enrolled in rural schools March 1, 1912.

Ages.	Grades.						Total.
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	
Over 18 years.....	4	9	15	6	.....	.....	34
18 years.....	16	24	26	20	5	4	95
17 years.....	30	48	71	45	7	4	205
16 years.....	75	156	219	143	37	14	644
15 years.....	312	417	625	380	90	14	1,838
14 years.....	688	1,001	1,163	738	160	21	3,771
13 years.....	1,509	1,957	1,933	909	123	10	6,441
12 years.....	3,516	3,179	2,500	803	80	2	10,080
11 years.....	3,075	2,624	1,534	392	19	2	7,646
10 years.....	6,370	3,076	1,208	207	9	.....	10,870
9 years.....	6,154	2,148	471	57	.....	.....	8,830
8 years.....	9,342	1,550	176	8	.....	.....	11,076
7 years.....	9,050	423	15	.....	.....	.....	9,488
6 years.....	5,806	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,865
5 years.....	1,908	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,913
Total.....	47,855	16,676	9,956	3,708	530	71	78,696

The average age of the pupils in each grade of the rural schools shows a slight decrease from year to year during the past few years, as is apparent from the following table:

Average of pupils in each grade.

Grades.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Sixth.....						14.8	14.70
Fifth.....					14.0	13.5	13.67
Fourth.....				13.6	13.1	12.9	12.93
Third.....	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.1	12.2	12.14
Second.....	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.1	11.1	10.94
First.....	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.9	8.8	8.64
Total.....	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.87	9.93

Distribution, by grades and sex, of pupils enrolled March 1, 1912, as compared with March 1, 1911.

A. GRADED SCHOOLS.

Grades.	1911			Per cent in each grade.	1912			Per cent in each grade.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Eighth.....	617	688	1,305	3.1	764	942	1,706	3.8
Seventh.....	741	930	1,671	4.0	896	992	1,888	4.2
Sixth.....	1,142	1,176	2,318	5.6	1,374	1,305	2,679	6.0
Fifth.....	1,767	1,676	3,443	8.3	1,883	1,816	3,699	8.2
Fourth.....	2,289	2,138	4,427	10.7	2,346	2,357	4,703	10.5
Third.....	3,089	2,998	6,087	14.7	3,337	3,345	6,682	14.9
Second.....	4,519	4,371	8,890	21.4	4,722	4,506	9,228	20.5
First.....	6,985	6,365	13,350	32.2	7,503	6,824	14,327	31.9
Total.....	21,149	20,342	41,491	100.0	22,825	22,087	44,912	100.0

B. RURAL SCHOOLS.

Sixth.....	15	2	17		48	23	71	0.1
Fifth.....	294	156	450	0.6	338	192	530	.7
Fourth.....	1,719	1,031	2,750	3.9	2,307	1,401	3,708	4.7
Third.....	5,346	3,194	8,540	11.9	6,061	3,895	9,956	12.6
Second.....	8,971	6,347	15,318	21.4	9,705	6,971	16,676	21.2
First.....	25,667	18,892	44,559	62.2	27,519	20,336	47,855	60.7
Total.....	42,012	29,622	71,634	100.0	45,978	32,818	78,796	100.0

FLEXIBLE PROMOTIONS.

In harmony with the best school systems of the States, considerable attention has been given during the past school years to the matter of retardation of pupils. The percentages of promotions from grade to grade, while comparing favorably with those of large cities, have not been entirely satisfactory. An attempt to better conditions has been made by the introduction of the plan known as "flexible promotions," already tried out in many schools of the States. After a trial of over two years the consensus of opinion on the part of the supervising principals is in favor of the plan as a practical solution of the problem.

The plan pursued was, in brief, as follows: (1) The course of study was divided into six groups of six weeks each for both rural and graded schools. This gave a short portion to be covered at a time, the exact amount being indicated by pages of textbooks and by detailed instructions to the teachers.

(2) The pupils of each grade were rearranged so that in each of the two groups in a given room were found only those of practically the same degree of advancement. This regrouping was at first only tentative, but in the course of time has become fairly stable. Each group was allowed to advance at the rate at which it could do the work well. Thus the groups gradually drew apart, the stronger covering the work outlined in a given six weeks' period in less time, the slower requiring more, but all working at their best. It was not intended that the interval between them should be or remain uniform, although this has in many cases resulted.

(3) At the end of each six weeks those who had shown marked ability, usually only a few at a time, were advanced to the next higher group, while those who could not

keep the pace set by the rest of the class were demoted to the next lower, reviewing the work in which they were weak. As far as possible the pupils did not change teacher or rooms, as it was recognized that such changes would not prove to be for the best interest of young children. Not more than two groups were allowed in a room. In this way a constant regrading was carried on during the year, the aim being always to place pupils in the group where they could do the best work, all at the same rate.

The plan has not been found feasible above the fourth grade except in a few of the larger towns, owing to the fact that as a rule the higher grades have not enough students to form more than one group. But it is in the lower grades where the greatest retardation has occurred in the past and where the largest number of pupils are found who are behind the normal advancement.

The plan has now been in operation for over three years, and we are in a better position to determine its efficiency.

The following table shows the advancement of the pupils in the graded schools:

Grades.	Pupils advanced more than 1 year.	Per cent.	Pupils advanced 1 year.	Per cent.	Pupils advanced less than 1 year.	Per cent.	Pupils not advanced who entered 6 or more weeks late.	Per cent.	Per cent promoted.	Per cent not promoted who were 1 full year in grade.	Total of pupils advanced.
First.....	1,238	7.6	7,264	44.8	7,695	47.6	3,379	20.9	52.4	26.7	8,502
Second.....	882	9.0	6,033	61.6	2,871	29.4	908	9.3	70.6	20.1	6,915
Third.....	869	13.6	4,143	65.0	1,366	21.4	480	7.5	78.6	13.9	5,012
Fourth.....	475	10.5	3,066	67.8	981	21.7	311	6.9	78.3	14.8	3,541
Fifth.....	289	8.6	2,412	72.2	642	19.2	149	4.5	80.8	14.7	2,701
Sixth.....	371	17.2	1,533	71.2	249	11.6	42	1.9	88.4	9.7	1,900
Seventh.....	254	15.1	1,212	72.3	211	12.6	50	3.0	87.4	9.6	1,466
Eighth.....	134	8.5	1,214	76.9	230	14.6	115	7.3	85.4	7.3	1,348
Total.....	4,512	9.89	26,877	58.89	14,245	31.22	5,434	11.91	68.78	19.31	31,388

A study of the table shows that the greatest retardation is in the primary grades, 52.4 per cent having been promoted in the first grade, 70.6 in the second, 78.6 in the third, 78.3 in the fourth. While this same condition is found to exist in the schools of all countries, it is none the less to be regretted in the light of the fact that the largest enrollment is also to be found in these grades. Deducting those, however, who entered schools six weeks or more after the opening of the school year—that is, too late to expect them to finish the work of the grade within the year—the figures become 66.3 per cent for the first grade, 77.9 for the second, 85 for the third, and 84.1 for the fourth, an excellent showing. Of the 14,245 pupils who were not advanced over a year's work, the larger part have probably covered two-thirds of the course and will begin next year at this point instead of being obliged to lose a whole year, as formerly. The column "Pupils advanced more than one year" brings out the best feature of the plan, as those pupils who are naturally quicker than their fellows have been advanced more rapidly to a group of the same ability. The figures for last year were 3,879, making a total of 8,391 pupils who have covered more work than that outlined for a given grade in one year's time. It is to be expected that as this grading becomes more thoroughly worked out these numbers will decrease, as it is intended that only those of exceptional ability should do more than a year's work. The department does not approve of pupils being hurried over the work simply to make a showing. At present there are to be seen in nearly every room a number of pupils who, judging by their ages and growth, have been unduly retarded in the past. This is also indicated by the fact that the average age of the pupils in each grade is higher in Porto Rico than in the United States. These retarded pupils will influence the figures for some years to come. The smaller figures in the upper grades are due not only to the fewer pupils enrolled in these grades, but also to the fact that the weaker drop out of the schools earlier and the increased difficulty of the work results in less rapid advancement. The increase in these figures for the grammar grades, 1,048 in 1911-12 as compared with 685 in 1910-11, shows that the retarding has not as yet been ended.

The table giving the "Average age of pupils in each grade, 1906-1912, inclusive," shows a slight increase in the three upper grades. This would seem to indicate that the older pupils are remaining in school to a greater extent, while the decrease in the five lower grades is a hopeful sign that the overgrown retarded pupil has been placed

where he can do the work with others of the same age. The same result is found in comparing the table of "Distribution by years in school and grades" with previous years where the decrease of retarded pupils is noticeable.

The flexible system of promotions has resulted, as was expected in the larger towns where the number of pupils warranted the continuance of the group system, in pupils finishing the eighth grade during the year. This past year special examinations for the common-school diploma were held in San Juan and Ponce and classes of high-school work begun with those who passed the examinations. This will result in time in midyear classes in the high schools. On the whole, this is a condition to be desired, as it will introduce the flexible promotion plan in a modified form into the lower grades of the high schools. As it is now, with the few high schools in the island, there are a considerable number entering from other towns where the work in English has not been so strenuous, and who, in consequence, are unable to do the work as well as they should. If they can drop back into a class only a half year behind them and review their work, the results will be beneficial both to themselves and to the rest of the class, who will be able to do more and better work if not obliged to wait for those who are unable to keep up. As many of these are the pick of the towns from which they come, they prove in the end to be among the best in the school.

INSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH.

During the school year 1905-6 but 74 graded schools on the island were taught entirely in the English language. Since then there has been a great deal of enthusiasm on the part of pupil, parent, and teacher to have the schools conducted entirely in English whenever possible. In accordance with this desire the number of schools in which English was used as a medium of instruction has increased year by year. The following statement shows the progress made along this line in the graded schools of the island from the year 1905-6 down to the present time:

Graded schools taught.	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Wholly in English.....	74	202	288	442	607	659	759.0
Partly in English.....	86	187	128	64	67	31	11.0
English as special subject, or no English.....	340	113	147	157	4	5	1.0
Total graded schools.....	500	502	563	663	678	695	771.0
Percentage wholly in English.....	15	40	51	67	90	95	98.4
Percentage partly in English.....	17	37	23	10	10	5	1.6

Rural schools conducted wholly in English were unknown before the year 1909-10, when 124 rural teachers asked for and obtained permission from their supervising principals to teach all the subjects in their schools in that language. The results were so satisfactory that the number of rural schools thus taught was increased to 154 during the school year 1910-11, and during the past school year to 188, an increase of 17 per cent. In 238 rural schools some subjects other than English were taught in that language and in but one-half of 1 per cent of the total number of rural schools was no English whatever taught.

This development in the instruction in English is demonstrated in the following table covering the past four years:

Rural schools taught.	1908-9	Per cent.	1909-10	Per cent.	1910-11	Per cent.	1911-12	Per cent.
Wholly in English.....			124	15	154	16	188	17.0
Partly in English.....	183	20	209	22	222	23	238	22.0
English as special subject.....	152	17	597	64	564	59	665	60.5
No English.....	571	63	4	1	13	2	6	.5

During the coming school year more than 645 Porto Rican teachers will impart instruction in the various branches of the graded school curriculum entirely in English as compared with 550 during the past year.

There is not to be found at the present time a single graded school on the island in which no English is taught. There are kindergartens where the child begins his instruction in English and he can continue the same until he graduates from one of the high schools, the insular normal school or the University of Porto Rico. It is

gratifying to note that this change in the language used as a medium of instruction has been brought about principally by the Porto Rican teachers who have qualified themselves to teach in English by attending the summer schools and the regular classes in this subject offered by the department during the school year.

The progress of the English work for 1911-12, as compared with 1910-11, is shown in the following statement:

Table showing to what extent schools are taught in English.

	Rooms taught wholly in English.		Rooms taught partly in English.		English as special subject only.		No English.	
	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912
By teachers of English.....	129	114	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
By English graded teachers.....	449	593	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
By graded teachers.....	81	52	16	10	3	1	.....	.....
Total of graded rooms.....	659	759	31	11	5	1	.....	.....
Per cent of graded rooms.....	94.8	98.4	4.5	1.4	0.7	0.2	.....	.....
Rural rooms.....	154	188	222	238	564	665	13	6
Per cent of rural rooms.....	16.2	17.1	23.3	21.7	59.2	60.6	1.3	0.6
All common schools.....	813	947	253	249	569	666	13	6
Per cent of common schools.....	49.3	50.7	15.4	13.3	34.5	35.6	0.8	0.4

Since schools and grades are not identical, a further analysis of the use of English as a medium of instruction in the grades is interesting, and for the purpose of demonstrating the remarkable progress made the table immediately following, taken from the commissioner's report for the year 1906-7, is inserted. The second table gives the number of grades taught in English for the past school year.

English teaching in grades of graded schools, first term, 1906-7.

	Grades.								Total.
	Eighth.	Seventh.	Sixth.	Fifth.	Fourth.	Third.	Second.	First.	
All in English by American teachers.....	9	12	17	20	13	13	10	1	95
Partly in English by American teachers.....	1	3	4	8	12	13	9	2	52
All in English by Porto Rican teachers.....	.....	4	4	6	23	32	58	11	138
Partly in English by Porto Rican teachers.....	1	8	15	23	28	34	47	54	210
As a special subject by American teachers.....	4	4	6	9	16	21	20	24	104
Grades in which no English is taught.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	71	75
Total.....	15	31	46	66	93	114	146	163	674

English taught by grades of graded schools, including urban rural, 1911-12.

	Grades.							Total.	
	Eighth.	Seventh.	Sixth.	Fifth.	Fourth.	Third.	Second.		First.
Grades taught wholly in English:									
By teachers of English.....	62	54	32	17	9	2			176
By English graded teachers.....	10	25	60	83	112	132	160	196	781
By graded teachers.....		3	5	7	8	15	16	14	68
By urban rural teachers.....			12	5	11	20	25	63	126
Total.....									1,151
Grades taught partly in English:									
By teachers of English.....				1	1				2
By English graded teachers.....							2		2
By graded teachers.....				1	2	5	1		9
By urban rural teachers.....				2	1	2	1	1	7
Total.....									20
English taught as special subject by teachers of English.....				1	1				2
Total.....	72	85	99	117	145	176	205	274	1,173

During the year 1906-7, 233 grades in the urban schools were taught entirely in English by Porto Rican and American teachers, as compared with 1,151 during 1911-12. This increase of more than 394 per cent in the number of grades conducted entirely in English in the past six years speaks for itself. The table below shows the percentage of different grades as regards instruction in English:

Grades.	Grade teaching in English by—				Special teaching.		No English.	
	American teachers.		Porto Rican teachers.					
	1907	1912	1907	1912	1907	1912	1907	1912
Eighth.....	66.6	86.1	6.7	13.9	26.7			
Seventh.....	48.4	63.5	38.7	36.5	12.9			
Sixth.....	45.7	32.3	41.3	67.7	13.0			
Fifth.....	42.4	15.4	43.9	83.8	13.7	0.8		
Fourth.....	26.9	6.9	54.9	92.4	17.2	0.7	1.0	
Third.....	22.8	1.1	57.9	98.9	18.4		0.9	
Second.....	13.0		71.9	100.0	13.7		1.4	
First.....	1.8		39.9	100.0	14.7		43.6	

Without doubt the teaching of English is far more effective in the lower grades by the Porto Rican teachers authorized to teach in that language than by American teachers. They give better results in the higher grades. We expect gradually to increase the number of Porto Rican teachers in charge of the upper grades as greater efficiency in the use of the English language is acquired.

TEACHERS' LICENSES.

During the school year 2,474 persons held licenses issued by the department of education, as follows:

Principals.....	189
English graded.....	827
Graded.....	285
Rural.....	993
English.....	117
Special.....	63

Included in the above are the licenses to the students who were graduated from the normal department of the University of Porto Rico at the close of the school year, and those issued after the examinations held in the month of April. A small percentage of the persons who received licenses at that time secured schools for the remainder of the school year, but the greater number of them, as well as all those who received their licenses at the close of the normal session, do not properly belong to the teaching force of this year, although they have been included in all of the tables. This makes the number counted as "not teaching" considerably in excess of the actual number holding licenses throughout the year and not engaged in public-school work.

There are no actual figures at hand to show the number of persons holding licenses and not engaged in some kind of educational work, either as teachers in private schools or students in the normal school or in the United States, but the number is relatively small. Some have entered other departments of the Government or taken up other lines of work, while a few have been under suspension for various reasons.

Licenses are issued in the first instance for one year and the teachers must be assigned to the third salary class, except in the case of students who have finished one of the courses of the normal school. These receive their licenses for two years and are placed immediately in the second salary class. A license can not be renewed for one of the longer periods until the teacher has had a renewal for the preceding shorter period, and only upon satisfactory evidence of successful experience. A teacher may not be advanced to the second salary class until he has taught three years, and not to the first until he has taught five years and be the possessor of the life diploma. To secure the life diploma an experience of five years is necessary and an examination in certain special subjects, in addition to the subjects required for the original license, except in the case of normal graduates of the four-year course, who have had two years' successful experience.

Beginning with June of this year a regulation of the department was put into effect which provides that the licenses of those persons who fail to teach for two successive years in the public schools of Porto Rico, or in some school under the direct supervision of the officials of the department, will not be renewed except by examination. Under this rule 64 licenses lapsed, and all persons, whether candidates for renewal of licenses or applicants for the examinations for teachers' licenses, have been required to present medical certificates. The school laws state that "licenses to teach as rural, graded, principal, or special teachers shall be granted only to persons of sound physical health." These certificates must be filled out by a regularly licensed physician in good standing, the blanks used for this purpose being furnished by the department of education.

The following tables show the origin and terms of the licenses, the salary classes, and the distribution of teachers:

	Terms of licenses.				Salary classes.			
	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	5 years.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Special salary.
Principal.....	41	53	69	26	19	107	21	1 42
English graded.....	106	352	307	62	.....	601	224	1 2
Graded.....	113	107	63	2	.....	144	136	1 5
Rural.....	495	398	84	16	.....	506	487	.....
English.....	² 117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 117
Special ³	² 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 63
Total.....	935	910	523	106	19	1,358	868	229

¹ Supervising principals, special and English teachers receive special salaries.

² Licenses of English and special teachers are issued for 1 year only.

³ High and continuation school teachers, music, drawing, etc.

Origin of licenses.

	Renew- als.	Exami- nation.	Diploma from normal depart- ment, univer- sity of Porto Rico.	Diploma from normal school, United States.	Diploma from college or univer- sity, United States.	Diploma from high school, United States.	State, county, or city certifi- cate, United States.	Previous issue.
Principal.....	139	7	11	2	1			29
English graded.....	234	111	72					410
Graded.....	113	75	21					76
Rural.....	538	180	10					265
English.....	64	5		9	17	10	12	
Special.....	23			12	21		7	
Total.....	1,111	378	114	23	39	10	19	780

Distribution of teachers.

	Super- vising prin- cipal.	Prin- cipal.	English graded.	Graded.	Rural.	English.	Special.	Not teaching.
Principal.....	41	11	79	14	11	5	7	21
English graded.....			539	27	79		2	180
Graded.....				35	182		5	63
Rural.....					801			192
English.....						117		
Special.....							63	
Total.....	41	11	618	76	1,073	122	77	456

All the public-school teachers in actual service are classified each year according to the proficiency of their work, as shown by the reports submitted by the supervisory force. These classes are known as A, B, and C. Included in the first are all teachers whose work is eminently successful; in the second, those whose work is successful but not of as high a grade as that of class A; and in the third, those whose work is unsatisfactory. A teacher who is classified as C is not approved for any school until the available supply of teachers in classes A and B is exhausted, and any teacher who is classified as C for two successive years is not entitled to a renewal of his license except by examination in all subjects. Under this rule the licenses of seven teachers were not renewed. There are at present 455 teachers in class A, 1,208 in class B, and 45 in class C.

SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS.

The celebration of legal and school holidays in the public schools of the island has been noteworthy, not only in the number and brilliancy of the festivities, but for the interest and enthusiasm shown on the part of teachers, pupils, and parents. A school celebration has a double value in connection with the progress of education; it not only impresses on the children the ideas and ideals of the day itself, and stimulates them to greater effort, but also affords the parents an opportunity to get in closer touch with the school at a time when such visits will not interfere with the daily work. It has been difficult to attract the parents to the schools owing to the fact that the major part of the recitations are conducted in a tongue unfamiliar to the most of them. An effort has been made to make the school celebrations as democratic as possible, with the result that more people are taking an interest in the work.

Thanksgiving Day, Arbor Day, which is celebrated the Friday following Thanksgiving Day; Washington's Birthday, Abolition Day (Mar. 22), and Decoration Day are the recognized school holidays, and these have been supplemented by Lincoln's Birthday, Parents' Day, and Christmas celebrations in many of the districts. For the celebration of Arbor Day a special manual of exercises was published by the department as a guide to the supervising principals and teachers in the different districts, and instructions dealing with the proper way to plant and transplant trees and shrubs were issued. The Agricultural College and the Experiment Station cooperated in the

movement by supplying on request young trees and shrubs, particularly adapted to conditions obtaining in Porto Rico.

As a result of the movement to have as many trees and shrubs as possible planted by the children of the island on this day, the reports from the different districts show that 16,744 trees and 15,828 shrubs and flowers were planted on the school grounds, while 5,289 trees and shrubs were planted by the pupils at their respective homes. The inherent value of this work in fostering a love for the beautiful and in creating attractive surroundings, as well as arousing in the children the feeling of true patriotism by all working for the common good, can not be estimated. The pupils have taken a deep interest in protecting the trees and shrubs planted, and in many districts prizes have been given for the best results at the end of a stated time. In every school in each municipality of the island exercises were held, consisting of speeches by prominent citizens, recitations by the children, band concerts, parades, and the actual planting of trees and shrubs. Letters to the school children from the governor and the commissioner of education were read as a part of each program.

Washington holds a high place in the hearts of the Porto Rican children, and in 31 districts of the island special exercises were held in honor of the "Father of his country."

Abolition Day, March 22, was fittingly celebrated in many districts of the island, while 14 gave the occasion special prominence.

Special exercises were held on Decoration Day in 12 districts, on Lincoln's Birthday in 4, and Christmas was fittingly observed in 9.

Parents' Days have been celebrated with more enthusiasm this year than last, and 18 districts have devoted one or more days to the parents, giving them an opportunity to hear the recitations and to see the exhibits of work done by the children. One of the third-class districts reports an attendance of 1,217 parents and friends in the different schools on Parents' Day. In many of the districts evening exercises were held for the purpose of accommodating those who could not attend during school hours, and in some the exhibition of work was displayed in a public place for an extended period for the purpose of arousing interest on the part of those who were reluctant about visiting the schools. The parents and teachers are getting closer to each other, which is a very hopeful sign.

TEACHERS' CONFERENCES.

Although no definite orders have been given the field force regarding the number of teachers' conferences to be held during the year, it is generally understood that three general conferences a year, at which all the teachers of the district are to be in attendance, one in each school term, are a requisite for the best interests of the teaching force and the general progress of the district.

During the school year a total of 185 conferences have been held in the school districts of the island, with an average attendance of 136 teachers. The average number of conferences per district was 4.5 and the average number of teachers in attendance at each was 33.1. These general conferences have been conducted on the whole with a definite aim in mind, and the programs have been so arranged as to allow ample time for informal discussions on the different subjects submitted. Pedantic discussions where no definite conclusions could be reached were avoided as much as possible, while subjects that had a direct bearing on the work of the schools were welcomed and freely discussed. Some of the supervising principals planned the conference work at the beginning of the year and had conferences which concerned especially the different classes of teachers: rural, primary, grammar, and high school, although one or two general topics were included at each conference which were applicable to all grades of schools. In this way definite conclusions were more easily obtained. Not infrequently a social gathering for the teachers, supervisors, and members of the school boards followed the conference, and much good was done in bringing about a spirit of cooperation in the work. In some districts these conferences have been held in rural schoolhouses in the country, the teachers making the journey on foot or on horseback.

An important part of each has been model classes given by the strongest teachers for the benefit of the weaker, thus giving all an opportunity to see the best work being done in the district. Exhibitions of work from both rural and graded schools have been freely displayed so that the teachers have received many valuable aids looking toward the improvement of their daily work.

In addition to these general school conferences numerous grade and group meetings, usually presided over by the supervising principal, at which the knotty problems of the work were straightened out, have been held.

The teachers are rapidly acquiring an ease and fluency of expression in English, although the conducting of the conferences in that language has not been made

obligatory. As a rule, however, they are glad of the opportunity to express themselves therein outside of the schoolroom, and not a few prefer to discuss problems relating to their school work in English rather than in Spanish.

The department has kept in touch with this important part of the work by helping supervisors with the arrangement of programs, by sending one of the general superintendents to represent the department at the meetings whenever possible, and by encouragement all along the line.

SUMMER INSTITUTES.

On July 8, 1912, summer institutes of eight weeks' duration were opened at Rio Piedras, Mayaguez, and Humacao. The one at Rio Piedras is being held under the auspices of the University of Porto Rico, with Mr. Felipe Janer, acting dean of the normal department, in charge. Those at Mayaguez and Humacao are being conducted by the department of education with General Supts. R. S. Garwood and W. A. Barlow in charge. The instructional force of the institute at Rio Piedras is made up largely of members of the regular faculty of the university, whereas instructors in the other two institutes are drawn from the corps of supervising principals of the island. The work in all three is essentially the same, and instruction in agriculture is especially emphasized. Credit is given in the normal department of the university for satisfactory work as evinced by examination. This means that teachers can secure advanced credits in the normal school even though it may be some time before they are in a position for further study. The ultimate value of this arrangement as an incentive to attendance in the normal school will be readily recognized.

The work in these institutes appeals to prospective teachers who wish to enter the service of the department of education and can thus avail themselves of the opportunity to review in preparation for examination; teachers already within the department who wish to advance their standing and secure a higher grade of certificate; those in the department of education who wish to pass the courses in English prescribed by the law during the summer months rather than to devote their attention to them throughout the entire year; and those who, although unable to attend the normal department of the university at present, wish to pursue part of the work required for a normal certificate by studying during the summer vacation. It also appeals to American teachers who remain on the island and desire to take special work in Spanish, graded teachers who wish to qualify themselves for authorization to teach in English by practicing in the model schools connected with each institute under the direction of experienced teachers, those of all classes who wish to spend some time getting new ideas and methods by observing the work in the model schools, and those who wish to prepare themselves as special teachers in agriculture.

Although it is not intended that the courses offered in these summer sessions should be in any narrow sense the preparation for examinations offered by the department, nevertheless persons wishing to pass such examinations find the work in a general way helpful. Classes are offered in all subjects required for the rural, graded, principal, and permanent licenses, if there is a sufficient demand for them.

The courses in agriculture are under the direction of Dean Stevens, of the college of agriculture, and his corps of specialists. The work in this subject is made as practical as possible and its direct bearing upon conditions in Porto Rico is emphasized. Attention is also given to the pedagogy of the subject.

The following courses are being offered by Dean Stevens:

Horticulture.—This includes consideration of the following subjects in the classroom and field laboratory: Fruit culture; vegetable gardening; plant propagation; nursery methods; spraying and specific crops.

Agronomy.—The more important field crops of Porto Rico are given special consideration; the chief varieties; the preparation of the soil; harvesting and marketing.

Soils.—The leading physical and chemical characteristics are taught; the various types of soils discussed, and the methods of handling each type explained.

Agricultural botany.—The structure of the flower, leaf, stem, and root are taught; the physiology of plants, particularly as it relates to fertilizers and plant culture, are discussed, and the classification of the leading economic or injurious plants are given attention.

Agricultural bacteriology.—The fundamentals concerning bacteria; their nature, mode of growth, and reproduction; nutrition and their effects upon man and his interests, also modes of increasing the beneficial bacteria and decreasing the injurious bacteria, are considered.

School gardens.—This work is made practical. Practice work in them is carried on, and plans for laying them out and for beautifying school grounds are discussed.

Entomology.—The structure and habits of insects receive special attention, and the leading injurious and beneficial species are discussed.

Practice school.—For the benefit of graded teachers who wish to secure the English graded license, a practice school is maintained in connection with each of the sessions. Teachers are admitted to practice only on recommendation of their supervising principals. Candidates for the English graded license must be enrolled in the class of advanced English and pass this course as part of their preparation for the English graded license. The examination will be conducted at the end of the course by one or more of the general superintendents.

Teachers who have been classified under the letter C are given an opportunity to raise their classification by practice teaching under careful guidance.

Model school.—In order to furnish opportunity for the teachers to observe the best methods of instruction, a model school, covering the first four grades, is maintained in connection with each institute and is taught by carefully selected teachers.

The brevity of the course (eight weeks) and the large enrollment make it impossible to devote as much attention to the social side of life as is desirable. However, nearly every week a lecture or entertainment of some sort having a bearing on school work is given at each institute. The interest and enthusiasm of the teachers in the summer institute work is reflected by the enrollment which on August 10 is 228 at Rio Piedras, 449 at Mayaguez, and 163 at Humacao; a total of 840. This showing is all the more favorable in light of the fact that all persons attending the institutes pay their traveling expenses as well as their board and room rent while away from home from the savings they may have been able to make during the school year.

SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS.

As a result of the curtailment of the school savings system in 1910-11, no effort was made to establish new depositories in the different districts of the island. In practically every district the system was discontinued and moneys on hand and in the banks returned to the depositors with a few exceptions, owing to the removal of pupils to other districts and leaving no addresses.

It is hoped that with the opening of postal savings banks in the island, the school savings system will revive and once again take hold under the perfect security offered by the Government.

Balances on hand June 30, 1912.

Coamo.....	¹ \$192.56
San German.....	¹ 119.45
Ciales.....	² 2.78
Bayamon.....	² 15.60
Adjuntas.....	² 11.84

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

The establishment of school libraries, their extension, and improvement was definitely adopted by the department of education as one of the essential features of its program in the latter part of the year 1908. There were at that time some 10 school libraries in the island, and the books in the majority of these had been selected for teachers' reference, with but little thought having been given to the needs of the children. In addition, municipal libraries were maintained in 17 towns. These were usually opened only during the evening, and no permission was granted to withdraw books for home reading. Almost without exception the books were such as to appeal to mature readers, and as a consequence these municipal libraries were virtually closed to the pupils of the public schools. Rural-school libraries were unknown.

From this rather meager start we are able to report that 60 of the 70 municipalities of the island now have libraries in connection with the schools and a total of 34,702 books. As a general rule the library is located in one of the schoolrooms, which is well lighted and opened for two hours each evening. A competent teacher or librarian is in charge, and in this way pupils have an opportunity of reading or of preparing their lessons under guidance. The value of such a place for recreation and study, both from a scholastic and moral point of view is beyond estimate and may rightly be regarded as the beginning here of the "social center" movement of the United States. Furthermore, the majority of Porto Rican houses are not sufficiently well lighted for studying purposes, and this opportunity for quiet study in the library room is showing its effect in increased school efficiency.

Spanish authors have not given the same attention to the preparation of suitable juvenile reading as have the American writers. In consequence a large part of these books are in English, although a consistent effort is being made to secure suitable

¹ System still in operation.

² System discontinued; money not claimed by pupils.

Spanish books. While this is to be deplored, because of the increased difficulty of reading, the results in broadening the children's knowledge of English have been excellent.

In several towns the municipal authorities have cooperated with the school boards by uniting the municipal libraries with those of the schools and by helping to meet the necessary expenses. The department has approved the expenditure of school-board funds for library purposes whenever requested, provided the resources of the district permitted. The amount so spent this past year was \$2,144, a small sum, but significant of the interest taken when the heavy drains on the limited funds at the disposal of the school boards are taken into consideration.

The other sources of income depend upon private initiative, as the department has no funds for this purpose at its disposal. I am glad to record some donations which have been received from the United States, but many more could be used to good purpose. The steamship companies stand ready to transport packages of books for library purposes free of charge. Patrons of the public schools are constantly donating books, and the proceeds of not a few school entertainments have been devoted to their purchase.

Naturally more interest has been taken in the libraries located within the urban centers than in those in the country, where there is the greatest need. A rural home has, as a rule, no reading matter whatever, and all the reading which the child gets is from the textbooks in school. Some remedy must be found. There are now for rural schools 165 libraries, containing 9,337 books. Most of these are old textbooks discarded from the course of study, which, however, have the advantage of being within the child's comprehension.

Nine towns report libraries supported by municipal funds, containing 12,010 books and costing \$2,909.20 for maintenance. These were opened on an average four hours daily, and from them 8,704 books were drawn during the year. The average number who visited the libraries each day was 347.

The excellent library connected with the normal department of the University of Porto Rico at Río Piedras has been included in the report from that town, as it is in reality a school library.

Besides the above, the insular library, the largest and best equipped in the island, is located in San Juan and supported by the insular government at a cost of \$5,780 per annum. It contains about 20,000 volumes, including 2,000 received during the fiscal year just ended. About 400 books are drawn daily, and an average of 300 persons visit the library each day. As this library is maintained by insular funds, it is felt that its usefulness should be extended over the whole island rather than, as at present, be confined to San Juan. This could best be done, undoubtedly, by sending traveling libraries to the various schools, to be kept there for a period, say, of three months.

SCHOOL PLAYGROUNDS.

The school year has been one of continued progress in the development and furtherance of the public school playground movement, which had its beginning in 1908. The progress made from year to year is shown in the following table:

School year.	Land set aside for play-grounds.	Towns with play-grounds.	Money spent for play-grounds.	Children using urban play-grounds.
	<i>Acres.</i>			
1908-9.....	24	27	\$3,000	5,000
1909-10.....	50	45	8,250	15,000
1910-11.....	58	52	19,746	18,420
1911-12.....	59	58	30,737	23,902

But few new playgrounds have been established within urban limits during the past year, as a large majority of the towns of the island had previously made provision for recreation centers. It is, however, a source of gratification to state that more attention has been paid to the physical development of the pupils enrolled in the rural schools, as shown by the fact that different kinds of apparatus, such as swings, trapezes, slides, etc., have been set up in many of the rural districts. Some municipalities report that complete baseball outfits have been furnished the boys enrolled in the different rural schools under their jurisdiction, and that competitive games are frequent. Apparatus for the playgrounds has been furnished by the school boards in 39 towns, and by the municipal councils in 5. In 13 it has been donated by private

individuals, and in 11 the pupils themselves have raised funds for its purchase. Several private gifts of importance for playgrounds have been reported. In one town a private corporation donated \$2,000 for athletics; in another a grandstand, costing over \$3,000, was given, and in two or three others land, and in still others different pieces of apparatus. This spontaneous demonstration of interest in the physical well-being of the children is one of the encouraging aspects of this phase of our work.

As in many instances the homemade apparatus that was put up when the playgrounds were first opened has not proved as substantial as was expected, a large number of school boards have purchased steel apparatus, as was recommended in my last annual report. In but few towns of the island are to be found teachers in charge of the playgrounds who have received special preparation for the work. As a general rule the acting principals, teachers of English, or graded teachers have offered their services and have cooperated heartily in providing a pleasant and profitable pastime for their pupils outside of school hours. Most of the playgrounds are open to the children before and after school hours and during recesses, and in a few instances they are thrown open to the children on moonlight nights.

Athletics have been engaged in more or less since the American school system was organized, but up to the time the public-school playgrounds were established a very small percentage of the pupils enrolled participated, thereby limiting the influence and benefits of outdoor sports. During recent years, through the establishment of playgrounds and the introduction of simple competitive games and contests enabling all the pupils to take part, a much larger percentage of the pupils have received the direct benefits to be obtained from their play in the open air. A few years ago it could be said that the pupils of Porto Rico did not know how to play. Before and after school and during recesses they could be seen standing in groups here and there, chatting about anything that came to their minds, but with not a thought of healthful exercises. To-day this is changed in a large measure; but I do not mean to imply that all has been done. We have made a good beginning, but there are still thousands of boys and girls enrolled in our schools who have not yet learned how to make profitable use of their spare time, and the work will not be completed until every child enrolled in our schools, and those who are not, are given an opportunity to develop strong physiques and taught how to play normally with their companions.

Groups of boys playing scrub ball are to be found at all times and in all sorts of places, and the enthusiasm which possesses them is very marked. In the early days almost all games were causes of strife and dissension, but gradually the boys are learning to respect the authority of an umpire or of the one in charge of the sports. They are also learning to take defeat gracefully, and, as a rule, the members of the losing team are the first to congratulate their winning competitors, thus demonstrating a healthy spirit of cordiality. Match ball games have been much more common this year between two teams from the same locality, or from neighboring towns, and in several municipalities athletic contests, including field and track events, have been celebrated, the pupils from adjacent towns striving for mastery. The spirit of true sportsmanship as displayed and fostered at these meets is one of the most encouraging results of our playground movement.

The annual athletic meet of the boys enrolled in the high and grammar schools of the island was held at the Hippodrome, San Juan, April 13, 1912. There were 125 entries for the different events, and, in all, 14 records were broken. The grandstands were filled with enthusiastic parents and children, and two bands of music, composed of school children, enlivened the occasion. In the evening a reception was tendered to the contestants at the assembly hall of the normal school by the athletic association of this institution.

All school athletics are directly in charge of the board of directors of the Interscholastic Athletic Association of Porto Rico, of which the membership is made up of the local associations of the different schools and towns. The constitution and by-laws, which are subject to the approval of the commissioner of education, are:

ART. I. Name.—The name shall be Interscholastic Athletic Association of Porto Rico.

ART. II. Object.—The object of this association shall be to promote interest in school athletics in Porto Rico and to secure a better acquaintance and friendship among the schools of the island.

ART. III. Officers.—The officers of the association shall be a secretary, treasurer, and board of directors. The secretary and the treasurer shall be appointed by the board of directors and shall hold office until their successors have been appointed.

It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep a record in a book for that purpose of all meetings of the association and of the board of directors; to arrange the program

of athletic meets held under the direction of the association and to keep a record of the results of the same. He shall also keep a record of all protests made to the board of directors and the decisions rendered by them.

The treasurer shall have charge of the printing and sale of programs and all tickets of admission to contests of the association, shall pay all bills incurred by the association out of the funds of the association, taking a receipt therefor, and shall render an account to the board of directors within two weeks after each contest, and shall present his books to the board of directors each year at the close of the annual meeting, or at the close of his term of office, for audit.

The board of directors shall be composed of the three general superintendents. It shall be the duty of the board of directors to make all arrangements for the athletic contests of the association, to authorize all expenses of the association, to audit all bills of the association, and to choose all officials for contests held under the direction of the association. It shall be the duty of the board of directors to judge and decide all questions of eligibility or appeals from the decisions of officials if presented within three days after the close of the contest.

ART. IV. *Membership*.—Any school district or department of the University of Porto Rico may become a member of this association by paying a fee of \$2 a year. Membership shall entitle a school to participate in athletic contests and to one vote, cast by the supervising principal or dean of the department, at the annual meeting, provided said school participates in at least one event in the annual meet.

ART. V. *Meeting*.—A regular meeting shall be held at the time of the annual meet or at the call of the board of directors. The annual meet shall take place not earlier than February 1 and not later than May 1. Such day shall be decided upon by the board of directors at least two months in advance.

ART. VI. *Deficit*.—Any deficit after the annual meet shall be met by levy to be determined by the board of directors.

ART. VII. *Eligibility*.—The following rules shall govern the eligibility of contestants:

1. No one shall be allowed to take part in an athletic contest who has used or is using his skill in athletics for pecuniary gain. By pecuniary gain shall be meant receiving money as pay, prizes in money, or board or lodging for athletic skill in any form.

2. No one shall be allowed to take part in an athletic contest unless his school is a member of the association.

3. No one shall be allowed to take part in an athletic contest unless he has been regularly enrolled and in regular attendance in the school he represents for at least 10 weeks before the contest, except in case of the first 10 weeks of the school year, when requirements for attendance shall be considered to begin with the first week of school. Suspension for more than one week, illness for more than one month, or absence for more than two consecutive weeks for other causes shall be deemed cause for barring him from the contest.

4. Any pupil below passing grade in more than one subject at the time of the contest shall be barred from that contest. Each supervising principal and the deans of the University of Porto Rico shall send a certified list of the entries of his school to the secretary of the association at least 20 days before the contest, and the secretary shall forward copies to the various principals and deans of the schools or departments participating at least 10 days before the contest.

ART. VIII. *Contests and meets*.—Athletic contests and meets held under the auspices of the association shall be of three classes, as follows:

Class A: Contests or meets between the high schools of the island and the departments of the University of Porto Rico. In contests or meets of this class only pupils regularly enrolled in these institutions shall be eligible.

Class B: Contests or meets between common school systems. Only pupils enrolled in the eighth grade or lower grades shall be eligible.

Class C: Contests or meets between school systems which maintain continuation schools. In such, pupils shall be eligible who are enrolled in any of the grades from the tenth downward. Where school systems maintaining high schools care to enter into competition with other school systems maintaining continuation schools, pupils in the high-school grades represented in the continuation schools of their competitors shall be eligible.

ART. IX. *Amendment*.—This constitution and by-laws can be amended or added to by a two-thirds vote of the members voting at the annual meeting. All notices of proposals of amendment must be signed by three supervising principals whose schools are members of the association and sent to the secretary, who shall send a copy of such proposed amendment to each officer and member at least one month before the annual meeting. An amendment, if adopted, will not go into effect until after

the annual athletic meet. All amendments must receive the approval of the commissioner of education before becoming effective.

ART. X. *Distribution of surplus.*—A reserve of \$100 shall be maintained at all times. This reserve shall be placed in the savings account of a bank, and the interest accruing thereon shall be available as any other fund. This reserve may be drawn on if needed, but no distribution shall be made of a surplus until such sum withdrawn shall have been replaced.

After all expenses shall have been paid, the surplus, or such part as may be necessary, shall be used to repay the actual traveling expenses of the various contestants to the meet and shall be distributed on a pro rata basis.

Each supervising principal shall furnish the secretary, within two weeks after the annual meet, with a certified statement of the traveling expenses actually incurred by each contestant. This distribution of surplus, if any, shall be made for the first time after the annual meet of 1911 and shall include the annual meet for 1910.

Statistics of public-school playgrounds.

Town.	Land acquired.	Amount expended.	Children using playground.	Apparatus acquired.
	<i>Acres.</i>			
San Juan.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	\$2,700.00	1,200	2 kindergarten pavilions, tent and appliances, giant strides, 2 frames with swings, climbing poles, ropes, rope ladders, wood ladders, etc., teeter ladders, jumping standards and take-off with pit, vaulting poles, baseball outfits, basket-ball outfits, medicine balls, rubber and iron quoits, sand boxes, wands, dumb bells, outfits for kindergarten games, etc.
Rio Piedras.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	825.00	650	Steel swings, wood-ring ladder, rope ladder, flying rings, climbing rope, vaulting and jumping standards, tennis outfit, quoits, sand pins, seesaws, vaulting poles, baseball outfit, slides, parallel bars, climbing poles, giant strides, baseball outfits in all rural schools, 3 rural schools equipped with slides and swings.
Trujillo Alto.....	3	360.00	240	Frame with swings, ladders, ropes, etc., giant stride, seesaws, teeter ladders, baseball outfit in all rural schools.
Carolina.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	462.00	625	Giant strides, baseball and basket-ball outfits, swings slides, rings, ladders, parallel bars.
Rio Grande.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	223.80	300	Baseball outfit, bean bags, medicine balls, giant stride, swings, jumping standards, basket-ball outfit, flying rings, quoits, seesaws.
Loiza.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	55.80	200	Baseball outfit, basket-ball, croquet set, football.
Pajardo.....	2	2,700.00	1,000	2 grand stands, hurdles, jumping standards, vaulting poles, swings, trapeze, rings, boxing gloves, baseball outfit, basket-ball outfit, football, tetherball, tennis outfits, quoits, Indian clubs, dumb-bells, tilting boards.
Naguabo.....	(1)	47.40	250	Baseball outfits.
Vieques.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	810.00	500	2 frames with swings, ladders, rings, climbing pole, and rope, 8 seesaws, vaulting and jumping standards, tether pole, baseball outfit, grand stand, basket-ball outfit.
Humacao.....	3	2,324.00	970	Baseball and basket-ball outfits, swings, vaulting poles, jumping ropes, giant stride, parallel bars, hammock swings, etc.
Yabucoa.....	1	150.00	430	Swings, rings, seesaws, trapeze, rope ladder, slides, baseball outfits, parallel bars, vaulting buck.
Maunabo.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	33.65	175	Basket-ball and baseball outfits.
Arroyo.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	112.00	350	Seesaws, vaulting pole, jumping standards, frame with rings, swings, climbing poles, rope ladders, baseball outfit, quoits.
Patillas.....	(1) (2)	80.00	340	Baseball outfit, seesaws, swings, rings, quoits, vaulting poles, trapeze, jumping standards.
Juncos.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	180.00	400	Giant stride, vaulting pole, seesaw, medicine ball, trapeze, climbing rope, quoits, rings, basket-ball outfit, baseball outfit, jumping standards, iron pins.
Gurabo.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	138.00	400	Giant stride, vaulting pole, seesaw, medicine ball, quoits, iron pins, flying rings, basket-ball and baseball outfits.
Caguas.....	(1)	154.00	300	Baseball outfits, 12-pound shot, vaulting pole, spiked shoes for races, hurdles, jumping standards.
San Lorenzo.....	(2)	15.00	250	Baseball outfits.
Guayama.....	(1)	276.35	300	Baseball outfit, jumping standards, gymnasium outfit, tennis, vaulting pole, medicine balls, quoits.
Salinas.....	(1)	208.00	525	Baseball outfit, basket-ball, 12 swings, 4 seesaws.
Santa Isabel.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	896.00	475	Swings, trapeze, flying rings, slides, giant strides, seesaws, merry-go-round, miniature Ferris wheel, sand-boxes, croquet, baseball outfit.
Cayey.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	80.00	188	Baseball and basket-ball outfits, jumping standards.
Cidra.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	45.00	314	Baseball outfit.

¹ School yard.

² Public plaza.

Statistics of public-school playgrounds—Continued.

Town.	Land ac- quired.	Amount ex- pended.	Child- ren using play- ground.	Apparatus acquired.
	<i>Acres.</i>			
Comerio.....	1	\$595. 00	400	Jumping standards, frames with swings, climbing poles, ladders, trapezes, rings, and climbing ropes, baseball outfit.
Aguas Buenas.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	50. 00	50	Baseball outfit.
Aibonito.....	1	193. 80	175	High-jump standards, vaulting pole, hurdles, tennis, baseball outfit, swings.
Barranquitas.....	(1)	50. 00	20	Baseball outfit.
Barros.....	2	46. 44	160	Baseball outfit, volley ball, croquet, jumping standards.
Coamo.....	2	25. 73	220	Baseball outfit.
Juana Diaz.....	2	665. 00	500	Baseball outfit, jumping standards, giant stride, frame with 6 swings, slides, basket-ball outfit.
Ponce.....	5	8,000. 00	1,500	Baseball, track and field equipment, tennis, swings, seesaws, giant strides, slides, jumping standards, vaulting buck, parallel bars, etc.
Guayanilla.....	(1)	60. 00	25	Baseball outfit.
Peñuelas.....	1	60. 00	140	Baseball and tennis outfit.
Yauco.....	(1) (2)	518. 05	1,200	Frames with swings, trapezes, climbing poles, ladders, seesaws, slides, parallel bars, baseball, basket-ball and tennis outfits, football, medicine balls, vaulting poles, volley balls, quoits, etc.
San German.....	3	70. 00	850	Baseball outfit and backstop, swings.
Sabana Grande.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	.....	150	Baseball outfit.
Cabo Rojo.....	(1)	151. 00	200	Climbing poles, trapezes, parallel bars, 3 frames with swings, ropes, wooden ladders, flying rings, jumping standards.
Mayaguez.....	7	685. 00	600	Basket-ball and baseball equipment, slides, 6 seesaws, steel parallel bars, 2 giant strides, 2 medicine balls, 2 flying rings, 12 steel swings, jumping standards and poles.
Maricao.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	602. 54	200	Giant stride, quoits, vaulting pole, bean bags, baseball outfit.
Las Marias.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	400. 00	150	Baseball outfit.
Añasco.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	240. 00	1,000	Merry-go-rounds, baseball outfit, horizontal and vertical ladders, swings, rings, trapeze, hurdles, grand stands, slides, seesaws, parallel bars, quoits, vaulting standards, medicine balls.
Rincon.....	(1)	33. 00	50	Baseball outfit.
Aguada.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	240. 00	300	Swings, rings, trapeze, horizontal and vertical ladders, seesaws, hurdles, merry-go-round, vaulting poles, slides, parallel bars, quoits, medicine balls, vaulting standards.
San Sebastian.....	(2)	350. 00	600	Tether pole, swings, trapeze, climbing ropes, climbing spar, rings, seesaws, jumping standards, baseball outfit, slides, giant stride, inclined ladders, teeter ladders, vaulting buck, vaulting horse, etc.
Isabela.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	20. 00	240	Baseball outfit, jumping standards.
Quebradillas.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	25. 00	350	Baseball outfit, swings.
Utüado.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	1,361. 66	200	Baseball equipment, seesaws, swings.
Adjuntas.....	1	1,000. 00	450	Swings, seesaws, trapeze, tether ball, tennis and baseball outfits.
Camuy.....	(1)	40. 00	160	Baseball equipment.
Hatillo.....	(1)	10. 00	200	Do.
Arecibo.....	1	1,200. 00	1,600	Swings, climbing ropes, climbing rod, trapeze, climbing ladders, parallel bars, seesaws, hurdles, jumping standards, flying rings, quoits, ring toss, basket-ball, medicine ball, volley ball, shot, hammer, baseball, football, lawn tennis, giant stride, croquet, etc.
Manati.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	119. 00	30	Vaulting pole, baseball, materials, sacks for races, stands.
Ciales.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	55. 00	300	Swings, seesaws, baseball outfit, 14 swings in 6 rural schools, 3 rural school baseball outfits, basket and foot ball, quoits.
Vega Baja.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	330. 00	500	Baseball outfit, croquet sets, quoits, jumping standards, swings, climbing spar and ropes, rings, rope ladders, trapeze, horizontal bar, apparatus for dipping and chinning, basket-ball and tennis outfits.
Vega Alta.....	1	80. 00	250	Swings, rings, trapeze, climbing rope and spar, baseball outfit, croquet sets, quoits, outdoor gymnasium.
Corozal.....	(1)	15. 00	300	Baseball outfit.
Morovis.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	15. 00	100	Do.
Toa Baja.....	(1)	15. 00	50	Do.
Toa Alta.....	1	10. 50	200	Do.
Dorado.....	1	431. 00	100	Do.
Bayamon.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 00. 00	.....	Swings and rings, climbing pole, ladder, vaulting standards, seesaws, jumping standards, trapeze.

(1) School yard.

(2) Public plaza.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Continued interest has been manifested by the department and by the school boards in the erection of modern school buildings. Every effort is being made to lessen the number of rented school rooms as fast as the resources of the local school boards permit. During the past year four school boards have constructed graded school buildings with funds obtained through loans from the insular government, while several others have obtained the loans and expect to begin building immediately.

Of the 1,168 buildings used for school purposes, 325, or 28 per cent, are owned by the Government and 843, or 72 per cent, are rented. Of the 1,845 rooms used for common schools, 759, or 42 per cent, are in buildings owned by the Government and 1,066 rooms, or 58 per cent, in those rented. Of the 325 school buildings mentioned, 102 are within the urban limits and 223 in the rural districts.

The following tables show the distribution of the buildings used for school purposes:

School buildings, 1911-12.

Municipality.	Buildings owned.		Buildings rented.		Total buildings.	Total rooms.	\$250 build-ings. ¹
	Number.	Rooms.	Number.	Rooms.			
San Juan.....	7	52	14	65	21	117	.....
Rio Piedras.....	9	21	4	4	13	25	5
Trujillo Alto.....	3	6	5	8	8	14	2
Carolina.....	5	12	12	12	17	24	2
Rio Grande.....	3	8	18	19	21	27	2
Loiza.....	.....	.....	17	21	17	21	.....
Fajardo.....	2	16	26	27	28	43	.....
Naguabo.....	1	1	19	22	20	23	1
Vieques.....	3	9	7	8	10	17	.....
Humacao.....	6	11	26	38	32	49	2
Yabucoa.....	4	11	14	15	18	26	2
Maunabo.....	3	7	9	4	7	11	2
Arroyo.....	2	7	9	9	11	16	.....
Patillas.....	4	7	12	13	16	20	3
Juncos.....	3	3	8	19	11	22	2
Gurabo.....	5	7	8	9	13	16	3
Caguas.....	3	18	16	21	19	39	1
San Lorenzo.....	2	2	9	15	11	17	2
Guayama.....	2	10	18	24	20	34	.....
Salinas.....	3	6	11	14	14	20	.....
Santa Isabel.....	9	12	2	3	11	15	3
Caye.....	7	10	10	16	17	26	4
Cidra.....	3	6	7	7	10	13	2
Comerio.....	1	1	9	13	10	14	2
Aguas Buenas.....	4	7	4	4	8	11	3
Naranjito.....	5	8	1	1	6	9	4
Aibonito.....	3	10	8	8	11	18	1
Barranquitas.....	6	6	5	6	11	12	4
Barros.....	4	7	16	15	20	22	2
Coamo.....	5	13	17	18	22	31	2
Juana Diaz.....	12	18	22	27	34	45	3
Ponce.....	9	56	40	62	49	118	.....
Guayanilla.....	5	8	11	11	16	19	3
Peñuelas.....	2	6	7	7	9	13	1
Yauco.....	11	28	17	21	28	49	6
San German.....	3	15	24	26	27	41	.....
Sabana Grande.....	5	8	7	9	12	17	1
Cabo Rojo.....	5	8	18	26	23	34	3
Lajas.....	9	12	11	11	20	23	2
Mayaguez.....	17	46	20	30	37	76	2
Maricao.....	6	9	6	6	12	15	2
Las Marias.....	7	11	11	11	18	22	1
Añasco.....	8	16	10	10	18	26	4
Rincon.....	.....	.....	7	8	7	8	.....
Aguada.....	3	7	10	10	13	17	.....
Lares.....	8	12	21	23	29	35	4
San Sebastian.....	5	8	19	21	24	29	3
Aguadilla.....	7	21	13	16	20	37	3
Moca.....	3	6	6	6	9	12	2
Isabela.....	4	7	15	16	19	23	3
Quebradillas.....	5	8	6	6	11	14	3
Utado.....	7	8	26	35	33	43	2
Adjuntas.....	7	10	15	17	22	27	5
Jayuya.....	.....	.....	10	12	10	12	.....
Camuy.....	9	12	6	6	15	18	7
Hatillo.....	6	9	7	7	13	16	5

¹ Duplicates.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

School buildings, 1911-12—Continued.

Municipality.	Buildings owned.		Buildings rented.		Total buildings.	Total rooms.	\$250 build-ings. ¹
	Number.	Rooms.	Number.	Rooms.			
Arecibo.....	9	40	30	30	39	70	2
Manati.....	6	13	8	13	14	26	2
Barceloneta.....			9	13	9	13	
Ciales.....	1	6	19	19	20	25	
Vega Baja.....	3	10	9	9	12	19	2
Vega Alta.....	1	5	8	8	9	13	
Corozal.....	6	11	4	4	10	15	5
Morovis.....	5	5	9	13	14	18	4
Toa Baja.....	3	6	8	8	11	14	2
Toa Alta.....	5	5	6	10	11	15	4
Dorado.....			7	9	7	9	
Bayamon.....	5	14	25	32	30	46	
Culebra.....	1	1			1	1	2
Total.....	325	759	843	1,066	1,168	1,825	143

¹ Duplicates.

*Buildings owned by the people of Porto Rico and used exclusively for school purposes,
June 30, 1912.*

NUMBER OF ROOMS.

Municipality.	Urban.																	Rural.			Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	11	12	13	16	21	22	1	2	3			
San Juan.....		3		1			1					1		1					52		
Rio Piedras.....		1									1					7			21		
Trujillo Alto.....				1												2			6		
Carolina.....	1						1									3			12		
Rio Grande.....						1										2			8		
Loiza.....																					
Fajardo.....							2												16		
Naguabo.....																1			1		
Vieques.....		1				1										1			9		
Humacao.....	2	2		1												1			11		
Yabucoa.....							1									3			11		
Maunabo.....					1											2			7		
Arroyo.....	1					1													7		
Patillas.....				1												3			7		
Juncos.....	1															2			3		
Gurabo.....	1		1													3			7		
Caguas.....	1												1		2	2			16		
San Lorenzo.....																2			2		
Guayama.....				1		1													10		
Salinas.....				1												2			6		
Santa Isabel.....	1			1												6			12		
Cayey.....				1												7			10		
Cidra.....				1												2			6		
Comerio.....																1			1		
Aguas Buenas.....				1												3			7		
Naranjito.....				1												4			8		
Aibonito.....				1	1											1			10		
Barranquitas.....	2															4			6		
Barros.....		1	1													2			7		
Coamo.....				1		1										3			1		
Juana Diaz.....		1				1										10			1		
Ponce.....		1			1	2				2	1						1		50		
Guayanilla.....				1		2										4			6		
Penuelas.....					1											1			6		
Yauco.....				2							1					8			28		
San German.....				1					1							1			1		
Sabana Grande.....				1												4			8		
Cabo Rojo.....				1												4			8		
Lajas.....				1												1			1		
Mayaguez.....	1					1	1							1		11	2		40		
Maricao.....				1												5			1		
Las Marias.....				1												5	1		1		
Añasco.....				1		1										6			10		
Rincon.....																					
Aguada.....					1							2				2					
Lares.....		1		1												6					

*Buildings owned by the people of Porto Rico and used exclusively for school purposes,
June 30, 1912—Continued.*

NUMBER OF ROOMS.

Municipality.	Urban.																						Rural.			Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	11	12	13	16	21	22	1	2	3								
San Sebastian.....				1												4			8							
Aguadilla.....				2			1									3	1		21							
Moca.....				1												2			6							
Isabela.....				1												3			7							
Quebradillas.....				1												4			8							
Utua.....																6	1		8							
Adjuntas.....				1												5			10							
Jayuya.....																										
Camuy.....				1												8			12							
Hatillo.....				1												5			9							
Arecibo.....	1							1								1	5	1	40							
Manati.....							1									5			13							
Barceloneta.....																										
Ciales.....						1													6							
Vega Baja.....							1									2			10							
Vega Alta.....					1																					
Corozal.....						1										5			11							
Morovis.....																5			5							
Foa Baja.....	2			1												5			6							
Foa Alta.....																5			5							
Dorado.....																										
Bayamon.....		1		1		1										2			14							
Aiebra.....																1			1							
Total.....	13	12	2	35	6	13	9	1	1	2	3	1	2	1	1	216	6	1	759							

TEXTBOOKS AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

An appropriation of \$60,000 was available during 1911-12 and from this amount here were disbursed for textbooks, \$33,660.23; for supplies, \$21,209.80; and for services in connection with the purchase of these books and supplies, \$5,115.81, leaving a balance on hand June 30, 1912, of \$14.16.

In addition to this appropriation for common schools there was an item of \$4,500 for contingent expenses, high schools, of which was disbursed \$4,492.35, in supplying the our high schools and the continuation schools. With such a meager appropriation not much could have been done for our high schools had we not had a no-fiscal year trust fund available from which in cases of emergency supplies may be purchased. During the past year \$6,404.63 of this fund was expended to eke out the small amount appropriated for high school textbooks, supplies, etc., and \$8,998.50 of the appropriation "Contingent expenses, common schools" making a total of \$79,881.32 spent or supplies for all schools:

Textbooks and school supplies.....	\$59,985.84
Contingent expenses:	
Common schools.....	8,998.50
High Schools.....	4,492.35
Common school equipment.....	6,404.63
Total.....	79,881.32

Dividing this sum among over 160,000 pupils enrolled in the schools gives a per capita of 0.499 available to provide each pupil with textbooks, pencils, pens, paper, chalk and the other numerous articles so necessary to the maintenance of a school system.

Textbooks on hand June 30, 1911, numbered 509,106 for common and 16,134 for high schools. There were purchased during the past year 92,050 common and 6,974 high school textbooks, and condemned as unfit, 30,532 common and 837 high. In the warehouse of the department, June 30, 1912, there were 60,586 common and 3,542 high, showing a total on hand in the island, June 30, 1912 of:

Common school.....	621,892
High School.....	20,281

642,173

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1911-12.

Regular appropriations.

RECEIPTS.

Regular appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.....	\$946, 730. 00
Instruction and training of young men in the United States, additional appropriation.....	4, 000. 00
	<u>950, 730. 00</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Office:		
Salaries, office of the commissioner.....	\$34, 531. 96	
Contingent expenses—		
Incidentals.....	7, 999. 94	
Postage.....	945. 00	
		43, 476. 90
Common schools:		
Salaries, common schools.....	778, 055. 15	
Contingent expenses, incidentals.....	8, 998. 50	
Textbooks and school supplies.....	59, 985. 84	
		847, 039. 49
High schools:		
Salaries, high schools.....	26, 903. 78	
Contingent expenses—		
Incidentals.....	4, 492. 35	
Water.....	63. 00	
Lighting.....	43. 83	
		31, 502. 96
Summer institutes and general lecture work.....		998. 34
Scholarships:		
Instruction and training of young men from Porto Rico in the United States.....	8, 499. 92	
Technical education of Porto Rican students in the United States.....	4, 833. 35	
Education of young Porto Rican women in the United States.....	1, 638. 32	
Scholarships in the high schools of Porto Rico.....	8, 296. 90	
		23, 268. 49
Balance on hand, June 30, 1912.....		4, 443. 81
Total		<u>950, 730. 00</u>

School extension in Porto Rico.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, July 1, 1911:	
General fund.....	\$2, 252. 30
Erection of buildings.....	2, 160. 51
	<u>4, 412. 81</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Expenses, school exhibit, insular fair.....	\$737. 58
Repairs to Aibonito Barracks.....	270. 55
Sabana Grande schoolhouse.....	1, 000. 00
Erection of buildings and repairs.....	4. 94
	<u>2, 013. 07</u>
Balance on hand, June 30, 1912:	
General fund.....	1, 849. 61
Plans.....	17. 95
Expenses, school exhibit, insular fair.....	3. 91
Repairs to Aibonito Barracks.....	229. 45
Repairs, Aguas Buenas schoolhouse.....	298. 82
	<u>2, 399. 74</u>
Total	<u>4, 412. 81</u>

School building fund.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, July 1, 1911:	
General fund	\$13, 456. 22
Erection of buildings.....	20, 973. 37
Additional appropriation	40, 000. 00
Repayments by school boards.....	7, 987. 53
	<hr/>
	82, 417. 12
	<hr/>

EXPENDITURES.

Aguada school	\$3, 126. 76
Corozal school.....	109. 50
Ciales school	6, 633. 32
Trujillo Alto school	2, 197. 32
Vega Alta school	8, 359. 50
	<hr/>
	20, 426. 40
Balance on hand, June 30, 1912:	
General fund	35, 943. 75
Erection of buildings—	
Aguada.....	\$998. 01
Corozal.....	329. 22
Ciales.....	2, 345. 13
Vega Alta.....	71. 93
Arroyo.....	2, 000. 00
Trujillo Alto.....	2, 302. 68
Aguadilla.....	18, 000. 00
	<hr/>
	26, 046. 97
	<hr/>
Total.....	61, 990. 72
	<hr/>

NOTE.—Transfers, 1911–12: Aguada, \$1,090; Arroyo, \$2,000; Aguadilla, \$18,000; Trujillo Alto, \$4,500.

Common-school equipment—no fiscal year.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, June 30, 1911.....	\$4, 941. 18
Repayments by school boards, and others.....	3, 619. 15
	<hr/>
Total.....	8, 560. 33
	<hr/>

EXPENDITURES.

School supplies.....	6, 404. 63
Balance on hand, June 30, 1912.....	2, 155. 70
	<hr/>
Total.....	8, 560. 33
	<hr/>

Purchase and construction of rural school buildings.

Appropriation.....	40, 000. 00
Buildings erected to date.....	35, 578. 86
	<hr/>
Balance on hand, June 30, 1912.....	4, 421. 14

Honorary scholarship for Rafael Palmer—no fiscal year.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, June 30, 1911.....	\$500. 00
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EXPENDITURES.

Monthly payments.....	500. 00
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Summary.

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
Regular and additional appropriation.....	\$950,730.00	\$946,286.18
School extension in Porto Rico.....	4,412.81	2,013.07
School building fund.....	82,417.12	20,426.40
Purchase and construction, rural schools.....	40,000.00	35,578.80
Miscellaneous funds.....	9,060.33	6,904.60
Balance on hand, June 30, 1912.....		75,411.11
Total.....	1,086,620.26	1,086,620.26

TEACHERS' SALARIES, 1911-12.

The budget for 1911-12 carried one item alone of more than three quarters of a million dollars. This amount, \$779,150, was set aside for "Salaries, common schools," and from it was paid \$778,055.15, leaving a balance on hand June 30, 1912, of \$1,094.85. Salaries were paid to teachers as follows:

	Per month
Continuation.....	\$83.33
English.....	75.00
Special.....	75.00
Agricultural.....	60.00
Principal (\$70, \$75).....	80.00
English, graded (\$50, \$55).....	60.00
Graded (\$45, \$50).....	55.00
Rural (\$30, \$35).....	40.00
Acting principal, extra.....	10.00
Night.....	10.00

The total amount disbursed in this manner to approximately 2,039 day teacher and 41 supervising principals was:

Teachers:	
Graded.....	\$421,775.15
Rural.....	302,240.00
Agricultural.....	5,040.00
Supervising principals.....	49,000.00
Total.....	778,055.15

Summing up the salaries paid teachers by the department and house rent paid by the school boards, there results an average monthly salary of:

Paid by the department.....	\$42.30
Including house rent from school boards.....	46.50

In accordance with the law governing absences of teachers, whereby for justifiable reasons they may be reimbursed up to 15 days, the following table shows amount disbursed and a comparison with previous years:

Years.	Teachers.	Days absent.	Days re-paid.	Amount.
1908-09.....	1,619	5,698	2,239	\$5,133.25
1909-10.....	1,644	6,531	3,280	6,551.15
1910-11.....	1,692	7,355	5,499	10,513.75
1911-12.....	1 2,039	8,904	7,215	13,092.25

¹ Sixty-eight paid 15-day limit.

SCHOOL-BOARD ACCOUNTING.

The results obtained in the financial operations of the school boards of the island during the fiscal year 1911-12 have been highly satisfactory. The accounting system established at the beginning of the fiscal year 1904-5 so regulates the amounts of money to be expended annually by each board that it would be difficult for any one of them, no matter how limited its resources might be, to have a deficit at the close of any fiscal year.

The receipts and expenditures, a detailed statement of which appears in the following tables, demonstrate clearly the present financial condition of the different school boards. After having paid all necessary obligations, which amounted to \$430,981.21 for the fiscal year 1911-12, there remains a surplus in favor of the school boards of \$269,881.17, which is deposited in the American Colonial Bank and in the Royal Bank of Canada.

The total amount employed during the past fiscal year in the construction of school buildings was:

Retained by the treasurer of Porto Rico on account of loans for the construction of school buildings.....	\$44, 546. 33
Amount paid by the school boards from their own funds.....	35, 818. 81
Total.....	80, 365. 14

In former reports mention has been made of the advisability of utilizing, so far as possible, the surplus funds at the disposal of the different school boards for the construction of school buildings. In this way better accommodations can be offered the children, and the large amount spent at the present time for renting buildings for school purposes will cease. The total amount spent during the past fiscal year for rent of buildings was \$75,576.20. Mention was also made in my annual report for the year 1910-11 of the fact that the American Colonial Bank and the Royal Bank of Canada, where school funds are deposited, allow a credit of 2 per cent on all quarterly balances in favor of the school boards, which amounted to \$3,390.56 for the past fiscal year.

The following table gives the balances on hand at the close of each fiscal year since the establishment of the present system of school board accounting, and the total income of the school boards and the total expenditures:

Comparative statement.

Fiscal years.	Balance on hand June 30.	Total income, including balance.	Total expenditures.	Indebtedness from former years.
003-4.....	\$8,831.93			\$51,368.95
004-5.....	25,396.27	\$245,760.53	\$220,364.26	27,342.14
005-6.....	43,878.24	304,693.94	260,815.70	9,215.27
006-7.....	88,592.75	346,451.79	257,859.04	1,911.75
007-8.....	116,438.16	504,481.26	388,043.10	
008-9.....	127,213.59	564,699.57	437,485.98	
009-10.....	143,074.26	562,236.15	419,161.89	
010-11.....	181,622.07	585,313.64	403,691.57	
011-12.....	269,881.17	700,862.38	430,981.21	

The following statement shows in detail the income and expenses of the boards during the year 1911-12:

Receipts.

Balance deposited in the American Colonial Bank and Royal Bank of Canada in favor of the school boards June 30, 1911.....	\$171, 079. 98
Total amount received by treasurers of school boards from July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912.....	485, 236. 07
Total amount retained by the treasurer of Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1911-12 in payment of loans and for the construction of school houses.....	44, 546. 33
Total.....	700, 862. 36

Disbursements.

Rent of schoolhouses.....	\$75, 576. 20
House rent for teachers.....	101, 120. 44
Salaries of employees.....	65, 158. 51
Contingent expenses, school boards.....	5, 489. 57
Equipment and furniture.....	42, 432. 28
School and athletic material.....	7, 386. 82
Construction of school buildings.....	35, 818. 81
General expenses.....	53, 452. 24
Total.....	386, 434. 88
Amount paid on account of loans and for the construction of schoolhouses.	44, 546. 38
Balance.....	269, 881. 17
Total.....	700, 862. 38
To balance deposited in the American Colonial Bank and the Royal Bank of Canada to the credit of the school boards, June 30, 1912.....	269, 881. 17

School board finances—Expenditures classified, 1911-12.

Municipality.	A Rent of school- houses.	B House rent of teachers.	C Salaries, em- ployees of school board.	D Conting- ent ex- penses, school board.	E School furni- ture and equip- ment.	F School and athletic mater- ial.	G Pay- ments for con- struc- tion of school build- ings by school boards.	Gen- eral ex- penses.	Total.
San Juan.....	\$12,930.00	\$9,478.00	\$8,039.90	\$141.35	\$4,904.92	\$46.00	\$3,934.35	\$4,629.00	\$44,103.52
Rio Piedras.....	402.00	2,078.48	1,443.70	41.35	654.88	390.68	9,953.20	1,105.46	16,069.75
Trujillo Alto.....	411.00	405.00	238.13	106.73	351.14	185.45	49.33	312.73	2,259.51
Carolina.....	797.83	1,335.16	837.13	59.48	238.54	270.04	283.75	949.22	4,771.15
Rio Grande.....	974.00	1,025.11	454.08	114.43	726.00	212.90	844.41	844.41	5,234.94
Loiza.....	1,523.00	1,332.00	625.28	99.04	762.83	329.73		349.50	5,021.44
Fajardo.....	2,044.00	3,449.33	2,257.69	127.01	768.44	306.13	1,596.54	3,937.64	14,486.78
Naguabo.....	1,821.00	1,206.00	681.73	13.49	488.67	49.00	283.48	376.53	4,919.90
Vieques.....	818.66	1,258.85	1,506.40	98.62	424.42	105.61	1,235.09	3,482.03	8,929.68
Humacao.....	3,002.80	2,542.05	2,269.86	128.92	2,236.78	187.05	3,134.85	1,516.01	15,018.32
Yabucoa.....	972.00	1,500.55	1,203.66	92.60	457.20	91.24	1,084.18	565.69	5,967.12
Maunabo.....	142.67	467.06	152.95	16.82	123.53	15.00		247.80	1,195.83
Arroyo.....	512.00	691.25	607.91	28.79	272.86	7.50	25.00	811.86	2,957.17
Patillas.....	718.04	1,054.38	498.48	112.40	629.03	23.85		271.79	3,307.97
Juncos.....	1,641.00	1,271.66	921.07	18.00	1,144.58	43.91		596.63	5,636.85
Gurabo.....	663.00	1,052.00	676.69	66.62	126.87	13.35		619.73	3,218.26
Caguas.....	1,994.95	2,654.75	1,893.95	27.95	2,233.46	36.50	1,162.31	1,046.00	11,049.93
San Lorenzo.....	749.67	873.20	355.76	26.69	539.57	10.65	10.50	278.35	2,844.39
Guayama.....	2,016.00	2,025.08	1,821.00	267.50	887.80	75.00		1,723.92	8,816.30
Salinas.....	1,224.00	1,665.53	1,166.73	41.93	659.77	82.78		894.71	5,735.45
Santa Isabel.....	234.00	1,192.20	1,228.56	59.61	59.62	165.90		895.20	3,835.09
Cayey.....	1,175.00	2,034.20	791.87	58.00	386.12	51.30	500.00	607.39	5,603.88
Cidra.....	352.00	502.50	118.92	37.38	52.78	8.40		291.74	1,363.72
Comerio.....	810.00	648.00	581.46	106.54	189.33	45.00	580.00	579.63	3,599.96
Aguas Buenas.....	236.66	404.25	296.26	48.66	47.87	24.75	61.50	336.08	1,456.03
Naranjito.....		261.00	72.07	12.88	37.65	19.50	5.00	160.44	568.54
Aibonito.....	411.00	733.67	383.90	26.06	520.83	60.99		454.92	2,591.37
Barranquitas.....	348.00	432.00	94.09	26.26	32.04	11.50		276.72	1,220.61
Barros.....	314.32	703.45	435.57	31.21	218.37	103.18	55.00	505.20	2,366.30
Coamo.....	944.00	1,139.09	461.41	37.60	434.52	45.78		502.66	3,565.06
Juana Diaz.....	1,668.00	2,575.85	1,300.41	108.58	623.54	411.34		1,589.56	8,277.28
Ponce.....	6,832.80	9,255.90	6,615.00	159.30	637.79	60.93	3,700.70	1,481.51	28,743.93
Guayanilla.....	600.80	890.40	601.27	82.99	346.04	16.00		592.61	3,130.11
Penuelas.....	363.33	456.70	562.06	24.96	158.17	5.00	250.00	560.42	2,380.64
Yauco.....	1,160.00	3,733.60	2,104.69	185.76	1,872.29	329.59	1,085.13	1,775.40	12,246.46
San German.....	1,047.00	1,772.12	1,001.28	56.18	695.80	78.10	497.00	760.52	5,908.00
Sabana Grande.....	354.00	612.00	287.03	30.90	213.20	14.26	20.00	359.63	1,991.02
Cabo Rojo.....	1,178.00	1,306.60	884.12	66.57	404.17	15.00	125.00	495.83	4,475.29
Lajas.....	526.00	970.00	647.41	42.10	181.44	19.29	553.79	517.93	3,457.96
Mayaguez.....	2,285.00	4,674.39	2,868.21	205.55	2,237.48	755.39	1,687.25	2,783.81	17,497.08
Maricao.....	396.00	893.90	643.15	83.10	294.64	105.00		665.37	3,081.16
Las Marias.....	576.00	985.00	536.21	74.15	82.63	455.23	1,440.15	857.88	5,007.25
Añasco.....	416.00	1,137.97	893.34	148.83	213.80	114.25	44.60	606.28	3,575.07
Rincon.....	386.00	306.00	197.13	12.70	51.02	8.70	12.88	141.15	1,115.64
Aguada.....	536.00	670.70	796.19	39.61	1,645.18	199.27	12.00	727.12	4,626.07
Lares.....	1,081.68	1,499.33	768.01	92.77	747.79	94.55	22.50	428.17	4,734.80
San Sebastian.....	723.00	1,311.00	510.98	39.07	278.06	48.65	53.57	458.87	3,423.20
Aguadilla.....	537.00	1,314.50	467.36	42.00	1,012.94	45.10		350.85	3,769.75
Moca.....	172.83	435.57	183.64	28.60	34.98	7.55	8.50	79.26	950.93
Isabela.....	487.00	882.20	346.51	40.00	102.00	4.90		417.74	2,280.35
Quebradillas.....	171.00	526.32	106.84	11.69	11.74	4.45		278.51	1,110.55
Utuado.....	2,016.00	1,649.30	1,160.80	47.79	1,046.04	232.25	60.25	468.94	6,681.37
Adjuntas.....	948.00	1,453.30	555.04	122.12	391.33	93.66	126.50	449.17	4,139.12
Jayuya.....	491.00	300.75	177.11	36.97	353.90	36.50		252.43	1,648.66
Camuy.....	328.33	715.00	374.40	66.40	334.92	20.10	225.60	547.79	2,612.54
Itatillo.....	392.00	688.00	526.78	62.15	235.74	33.75	244.54	522.62	2,705.58
Arecibo.....	1,739.00	5,172.58	2,450.39	378.05	2,996.41	714.97	409.31	627.94	15,497.83
Manati.....	1,664.50	1,519.38	1,093.43	174.02	848.98	24.70		313.58	5,952.95
Barceloneta.....	1,056.00	700.23	515.82	342.69	822.10	7.09	187.05	459.77	3,944.56
Ciales.....	504.00	1,041.00	404.93	91.18	687.26	55.47	220.00	459.77	3,463.61
Vega Baja.....	369.00	792.75	609.24	146.50	64.81	69.00		507.74	2,559.04
Vega Alta.....	445.33	479.70	341.02	54.59	666.79	47.30	15.00	299.72	2,349.45
Corozal.....		486.00	141.75	15.48	81.37	35.01		327.75	1,087.36
Morovis.....	476.00	522.80	247.65	22.25	115.96	94.15	17.00	274.16	1,769.97
Toa Baja.....	448.00	918.00	609.81	149.02	312.33	37.75		539.97	3,014.88
Toa Alta.....	321.00	521.20	131.94	22.63	20.58	4.10		111.85	1,133.30
Dorado.....									
Bayamon.....	2,698.00	2,534.60	1,381.35	48.40	798.64	69.75	2.00	944.56	8,477.30
	75,576.20	101,120.44	65,158.51	5,489.57	42,432.28	7,386.83	35,818.81	53,452.24	386,434.88

1 The accounts of the school board of Dorado not received at the date of closing this statement.

School board finances—Receipts and expenditures, 1911-12.

Municipality.	Cash on hand June 30, 1911.	Receipt by the school board treasurers.	Retained by insular treasurer.	Aggregate resources.	Aggregate payments including those by insular treasurer.	Cash balance June 30, 1912.
San Juan.....	\$34,444.52	\$72,154.13	\$12,092.86	\$118,691.51	\$56,196.38	\$62,495.13
Rio Piedras.....	9,842.19	11,323.58	470.40	21,636.17	16,540.15	5,096.02
Trujillo Alto.....	1,106.76	2,562.77	126.66	3,796.19	2,386.17	1,410.02
Carolina.....	600.20	5,322.46	716.79	6,639.45	5,487.94	1,151.51
Rio Grande.....	1,852.25	5,997.01	.....	7,849.26	5,234.94	2,614.32
Loiza.....	5,202.72	7,448.62	.....	12,651.34	5,021.44	7,629.90
Pajardo.....	6,711.64	12,537.57	216.00	19,465.21	14,702.78	4,762.43
Naguabo.....	2,572.64	6,438.48	.....	9,011.12	4,919.90	4,091.22
Vieques.....	4,016.51	9,289.86	.....	13,306.37	8,929.68	4,376.69
Humacao.....	10,594.13	13,515.28	.....	24,109.41	15,018.32	9,091.09
Yabucoa.....	2,923.70	7,269.31	.....	10,193.01	5,967.12	4,225.89
Maunabo.....	331.96	1,595.12	385.88	2,312.96	1,581.71	731.25
Arroyo.....	509.89	3,821.74	657.08	4,988.71	3,614.25	1,374.46
Patillas.....	1,221.26	4,025.44	113.44	5,360.14	3,421.41	1,938.73
Juncos.....	4,916.06	6,600.23	.....	11,516.29	5,636.85	5,879.44
Gurabo.....	2,563.11	4,124.31	.....	6,687.42	3,218.26	3,469.16
Caguas.....	7,167.17	11,438.57	2,389.42	20,995.16	13,439.35	7,555.81
San Lorenzo.....	760.92	2,857.70	.....	3,618.62	2,844.39	774.23
Guayama.....	3,268.41	10,534.18	1,045.21	14,847.80	9,861.51	4,986.29
Salinas.....	4,655.83	9,931.93	1,075.42	15,663.18	6,810.87	8,852.31
Santa Isabel.....	2,751.92	7,484.39	.....	10,236.31	3,835.09	6,401.22
Caye.....	1,213.61	5,773.39	.....	6,987.00	5,603.88	1,383.12
Cidra.....	172.61	1,459.87	275.57	1,990.05	1,639.29	268.76
Comerio.....	1,312.45	2,887.02	.....	4,199.47	3,599.96	599.51
Agua Buenas.....	422.64	1,481.46	.....	1,904.10	1,456.03	448.07
Naranjito.....	106.54	970.04	187.34	1,263.92	755.88	508.04
Aibonito.....	256.00	2,686.17	.....	2,942.17	2,591.37	350.80
Barranquitas.....	155.64	1,601.47	.....	1,757.11	1,220.61	536.50
Barros.....	935.65	2,202.33	.....	3,137.98	2,366.30	771.68
Coamo.....	194.58	4,130.20	681.00	5,005.78	4,246.06	759.72
Juana Diaz.....	2,723.18	11,935.84	.....	14,659.02	8,277.28	6,381.74
Ponce.....	10,517.94	30,100.52	10,637.31	51,275.77	39,401.24	11,874.53
Guayanilla.....	790.90	3,784.49	367.27	4,942.66	3,497.38	1,445.28
Peñuelas.....	294.94	3,413.65	378.59	4,087.18	2,759.23	1,327.95
Yauco.....	2,496.75	18,188.40	1,105.21	21,790.36	13,351.67	8,438.69
San German.....	1,719.16	7,387.17	417.83	9,524.16	6,325.83	3,198.33
Sabana Grande.....	421.00	1,902.16	335.90	2,659.06	2,226.92	432.14
Cabo Rojo.....	1,765.24	5,225.39	.....	6,990.63	4,475.29	2,515.34
Lajas.....	320.84	3,568.91	733.55	4,623.30	4,191.51	431.79
Mayaguez.....	7,508.02	22,782.02	1,008.75	31,298.79	18,505.83	12,792.96
Maricao.....	3,410.89	3,845.61	.....	7,256.50	3,081.16	4,175.34
Las Marias.....	3,769.64	4,015.06	.....	7,784.70	5,007.25	2,777.45
Añasco.....	312.36	4,039.07	765.59	5,117.02	4,340.66	776.36
Rincon.....	200.24	2,048.59	.....	2,248.83	1,115.64	1,133.19
Aguada.....	2,393.81	5,779.80	395.39	8,569.00	5,021.46	3,547.54
Lares.....	585.22	5,280.58	.....	5,865.80	4,734.80	1,131.00
San Sebastian.....	448.28	3,532.15	.....	3,980.43	3,423.20	557.23
Aguadilla.....	635.55	6,401.54	.....	7,037.09	3,769.75	3,267.34
Moca.....	190.65	2,326.21	336.80	2,853.66	1,287.73	1,565.93
Isabela.....	295.19	3,240.43	192.43	3,728.05	2,473.78	1,254.27
Quebradillas.....	139.77	2,315.12	.....	2,454.89	1,110.55	1,344.34
Utua.....	3,005.11	7,614.44	.....	10,619.55	6,681.37	3,938.18
Adjuntas.....	1,325.85	4,579.35	.....	5,905.20	4,139.12	1,766.08
Jayuya.....	.....	2,620.00	.....	2,620.00	1,648.66	971.34
Camuy.....	537.57	5,376.13	.....	5,913.76	2,612.54	3,301.22
Hatillo.....	535.61	3,864.61	.....	4,400.22	2,705.58	1,694.64
Arecibo.....	3,820.13	21,737.60	3,673.76	29,231.49	19,171.59	10,059.90
Manati.....	2,094.67	7,177.72	735.14	10,007.53	6,688.09	3,319.44
Barceloneta.....	.....	8,141.90	.....	8,141.90	3,944.56	4,197.34
Ciales.....	825.19	3,299.05	523.89	4,648.13	3,987.50	660.63
Vega Baja.....	395.37	5,346.20	836.21	6,577.78	3,395.25	3,182.53
Vega Alta.....	764.19	2,784.91	533.25	4,082.35	2,882.70	1,199.65
Corozal.....	215.70	1,463.00	496.18	2,174.88	1,583.54	591.34
Morovis.....	233.78	2,202.36	.....	2,436.14	1,769.97	666.17
Toa Baja.....	1,348.80	5,295.22	170.21	6,814.23	3,185.09	3,629.14
Dorado ¹	331.65	1,961.55	.....	2,293.20	1,133.30	1,159.90
Bayamon.....	1,923.28	11,194.63	450.00	13,567.91	8,927.30	4,640.61
Total.....	171,079.98	485,236.07	44,546.33	700,862.38	430,981.21	269,881.17

¹ The accounts of the school board of Dorado not received at the date of closing this statement.

TABLE I.—*Annual enrollment—Number of different pupils enrolled during the year 1911-12.*

Municipality.	Second- ary schools.	Common schools.			Special schools.			Grand total.
		Graded.	Rural.	Total.	Night.	Kinder- garten.	Charita- ble and correc- tional.	
San Juan.....	344	5,530	1,032	6,562	769	168	450	8,293
Rio Piedras ¹	250	1,100	1,353	2,453	190			2,893
Trujillo Alto.....		219	621	840	106			946
Carolina.....		682	1,505	2,187	358			2,545
Rio Grande.....	9	550	1,723	2,273	125			2,407
Loiza.....		292	1,234	1,526	198			1,724
Fajardo.....	26	1,849	1,309	3,218	282			3,526
Naguabo.....		763	1,201	1,964	474			2,438
Vieques.....	11	766	485	1,251	121			1,383
Humacao.....	65	1,234	2,537	3,771	751			4,587
Yabucoa.....		481	1,867	2,348	107			2,455
Maunabo.....		185	435	620	39			659
Arroyo.....		540	612	1,152	115			1,267
Patillas.....		453	1,093	1,546	159			1,705
Juncos.....		781	837	1,618	287			1,905
Gurabo.....		569	725	1,294	310			1,604
Caguas.....	28	1,339	1,656	2,995	276			3,299
San Lorenzo.....		493	978	1,471	139			1,610
Guayama.....	35	1,227	1,518	2,745	251			3,031
Salinas.....		583	1,041	1,624	171			1,795
Santa Isabel.....		398	634	1,032	255			1,287
Cayey.....	11	860	1,149	2,009	154			2,174
Cidra.....		402	718	1,120	137			1,257
Comerio.....		476	649	1,125	179			1,304
Aguas Buenas.....		251	601	852	145			997
Naranjito.....		83	618	701	51			752
Aibonito.....	9	617	730	1,347	212			1,568
Barranquitas.....		341	795	1,136	38			1,174
Barros.....		353	1,363	1,716	131			1,847
Camino.....	14	697	1,528	2,225	215			2,454
Juana Diaz.....		699	2,388	3,087	537			3,624
Ponce.....	391	4,938	2,989	7,927	764	100		9,182
Guayanilla.....		292	1,331	1,623	159			1,782
Peñuelas.....		190	919	1,109	153			1,262
Yauco.....	15	1,223	2,363	3,586	263			3,864
San German.....	29	954	1,962	2,916	587			3,532
Sabana Grande.....		272	1,056	1,328	363			1,691
Cabo Rojo.....		759	2,022	2,781	620			3,401
Lajas.....		288	1,356	1,644	285			1,929
Mayaguez.....	175	3,129	2,359	5,488	641		120	6,424
Maricao.....		376	882	1,258	155			1,413
Las Marias.....		239	1,296	1,535	42			1,577
Afasco.....		776	1,450	2,226	245			2,471
Rincón.....		116	651	767	207			974
Aguada.....		336	906	1,242	183			1,425
Lares.....		693	2,685	3,378	417			3,795
San Sebastian.....		535	2,469	3,004	263			3,267
Aguadilla.....		1,004	2,100	3,104	247			3,351
Moca.....		335	569	904	53			957
Isabela.....		340	1,596	1,936	314			2,250
Quebradillas.....		341	836	1,177	227			1,404
Utua.....	15	676	3,051	3,727	139			3,881
Adjuntas.....		491	1,364	2,455	195			2,650
Jayuya.....		87	1,092	1,179	123			1,302
Camuy.....		382	1,218	1,600	38			1,638
Hatillo.....		228	974	1,202	125			1,327
Arecibo.....	70	1,969	2,848	4,817	538			5,425
Manatí.....	21	998	861	1,859	214			2,094
Barceloneta.....		188	801	989	95			1,084
Ciales.....		587	1,797	2,384	279			2,663
Vega Baja.....		654	1,000	1,654	207			1,861
Vega Alta.....		410	768	1,178	237			1,415
Corozal.....		258	1,283	1,541	123			1,664
Morovis.....		250	1,264	1,514	297			1,811
Toa Baja.....		345	521	866	185			1,051
Toa Alta.....		276	758	1,034	136			1,170
Dorado.....		212	312	524	40			564
Bayamon.....	29	1,849	2,179	4,028	407			4,464
Culebra.....			132	132				132
Total.....	1,547	51,809	89,615	141,424	16,848	268	570	160,657

¹ Including normal and practice school.

TABLE II.—Average daily enrollment for the school year of 132 days in night schools and 171 days in all other schools.

Municipality.	Second-ary schools.	Common schools.			Special schools.			Grand total.
		Graded.	Rural.	Total.	Night.	Kinder-garten.	Charita-ble and correc-tional.	
San Juan.....	296	4,435	821	5,256	363	103	431	6,449
Rio Piedras ¹	229	947	1,072	2,019	139			2,387
Trujillo Alto.....		195	524	719	85			804
Carolina.....		491	1,205	1,696	174			1,870
Rio Grande.....	7	479	1,375	1,854	125			1,986
Loiza.....		260	1,030	1,290	159			1,449
Fajardo.....	24	1,421	984	2,405	181			2,610
Naguabo.....		626	928	1,554	229			1,783
Vieques.....	7	574	343	917	60			984
Humacao.....	58	1,009	2,074	3,083	574			3,715
Yabucoa.....		483	1,478	1,961	45			2,006
Maunabo.....		240	381	621	16			637
Arroyo.....		473	555	1,028	65			1,093
Patillas.....		382	856	1,238	97			1,335
Juncos.....		660	597	1,257	154			1,411
Gurabo.....		430	571	1,001	170			1,171
Caguas.....	22	1,190	1,357	2,547	191			2,790
San Lorenzo.....		408	776	1,184	82			1,286
Guayama.....	27	1,047	1,138	2,185	101			2,313
Salinas.....		471	718	1,189	81			1,270
Santa Isabel.....		322	420	742	106			848
Cayey.....	9	782	957	1,739	129			1,877
Cidra.....		351	610	961	64			1,025
Comerio.....		382	548	930	123			1,053
Aguas Buenas.....		238	481	719	105			824
Naranjito.....		75	509	584	25			609
Aibonito.....	7	516	580	1,096	80			1,183
Barranquitas.....		292	654	946	22			968
Barros.....		281	965	1,246	71			1,317
Coamo.....	13	630	1,220	1,850	99			1,962
Juana Diaz.....		604	1,941	2,545	263			2,808
Ponce.....	351	4,419	2,178	6,597	430	77		7,455
Guayanilla.....		285	1,024	1,309	65			1,374
Peñuelas.....		169	735	904	87			991
Yauco.....	13	1,213	1,861	3,074	113			3,200
San German.....	26	824	1,418	2,242	393			2,661
Sabana Grande.....		248	882	1,130	115			1,245
Cabo Rojo.....		633	1,633	2,266	269			2,535
Lajas.....		247	1,091	1,338	115			1,453
Mayaguez.....	154	2,222	2,164	4,386	382		97	5,019
Maricao.....		270	660	930	106			1,036
Las Marias.....		169	962	1,131	36			1,167
Añasco.....		609	1,032	1,641	143			1,784
Rincon.....		96	519	615	110			725
Aguada.....		238	673	911	149			1,060
Lares.....		572	1,895	2,467	221			2,688
San Sebastian.....		454	1,974	2,428	204			2,632
Aguadilla.....		894	1,786	2,680	155			2,835
Moca.....		256	462	718	37			755
Isabela.....		332	1,248	1,580	173			1,753
Quebradillas.....		295	660	955	147			1,102
Utua.....	11	623	2,316	2,939	77			3,027
Adjuntas.....		451	1,582	2,033	74			2,107
Jayuya.....		71	872	943	61			1,004
Camuy.....		298	984	1,282	67			1,349
Hatillo.....		185	767	952	86			1,038
Arecibo.....	61	1,597	2,246	3,843	264			4,168
Manati.....	16	853	640	1,493	94			1,603
Barceloneta.....		169	601	770	67			837
Ciales.....		419	1,417	1,836	167			2,003
Vega Baja.....		583	776	1,359	162			1,521
Vega Alta.....		337	635	972	170			1,142
Corozal.....		206	1,060	1,266	69			1,335
Morovis.....		209	883	1,092	240			1,332
Toa Baja.....		344	386	730	79			809
Toa Alta.....		215	567	782	61			843
Dorado.....		198	233	431	24			455
Bayamon.....	23	1,469	1,626	3,095	263			3,381
Culebra.....			102	102				102
Total.....	1,354	43,366	70,218	113,584	9,653	180	528	125,299

¹ Including normal and practice school.

TABLE III.—Average daily attendance for the school year of 132 days in night schools and 171 days in all other schools.

Municipality.	Second-ary schools.	Common schools.			Special schools.			Grand total.
		Graded.	Rural.	Total.	Night.	Kinder-garten.	Charita-ble and correc-tional.	
San Juan.....	278	4,253	782	5,035	299	95	429	6,136
Rio Piedras.....	222	895	986	1,881	122			2,225
Trujillo Alto.....		185	494	679	75			754
Carolina.....		461	1,134	1,595	152			1,747
Rio Grande.....	6	459	1,312	1,771	106			1,883
Loiza.....		248	976	1,224	139			1,363
Fajardo.....	22	1,314	860	2,174	147			2,343
Naguabo.....		597	840	1,437	184			1,621
Vieques.....	6	541	298	839	50			895
Humacao.....	53	976	1,918	2,894	485			3,432
Yabucoa.....		458	1,415	1,873	37			1,910
Maunabo.....		234	363	597	12			609
Arroyo.....		430	506	936	43			979
Patillas.....		367	757	1,124	74			1,198
Juncos.....		626	522	1,148	122			1,270
Gurabo.....		396	510	906	133			1,039
Caguas.....	20	1,120	1,193	2,313	162			2,495
San Lorenzo.....		389	681	1,070	66			1,136
Guayama.....	25	996	1,051	2,047	72			2,144
Salinas.....		435	653	1,088	72			1,160
Santa Isabel.....		300	380	680	87			767
Caye.....	8	755	919	1,674	113			1,795
Cidra.....		330	585	915	57			972
Comerio.....		356	516	872	103			975
Aguas Buenas.....		222	429	651	85			736
Naranjito.....		70	457	527	19			546
Aibonito.....	5	483	533	1,016	69			1,091
Barranquitas.....		277	602	879	16			895
Barros.....		268	899	1,167	60			1,227
Coamo.....	12	587	1,111	1,698	74			1,784
Juana Diaz.....		563	1,743	2,306	218			2,524
Ponce.....	332	4,155	1,954	6,109	353	68		6,862
Guayanilla.....		262	881	1,143	43			1,186
Peñuelas.....		160	666	826	57			883
Yauco.....	12	1,146	1,708	2,854	93			2,959
San German.....	24	761	1,257	2,018	302			2,344
Sabana Grande.....		240	845	1,085	97			1,182
Cabo Rojo.....		624	1,486	2,110	225			2,335
Lajas.....		242	1,033	1,275	99			1,374
Mayaguez.....	148	2,126	1,994	4,120	320		82	4,670
Mariano.....		254	611	865	88			953
Las Marias.....		156	887	1,043	28			1,071
Añasco.....		543	910	1,453	106			1,559
Rincón.....		89	461	550	83			633
Aguada.....		225	581	806	110			916
Lares.....		545	1,735	2,280	183			2,463
San Sebastian.....		443	1,837	2,280	178			2,458
Aguadilla.....		819	1,560	2,379	109			2,488
Moca.....		227	391	618	24			642
Isabela.....		291	1,111	1,402	138			1,540
Quebradillas.....		260	575	835	109			944
Utado.....	10	588	2,087	2,675	60			2,745
Adjuntas.....		423	1,447	1,870	56			1,926
Jayuya.....		66	820	886	43			929
Camuy.....		270	846	1,116	54			1,170
Hatillo.....		162	698	860	63			923
Arecibo.....	58	1,543	2,070	3,613	216			3,887
Manatí.....	15	826	589	1,415	73			1,503
Barceloneta.....		161	552	713	49			762
Ciales.....		393	1,302	1,695	132			1,827
Vega Baja.....		536	695	1,231	134			1,365
Vega Alta.....		327	595	922	149			1,071
Corozal.....		193	972	1,165	54			1,219
Morovis.....		197	809	1,006	203			1,209
Toa Baja.....		316	358	674	64			738
Toa Alta.....		206	527	733	47			780
Dorado.....		183	207	390	18			408
Bayamón.....	21	1,417	1,495	2,912	226			3,159
Culebra.....			100	100				100
Total.....	1,278	40,966	64,077	105,043	7,839	163	511	114,834

TABLE IV.—*Annual census—Number of pupils enrolled in all schools Mar. 1, 1912.*

Municipality.	Second-ary schools.	Common schools.			Special schools.			Grand total.
		Graded.	Rural.	Total.	Night.	Kinder-garten.	Charita-ble and correc-tional.	
San Juan.....	304	4,619	859	5,478	440	122	415	6,759
Rio Piedras ¹	218	978	1,217	2,195	139			2,554
Trujillo Alto.....		197	575	772	87			859
Carolina.....		539	1,279	1,818	212			2,030
Rio Grande.....	7	492	1,464	1,956	127			2,090
Loiza.....		250	1,085	1,335	155			1,490
Fajardo.....	25	1,716	1,113	2,829	202			3,056
Naguabo.....		634	1,013	1,647	228			1,875
Vieques.....	6	581	368	949	58			1,013
Humacao.....	61	1,025	2,315	3,340	596			3,997
Yabucoa.....		505	1,537	2,042	50			2,092
Maunabo.....		240	397	637	20			657
Arroyo.....		451	581	1,032	71			1,103
Patillas.....		423	939	1,362	112			1,474
Juncos.....		719	725	1,444	205			1,649
Gurabo.....		457	623	1,080	193			1,273
Caguas.....	19	1,191	1,515	2,706	201			2,926
San Lorenzo.....		429	869	1,298	95			1,393
Guayama.....	27	1,035	1,122	2,157	88			2,272
Salinas.....		524	875	1,399	77			1,476
Santa Isabel.....		357	510	867	103			970
Cavey.....	8	805	1,029	1,834	126			1,968
Cidra.....		366	667	1,033	68			1,101
Comerio.....		400	613	1,013	140			1,153
Aguas Buenas.....		249	558	807	124			931
Naranjito.....		81	583	664	33			697
Aibonito.....	7	534	653	1,187	46			1,240
Barranquitas.....		294	694	988	27			1,015
Barros.....		298	1,073	1,371	78			1,449
Coamo.....	13	640	1,375	2,015	96			2,124
Juana Diaz.....		657	2,074	2,731	320			3,051
Ponce.....	354	4,581	2,468	7,049	526	80		8,009
Guayama.....		270	1,088	1,358	65			1,423
Peñuelas.....		180	817	997	92			1,089
Yauco.....	13	1,202	2,077	3,279	112			3,404
San German.....	26	857	1,644	2,501	428			2,955
Sabana Grande.....		248	962	1,210	78			1,288
Cabo Rojo.....		652	1,769	2,421	293			2,714
Lajas.....		259	1,169	1,428	93			1,521
Mayaguez.....	150	2,170	2,554	4,724	374		99	5,347
Maricao.....		306	769	1,075	139			1,214
Las Marias.....		197	1,151	1,348	46			1,394
Añasco.....		642	1,222	1,864	147			2,011
Rincon.....		108	591	699	106			805
Aguada.....		247	780	1,027	162			1,189
Lares.....		633	2,483	3,116	297			3,413
San Sebastian.....		473	2,373	2,846	242			3,088
Aguadilla.....		838	1,969	2,807	156			2,963
Moca.....		305	529	834	48			882
Isabela.....		351	1,537	1,888	187			2,075
Quebradillas.....		319	733	1,052	141			1,193
Utua.....	12	636	2,608	3,244	92			3,348
Adjuntas.....		431	1,738	2,169	70			2,239
Jayuya.....		73	966	1,039	62			1,101
Cannuy.....		305	1,069	1,374	62			1,436
Hatillo.....		184	875	1,059	100			1,159
Arecibo.....	62	1,617	2,511	4,128	303			4,493
Manati.....	16	919	749	1,668	73			1,757
Barceloneta.....		171	698	869	62			931
Ciales.....		402	1,615	2,017	175			2,192
Vega Baja.....		589	907	1,496	113			1,609
Vega Alta.....		335	750	1,085	140			1,225
Corozal.....		224	1,249	1,473	99			1,572
Morovis.....		234	925	1,159	246			1,405
Toa Baja.....		369	401	770	87			857
Toa Alta.....		224	637	861	68			929
Dorado.....		216	248	464	25			489
Bayamon.....	25	1,459	1,758	3,217	226			3,468
Culebra.....			107	107				107
Total.....	1,353	44,912	78,796	123,708	10,252	202	514	136,029

¹ Including the normal and practice school.

TABLE V.—Percentage of attendance; average daily enrollment and attendance per school and per teacher.

Municipality.	Per cent of attendance.			Average daily enrollment.						Average daily attendance.					
				Per school.			Per teacher.			Per school.			Per teacher.		
	Graded.	Rural.	Night.												
San Juan.....	95.9	95.2	82.3	40.0	39.1	27.9	47.2	58.6	38.3	37.2	23.0	45.2	55.9		
Rio Piedras.....	94.5	83.6	87.8	43.0	38.3	34.7	43.0	76.6	40.7	35.2	30.5	40.7	70.4		
Trujillo Alto.....	95.2	94.3	88.2	39.0	37.4	28.3	48.7	74.9	37.0	35.3	25.0	46.2	70.6		
Carolina.....	93.9	94.1	87.4	49.1	38.9	29.0	54.6	70.9	46.1	36.6	25.3	51.2	66.7		
Rio Grande.....	96.0	95.4	84.8	53.2	44.4	20.8	59.9	72.4	51.0	42.3	17.7	57.4	69.1		
Loiza.....	95.1	94.8	87.4	37.1	36.8	26.5	43.3	68.7	35.4	34.9	23.2	31.0	65.1		
Fajardo.....	92.4	87.4	81.2	43.1	41.0	25.9	61.8	49.2	39.8	35.8	21.0	57.1	43.0		
Naguabo.....	95.3	90.5	80.3	52.2	37.1	28.6	69.6	66.3	49.7	33.6	23.0	66.3	60.0		
Vieques.....	94.3	86.9	83.3	44.2	38.1	30.0	57.4	57.2	41.6	33.1	25.0	54.1	49.8		
Humacao.....	96.7	92.5	84.5	43.9	40.7	41.0	56.1	79.8	42.4	37.6	34.6	54.2	73.8		
Yabucoa.....	94.7	95.7	82.2	40.2	46.2	22.5	60.5	86.9	38.2	44.2	18.5	57.2	83.2		
Maunabo.....	97.5	95.3	75.0	40.0	38.1	16.0	60.6	63.5	39.0	36.3	12.0	58.5	60.5		
Patillas.....	90.9	91.2	66.2	47.3	37.0	32.5	67.6	61.7	43.0	33.7	21.5	61.4	56.2		
Arroyo.....	96.1	88.4	76.3	34.7	35.7	32.3	54.6	61.1	33.4	31.5	24.7	52.4	54.1		
Juncos.....	94.8	87.4	79.2	47.1	37.3	30.8	66.0	66.3	44.7	32.6	24.4	62.6	58.0		
Gurabo.....	92.1	89.3	78.2	47.8	43.9	34.0	61.4	71.4	44.0	39.2	26.6	66.0	63.7		
Caguas.....	94.1	87.9	84.8	47.6	41.1	38.2	62.6	79.8	44.8	36.2	32.4	58.9	70.2		
San Lorenzo.....	95.3	87.8	80.5	40.8	38.8	41.0	58.3	77.6	38.9	34.0	33.0	55.6	68.1		
Guayama.....	95.4	90.3	71.3	47.6	35.6	25.2	61.6	66.9	45.3	32.8	18.0	58.6	61.8		
Salinas.....	92.4	90.9	88.8	39.2	35.9	27.0	58.9	59.8	36.2	32.6	24.0	54.4	54.6		
Santa Isabel.....	93.2	90.5	82.0	35.8	32.3	26.5	46.0	52.5	33.3	29.2	21.7	42.9	47.5		
Cayey.....	96.5	95.0	87.6	46.0	36.8	32.2	55.9	68.4	44.4	35.3	24.2	53.9	65.6		
Cidra.....	94.0	95.9	89.0	50.1	38.1	32.0	70.2	76.2	47.1	36.6	28.5	66.0	73.1		
Comerio.....	93.2	94.2	83.7	42.4	34.2	30.7	63.7	68.5	39.6	32.2	25.7	59.3	64.5		
Agua Buenas.....	93.3	89.2	81.0	39.7	37.0	26.2	59.5	68.7	37.0	33.0	21.2	55.5	61.3		
Naranjito.....	93.3	89.8	76.0	36.7	37.5	25.0	37.5	72.7	35.0	35.1	19.0	35.0	65.3		
Aibonito.....	93.6	91.9	86.2	46.9	32.2	26.7	64.5	64.4	43.9	29.6	23.0	60.5	59.2		
Barranquitas.....	94.9	92.0	77.2	58.4	46.7	22.0	97.3	81.7	55.4	43.0	16.0	92.3	75.2		
Barros.....	95.4	93.2	84.5	40.1	34.5	17.7	56.2	60.3	38.3	32.1	15.0	53.6	56.2		
Coamo.....	93.2	91.0	74.7	45.0	32.1	24.7	57.3	64.2	41.9	29.2	18.5	53.4	58.5		
Juana Diaz.....	93.2	89.8	82.9	40.3	32.3	26.3	46.4	60.7	37.5	29.0	21.8	43.3	54.5		
Ponce.....	94.0	89.7	82.1	43.8	33.0	33.1	55.2	55.8	41.1	29.6	27.2	51.9	50.1		
Guayanilla.....	91.9	86.0	66.2	47.5	39.4	21.7	57.0	78.8	43.7	33.9	14.3	52.4	67.8		
Penuelas.....	94.7	90.6	65.5	42.2	40.8	29.0	42.2	81.7	40.0	37.0	19.0	40.0	74.0		
Yauco.....	94.5	91.8	82.3	44.9	35.8	28.2	55.1	71.6	42.4	32.8	23.2	52.1	65.7		
San German.....	92.4	88.6	76.8	48.5	32.2	23.1	58.9	52.5	44.8	29.9	17.8	54.4	46.6		
Sabana Grande.....	96.8	95.8	84.3	49.6	40.1	23.0	41.3	67.8	48.0	38.4	19.4	40.0	65.0		
Cabo Rojo.....	98.6	91.0	83.6	52.8	39.8	29.9	63.3	71.0	52.0	36.2	19.4	62.4	64.6		
Lajas.....	98.0	94.7	86.1	41.2	34.1	28.7	49.4	60.6	40.3	32.3	24.7	48.4	57.4		
Mayaguez.....	95.7	92.1	83.8	51.7	30.5	29.4	65.4	56.9	49.4	28.1	24.6	62.5	52.5		
Maricao.....	94.1	92.6	83.0	45.0	37.0	21.2	54.0	66.0	42.3	30.5	17.6	50.8	61.1		
Las Marias.....	92.3	92.2	77.7	33.8	30.1	18.0	42.2	60.1	31.2	27.7	14.0	39.0	55.4		
Anasco.....	89.2	88.2	74.1	46.8	35.6	28.6	55.4	64.5	41.8	31.4	21.2	49.4	56.9		
Rincon.....	92.7	88.8	75.5	48.0	43.2	22.0	32.0	74.1	44.5	38.4	16.6	29.7	65.9		
Aguaada.....	94.5	86.3	73.8	39.7	29.3	29.8	39.7	51.8	37.5	25.3	22.0	37.5	44.7		
Lares.....	95.3	91.6	82.8	44.0	43.1	36.8	57.2	79.0	41.9	39.4	30.5	54.5	72.3		
San Sebastian.....	97.6	93.1	87.3	50.4	44.9	34.0	65.6	89.7	49.2	41.7	29.7	63.3	83.5		
Aguaadilla.....	91.6	87.3	70.3	44.7	48.3	38.7	63.9	94.0	40.9	42.2	27.2	58.5	82.1		
Moca.....	88.7	84.6	64.9	42.7	38.5	37.0	51.2	77.0	37.8	32.6	24.0	45.4	65.2		
Isabela.....	87.7	89.0	79.8	36.9	39.0	34.6	55.3	73.4	32.3	34.7	27.6	48.5	65.9		
Quebradillas.....	88.1	87.1	74.1	42.2	36.7	29.4	73.7	73.3	43.3	31.9	21.8	65.0	63.8		
Utuado.....	94.4	90.7	77.9	47.9	42.1	38.5	62.3	77.2	45.2	37.9	30.0	53.5	69.6		
Adjuntas.....	93.8	91.5	75.7	50.1	41.6	37.0	64.4	83.3	47.0	38.1	28.0	60.4	76.2		
Jayuya.....	93.0	95.1	70.5	35.5	48.4	30.5	35.5	96.9	33.0	45.6	21.5	33.0	91.1		
Camuy.....	90.3	86.0	80.6	42.6	39.4	33.5	59.6	75.7	38.6	33.8	27.0	54.0	65.1		
Hatillo.....	87.6	91.0	73.3	37.0	34.9	28.7	46.2	69.7	32.4	31.7	21.0	40.5	63.3		
Arecibo.....	96.6	92.2	81.8	43.2	38.1	33.0	59.1	60.7	41.7	35.1	27.0	55.1	55.9		
Manati.....	96.8	92.0	77.7	44.9	42.7	23.5	56.9	64.0	43.5	39.3	18.2	55.1	58.9		
Barceloneta.....	93.3	91.8	73.1	42.2	40.1	33.5	42.2	66.8	40.2	36.8	24.5	40.2	61.8		
Ciales.....	93.8	89.9	79.0	46.6	50.6	27.8	59.9	70.8	43.7	46.5	22.0	56.2	65.1		
Vega Baja.....	91.8	89.6	82.7	53.0	43.1	40.5	72.9	70.5	48.7	38.6	33.5	67.0	63.2		
Vega Alta.....	97.0	93.7	87.6	56.2	48.8	42.5	67.4	79.4	54.5	45.8	37.2	65.4	74.4		
Corozal.....	93.7	91.7	78.3	41.2	53.0	23.0	51.5	106.0	38.6	48.6	18.0	48.2	97.2		
Morovis.....	94.3	91.6	84.6	41.8	38.4	34.3	52.2	73.6	39.4	35.2	29.0	49.2	67.4		
Toa Baja.....	91.9	92.7	81.0	38.2	27.6	26.3	43.0	38.6	35.1	25.6	21.3	39.5	35.8		
Toa Alta.....	96.6	92.9	77.0	35.8	40.5	20.3	35.8	56.7	34.3	37.6	15.7	34.3	52.7		
Dorado.....	92.4	88.8	75.0	49.5	38.8	24.0	49.5	38.8	45.7	34.5	18.0	45.7	34.5		
Bayamon.....	96.4	92.5	85.9	43.2	37.0	32.9	66.8	62.5	41.7	34.0	28.2	61.6	61.3		
Culebra.....	.....	98.0	.....	.....	51.0	.....	.....	102.0	.....	50.0	.....	.....	100.0		
Total.....	94.5	91.3	81.2	44.3	38.3	29.6	57.7	69.5	41.8	35.0	24.0	54.5	63.4		

TABLE VI.—Average number of schools and teachers.

Municipality.	Schools.							Teachers.						
	Secondary schools.	Common schools.					Night.	Total.	Secondary schools.	Common schools.			Total.	
		Graded.		Rural.		Total.				In charge of rooms.	Without rooms.	Total.		
		Rooms.	Double enrollment.	Rooms.	Double enrollment.									
San Juan.....	1	87	24	14	7	132	13	151	10	101	7	108	131	
Rio Piedras ²	2	20	2	14	14	50	4	56	24	34	2	36	60	
Trujillo Alto.....		4	1	7	7	19	3	22		11		11	11	
Carolina.....		8	2	16	15	41	6	47		24	1	25	25	
Rio Grande.....	1	8	1	19	12	40	6	47	1	27		27	28	
Loiza.....		6	1	15	13	35	6	41		21		21	21	
Fajardo.....	1	23	10	20	4	57	7	65	1	43		43	44	
Naguabo.....		9	3	14	11	37	8	45		23		23	23	
Vieques.....	1	10	3	6	3	22	2	25	1	16		16	17	
Humacao.....	1	18	5	26	25	74	14	89	2	44		44	46	
Yabucoa.....		8	4	17	15	44	2	46		25		25	25	
Manabo.....		4	2	6	4	16	1	17		10		10	10	
Arroyo.....		7	3	9	6	25	2	27		16		16	16	
Patillas.....		7	4	14	10	35	3	38		21		21	21	
Juncos.....		10	4	9	7	30	5	35		19		19	19	
Gurabo.....		6	3	8	5	22	5	27		14	1	15	15	
Caguas.....	1	19	6	17	16	58	5	64	2	36		36	38	
San Lorenzo.....		7	3	10	10	30	2	32		17		17	17	
Guayama.....	1	17	5	17	15	54	4	59	3	34		34	37	
Salinas.....		8	4	12	8	32	3	35		20		20	20	
Santa Isabel.....		7	2	8	5	22	4	26		15		15	15	
Cayey.....	1	14	3	14	12	43	4	48	1	28		28	29	
Cidra.....		5	2	8	8	23	2	25		13		13	13	
Comerio.....		6	3	8	8	25	4	29		14		14	14	
Aguas Buenas.....		4	2	7	6	19	4	23		11		11	11	
Naranjito.....		2		7	6	15	1	16		9		9	9	
Aibonito.....	1	8	3	9	9	29	3	33	1	17		17	18	
Barranquitas.....		3	2	8	6	19	1	20		11		11	11	
Barros.....		5	2	16	12	35	4	39		21		21	21	
Coamo.....	1	11	3	19	19	52	4	57	1	30		30	31	
Juana Diaz.....		12	3	31	29	75	10	85		43	1	44	44	
Ponce.....	1	80	21	39	27	167	13	182	10	119	2	121	132	
Guayanilla.....		5	1	13	13	32	3	35		18		18	18	
Penuelas.....		4		9	9	22	3	25		13		13	13	
Yauco.....	1	22	5	26	26	79	4	84	1	48		48	49	
San German.....	1	13	4	26	16	59	17	77	2	38		38	40	
Sabana Grande.....		5		12	10	27	5	32		17	1	18	18	
Cabo Rojo.....		10	2	23	18	53	9	62		33		33	33	
Lajas.....		5	1	18	14	38	4	42		23		23	23	
Mayaguez ⁶	2	34	9	38	33	114	13	130	15	72		72	88	
Maricao.....		5	1	10	10	26	5	31		15		15	15	
Las Marias.....		4	1	16	16	37	2	39		20		20	20	
Anasco.....		10	3	15	14	42	5	47		25	1	26	26	
Rincon.....		2		6	6	14	5	19		8		8	8	
Aguada.....		5	1	12	11	29	5	34		17		17	17	
Lares.....		10	3	24	20	57	6	63		34		34	34	
San Sebastian.....		7	2	22	22	53	6	59		29		29	29	
Aguadilla.....		14	6	19	18	57	4	61		33		33	33	
Moca.....		5	1	6	6	18	1	19		11		11	11	
Isabela.....		6	3	17	15	41	5	46		23		23	23	
Quebradillas.....		4	2	9	9	24	5	29		13		13	13	
Utua.....	1	10	3	29	26	68	2	71	1	39	1	40	41	
Adjuntas.....		7	2	19	19	47	2	49		26		26	26	
Jayuya.....		2		9	9	20	2	22		11		11	11	
Camuy.....		5	2	13	12	32	2	34		18		18	18	
Hatillo.....		4	1	11	11	27	3	30		15		15	15	
Arecibo.....	1	27	10	36	23	96	8	105	5	63	1	64	69	
Manati.....	1	15	4	10	5	34	4	39	2	25		25	27	
Barceloneta.....		4		9	6	19	2	21		13		13	13	
Ciales.....		7	2	20	8	37	6	43		27		27	27	
Vega Baja.....		8	3	11	7	29	4	33		19		19	19	
Vega Alta.....		5	1	8	5	19	4	23		13		13	13	
Corozal.....		4	1	10	10	25	3	28		14		14	14	
Morovis.....		4	1	12	11	28	7	35		16		16	16	
Toa Baja.....		7	2	9	5	23	3	26		16		16	16	
Toa Alta.....		5	1	9	5	20	3	23		14	1	15	15	
Dorado.....		3	1	5	1	10	1	11		8		8	8	
Bayamon.....	1	22	12	25	19	78	8	87	2	47		47	49	
Culebra.....				1	1	2		2		1		1	1	
Total.....	21	752	227	1,011	823	2,813	326	73,167	85	1,762	19	1,781	1,881	

¹ Including 5 special schools.² Including 13 special schools.³ Including normal and practice schools.⁴ Including 1 special school.⁵ Including 1 in special school.⁶ Including agricultural school.⁷ Including 7 special schools.⁸ Including 15 in special schools.

TABLE VII.—*Teachers at the end of the year classified.*

Municipality.	Common schools.												Night schools. ¹	Special schools.	Grand total, exclusive of duplicates.
	Secondary schools.	In charge of grades in graded schools.				Not in charge of grades.				Rural.	Total.				
		English.	English, graded.	Graded.	Total.	Principals and acting principals.	Music and drawing.	Agricultural.	Special.						
San Juan.....	210	14	64	8	86	5	2			14	107	12	12	128	
Rio Piedras ²	24	10	9		19	2				14	35	4		59	
Trujillo Alto.....		1	2	1	4					7	11	3		11	
Carolina.....		1	6	1	8			1		16	25	4		25	
Rio Grande.....	1	1	7		8					19	27	6		28	
Loiza.....			5	1	6					15	21	6		21	
Fajardo.....	1	1	19	2	22					20	42	7		43	
Naguabo.....		1	7	1	9					14	23	8		23	
Vieques.....	1		8	1	9					6	15	2		16	
Humacao.....	2	2	15		17					26	43	14		45	
Yabucoa.....		1	6	1	8					17	25			25	
Maunabo.....		2	1		3					6	9			9	
Arroyo.....		1	4	2	7					9	16	2		16	
Patillas.....			6		6					14	20	3		20	
Juncos.....		1	9		10					9	19	5		19	
Gurabo.....			4	1	5				1	8	14	5		14	
Caguas.....	2	3	15	1	19					17	36	4		38	
San Lorenzo.....		1	5	1	7					10	17	2		17	
Guayama.....	3	1	16		17					17	34	3		37	
Salinas.....		1	6		7					12	19	2		19	
Santa Isabel.....		1	6		7					8	15	4		15	
Caye.....		2	11		13					14	27	4		27	
Cidra.....		1	4		5					8	13	2		13	
Comerio.....		1	3	2	6					8	14	4		14	
Aguas Buenas.....			2	1	3					7	10	4		10	
Naranjito.....		1	1		2					7	9	1		9	
Aibonito.....	11	2	7		9					8	17	3		17	
Barranquitas.....		2	2	1	3					8	11	1		11	
Barros.....		1	4		5					16	21	3		21	
Coamo.....	1	2	8	1	11					18	29	3		30	
Juana Diaz.....		2	8	2	12			1		30	43	9		43	
Ponce.....	10	15	64	1	80	2				40	122	12	1	133	
Guayanilla.....		1	3	1	5		2			13	18	3		18	
Peñuelas.....		1	3		4					9	13	3		13	
Yauco.....	1	2	18	2	22					27	49	3		50	
San German.....	2	1	12		13					26	39	15		41	
Sabana Grande.....		1	4		5			1		12	18	2		18	
Cabo Rojo.....			8	2	10					23	33	8		33	
Lajas.....		1	3	1	5					16	21	3		21	
Mayaguez.....	115	4	29	1	34	11			2	38	74	12	4	93	
Maricao.....		1	3	1	5					10	15	4		15	
Las Marias.....		1	2	1	4					16	20	1		20	
Añasco.....		2	7	1	10			1		16	27	5		27	
Rincon.....			2		2					6	8	3		8	
Aguada.....		1	4		5					12	17	5		17	
Lares.....		1	8	1	10					25	35	6		35	
San Sebastian.....		1	6		7					19	26	5		26	
Aguadilla.....		2	10	2	14					19	33	4		33	
Moca.....		1	3	1	5					6	11	1		11	
Isabela.....		1	4	1	6					17	23	4		23	
Quebradillas.....		1	2	1	4					9	13	4		13	
Utua.....	11	3	8		11			1		30	42	2		42	
Adjuntas.....		1	6		7					19	26	1		26	
Jayuya.....		1	1		2					10	12	2		12	
Camuy.....		1	3	1	5					13	18	1		18	
Hatillo.....		1	2	1	4					11	15	3		15	
Arecibo.....	4	3	21	3	27	1				36	64	8		68	
Manati.....	12	4	11	1	16					10	26	4		26	
Barceloneta.....		1	3		4					9	13	2		13	
Ciales.....		1	5	1	7					20	27	6		27	
Vega Baja.....		1	5	2	8					11	19	5		19	
Vega Alta.....		1	3	1	5					8	13	4		13	
Corozal.....		1	3		4					10	14	2		14	
Morovis.....		1	3		4					13	17	7		17	
Toa Baja.....		1	5	1	7					7	14	3		14	
Toa Alta.....		1	3	1	5			1		9	15	3		15	
Dorado.....		1	3		4					5	9			9	
Bayamon.....	2	4	16	3	23			1		25	49	8		50	
Culebra.....										1	1			1	
Total.....	83	120	566	60	746	11	2	7	3	1,008	1,776	294	17	1,870	

¹ Duplicates.² 1 is duplicate.³ Including normal and practice school.⁴ Including college of agriculture.⁵ 6 are duplicates.

TABLE VIII.—*Teachers at the end of the year, by sex.*

Municipality.	Secondary schools.			Common schools.					Special schools.			Grand total, omitting duplicates.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Graded.		Rural.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
San Juan.....	6	14	10	6	87		14	07		6	6	12	128
Rio Piedras ²	9	15	24	1	20		6	35					59
Trujillo Alto.....				3	1	3	4	11					11
Carolina.....				3	6	2	8	25					25
Rio Grande.....		1	1	3	5	11	8						28
Loiza.....				3	3	10	5	27					21
Fajardo.....		1	1	8	14	2	12	21					43
Naguabo.....				4	5	3	7	42					23
Vieques.....	1		1	5	4	3	3	23					16
Humacao.....	1	1	2	5	12	13	13	15					45
Yabucoa.....				1	7	5	12	43					25
Maunabo.....				1	2	3	3	25					9
Arroyo.....				5	2	2	7	9					16
Patillas.....				2	4	2	6	20					20
Juncos.....				3	7	5	4	19					19
Gurabo.....				4	2	4	4	14					14
Caguas.....		2	2	4	15	9	8	36					38
San Lorenzo.....				2	5	5	5	17					17
Guavama.....	2	1	3	7	10	2	9	34					37
Salinas.....				3	4	1	5	19					19
Santa Isabel.....				5	2	3	5	15					15
Cavey.....		31	31	7	6	6	8	27					27
Cidra.....				4	1	3	5	13					13
Comerio.....				3	3	5	3	14					14
Aguas Buenas.....				1	2	3	4	10					10
Naranjito.....				2		6	1	9					9
Aibonito.....	31		31	6	3	4	4	17					17
Barranquitas.....				1	2	4	4	11					11
Barros.....				5		16		21					21
Coamo.....		1	1	2	9	14	4	29					30
Juana Diaz.....				8	5	17	13	43					43
Ponce.....	4	6	10	12	70	10	30	122		1	1		133
Guayanilla.....				1	4	8	5	18					18
Peñuelas.....				3	1	6	3	3					13
Yauco.....		1	1	8	14	11	16	49					50
San German.....		2	2	5	8	6	20	39					41
Sabana Grande.....				2	4	6	6	18					18
Cabo Rojo.....				5	5	11	12	33					33
Lajas.....				2	3	6	10	21					21
Mavaguez ²	10	5	15	11	25	15	23	74	4		4		93
Maricao.....				5		6	4	15					15
Las Marias.....				2	2	7	9	20					20
Añasco.....				4	7	5	11	27					27
Rincon.....				2		6		8					8
Aguada.....				3	2	11	1	17					17
Lares.....				3	7	10	15	35					35
San Sebastian.....				2	5	8	11	26					26
Aguadilla.....				3	11	11	8	33					33
Moca.....				5		4	2	11					11
Isabela.....				4	2	13	4	23					23
Quebradillas.....				4		6	3	13					13
Utua.....	31		31	6	6	14	16	42					42
Adjuntas.....				4	3	10	9	26					26
Jayuya.....				2		7	3	12					12
Camuy.....				3	2	10	3	18					18
Hatillo.....					4	6	5	15					15
Arecibo.....	2	2	4	6	22	17	19	64					68
Manati.....		32	32	3	13	4	6	26					26
Barceloneta.....				2	2	7	2	13					13
Ciales.....				5	2	14	6	27					27
Vega Baja.....				5	3	6	5	19					19
Vega Alta.....				3	2	6	2	13					13
Corozal.....				3	1	3	7	14					14
Morovis.....				4		10	3	17					17
Toa Baja.....				2	5	3	4	14					14
Toa Alta.....				3	3	4	5	15					15
Dorado.....				2	2	4	1	9					9
Bavamon.....	1	31	32	3	21	10	15	49					50
Culebra.....						1		1					1
Total.....	438	646	684	259	509	510	498	1,776	10	7	17		1,870

¹ 1 is duplicate.² Including normal and practice school.³ Duplicate.⁴ 2 are duplicate.⁵ 5 are duplicate.⁶ 7 are duplicate.⁷ Including the College of Agriculture.

TABLE IX.—*Percentage of total population enrolled in the schools.*

Municipality.	Total pop- ulation, census, 1910.	Total an- nual en- rollment, 1911-12.	Percentage.
San Juan.....	48,716	8,293	17.0
Rio Piedras.....	18,880	2,893	15.3
Trujillo Alto.....	6,345	946	14.9
Carolina.....	15,327	2,545	16.6
Rio Grande.....	13,948	2,407	17.3
Loiza.....	13,317	1,724	12.9
Fajardo.....	21,135	3,526	16.7
Naguabo.....	14,365	2,428	16.9
Viques.....	10,425	1,383	13.3
Humacao.....	26,678	4,587	17.2
Yabucoa.....	17,338	2,455	14.2
Maunabo.....	7,106	659	9.3
Arroyo.....	6,940	1,267	18.3
Patillas.....	14,448	1,705	11.8
Juncos.....	11,692	1,905	16.3
Gurabo.....	11,139	1,604	14.4
Caguas.....	27,160	3,299	12.1
San Lorenzo.....	14,379	1,610	11.3
Guayama.....	17,379	3,031	17.4
Salinas.....	11,403	1,795	15.7
Santa Isabel.....	6,959	1,287	18.5
Cayey.....	17,711	2,174	12.3
Cidra.....	10,595	1,257	11.9
Comerio.....	11,170	1,304	11.7
Aguas Buenas.....	8,292	997	12.0
Naranjito.....	8,876	752	8.5
Aibonito.....	10,815	1,568	14.5
Barranquitas.....	10,503	1,174	11.2
Barros.....	15,028	1,847	12.3
Coamo.....	17,129	2,454	14.3
Juana Diaz.....	29,157	3,624	12.4
Ponce.....	63,444	9,182	14.5
Guayanilla.....	10,354	1,782	17.2
Peñuelas.....	11,991	1,262	10.5
Yauco.....	31,504	3,864	12.3
San German.....	22,143	3,532	16.0
Sabana Grande.....	11,523	1,691	14.7
Cabo Rojo.....	19,562	3,401	17.4
Lajas.....	11,071	1,929	17.4
Mayaguez.....	42,429	6,424	15.1
Maricao.....	7,158	1,413	19.7
Las Marias.....	10,046	1,577	15.7
Añasco.....	14,407	2,471	17.2
Rincon.....	7,275	974	13.4
Aguada.....	11,587	1,425	12.3
Lares.....	22,650	3,795	17.5
San Sebastian.....	18,904	3,267	17.3
Aguadilla.....	21,419	3,351	15.6
Voca.....	13,640	957	7.1
Sabola.....	16,852	2,250	13.4
Quebradillas.....	8,152	1,324	16.2
Juado.....	30,775	3,881	12.6
Adjuntas.....	16,954	2,650	15.6
ayuya.....	10,279	1,302	12.7
Amuy.....	11,342	1,638	14.4
Latillo.....	10,630	1,327	12.5
Arcoibo.....	42,429	5,425	12.8
fanati.....	18,854	2,094	11.1
Barceloneta.....	10,030	1,084	10.8
Jales.....	18,398	2,663	14.5
Ega Baja.....	12,831	1,861	14.5
Ega Alta.....	8,134	1,415	17.4
orozal.....	12,978	1,664	12.8
forovis.....	12,446	1,811	14.6
oa Baja.....	6,254	1,051	16.8
oa Alta.....	9,127	1,170	12.8
orado.....	4,885	564	11.5
ayanon.....	29,986	4,464	14.9
ulabra.....	1,315	132	10.0
Total.....	1,118,012	160,657	14.4

THE UNIVERSITY OF PORTO RICO.

The University of Porto Rico was established by act of the insular legislature of March 12, 1903, as an institution of higher learning to carry forward the work of the public schools which already were showing most satisfactory results in primary and secondary education.

In organizing an institution of this character it seemed wise to give it an entity of its own rather than to make it a part of any existing department of the insular government; and accordingly a board of trustees was made its governing power, but the direct influence of the insular government was maintained by the act requiring that the commissioner of education for Porto Rico be the president of the board of trustees and chancellor of the university and by making the other members of the governing board appointees of the governor of Porto Rico. Subject to these conditions the university is an independent "body corporate" with all the powers usually conferred on an institution of this character.

By this same incorporating act the insular normal school, established in September, 1899, at Fajardo and removed to Rio Piedras in 1901, was transferred from the department of education to the university, together with its entire equipment of land, buildings, and apparatus, thus making it the first department or college of the university.

It so happens that for the first few years of its existence the normal college of the university was its only completely equipped department and its energies were largely devoted to the training of teachers, a work most important and necessary in itself but not the entire object of the organization of the university.

Directly in the rear of the grounds of the normal department the department of education had acquired a farm of about 100 acres, which was transferred to the university shortly after its organization as the site for its college of agriculture, thus giving it a property of 123 acres located at Rio Piedras, some 7 miles from the capital, San Juan.

Accordingly the university began its official existence with these two departments or colleges—the normal college, fully organized and well housed with a complete faculty and some 100 students, and the college of agriculture with no organization or students and little more than an abandoned farm of 100 acres for an equipment.

THE NORMAL COLLEGE.

The normal college has always been in complete harmony with the public-school system of Porto Rico, accepting students directly from the public schools and offering its graduates positions as teachers under the department of education. At first the course was three years, but was soon changed to four, students being admitted after completing the eighth grade of public-school work. A certificate was given at the end of the second year which entitled the holder to a teacher's license under the department of education, while the graduates of the full four-year course received a principal teacher's license.

At the opening of the year 1910 the entrance requirements were raised to correspond with the increasing efficiency of the public schools, a ninth grade diploma being required, while the four-year course has each year been increased and amplified until at present the course of the normal college compares favorably with similar institutions anywhere in the United States.

The normal college, with its fine equipment and advantages, has always been popular and crowded for room. Additional buildings and apparatus have been added from time to time, but never have they equaled the demand, so that now with an enrollment of about 250 students and a faculty of 25 professors and instructors the greatest need is the same as it has always been—more buildings.

During the year a start was made on a main administration building, which it is expected will cost \$50,000 when completed. The first wing was finished at a cost of \$10,000 and thrown open to the students. This contains two large rooms used, one as an assembly hall and one jointly as a gymnasium for the women students and an

armory for the student battalion. The insular legislature has provided in the appropriation for the year 1912-13 money that can be used for the other wing of this building, to contain several recitation rooms, laboratories, and the normal library; and it is expected this work will soon be started. Plans are already completed.

In addition, the old buildings of the normal college have been extensively remodeled during the past year, giving more room and better appearance.

The normal college occupies four buildings—the assembly hall, already spoken of; the original normal school building, a two-story cement structure, containing, as remodeled, classrooms and laboratories besides the dean's office and general storerooms, erected under the auspices of the department of education; a large rented structure near the normal grounds, in which are located the library of some 7,000 volumes, and the recitation rooms and laboratories of the Spanish, art, and domestic science classes; and the practice school of the normal department, a two-story building, containing nine common-school grades, in which the students of the normal college receive practical instruction in pedagogy.

At the rear of the main building is located a frame structure containing the workshops of the classes in manual training, special attention being given to woodworking and native arts, for which the equipment of machinery is very complete.

Manual training was introduced as a part of the normal course in 1908 and has always had full classes, accommodating annually some 50 students. This is one of the departments that will be generously taken care of in the new buildings.

Athletics have always received full consideration by the board of trustees and faculty of the university, it being felt that a well-developed body was as essential as a well-developed mind, especially in a teacher of youth, and, in consequence, during the past year some 10 acres of land near the normal campus belonging to the university have been graded and fenced for an athletic field. A grandstand and bleachers containing locker rooms have been built, and the university now finds itself possessed of an up-to-date athletic equipment.

The children's memorial to Ramon Baldorioty de Castro, one of the most eminent and patriotic educators of Porto Rico, has been selected, and will take the form of a statue showing his bust on a granite pedestal. The school children of Porto Rico contributed nearly \$2,000 for the erection of this memorial, and the work is now being done by the eminent sculptor, Gonzalez Pola, of Madrid, Spain. The statue will be sent from Spain as soon as completed, and erected on a chosen site in front of the new administration building.

The development of the normal college during the year has been an amplification and improvement of the courses of the previous year, which were found most satisfactory, all advance being in the line of efficiency, the courses in manual training and domestic science receiving special attention.

The work of the normal college will always be the special departmental one of preparing teachers for the public schools of Porto Rico. No broad cultural training is attempted or desired. Its work is always contingent on the grade and demands of the public-school system and its advance is measured by that of the general school system.

THE COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

To meet the growing demand for a more cultural college course, where some preparation for scientific studies could be obtained, the board of trustees created in 1911 the department or college of liberal arts. This was made easier owing to the high grade of the high schools, of which several had been established and maintained for some time by the Department of Education.

No special equipment or buildings were provided for this college, as it was expected its enrollment would be small, as turned out to be the case, and the equipment of the normal college has been used and the instruction given for the most part by the regular faculty of the latter.

A two-year course is offered students who have high-school diplomas and are planning to train themselves for advanced culture or scientific attainments.

No diplomas or certificates are given to graduates, and in fact the course is not intended to be complete in itself, but only to lead to further study in institutions where degrees are given.

THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

As previously stated, the college of agriculture began as the second of the present three colleges of the university, being located on the farm of 100 acres to the rear of the normal grounds.

Here for eight years a number of students, varying from 20 to 50, were in attendance studying agriculture and common-school subjects. After several years of work in attempting to bring this department into satisfactory organization with only passable success, owing to the poor condition of the farm and equipment, a new impetus was given the work by the bestowal on the university of the share of Porto Rico of the federal funds appropriated for the use of colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts, known as the Morrill-Hatch funds.

The insular legislature at once made appropriations for the purchase of land and for the construction of a college building at Mayaguez, at the extreme western end of the island, 85 miles from the already established equipment of the University at Rio Piedras.

The land, consisting of about 100 acres, was purchased during the following year. It directly adjoins the United States Agricultural Experiment Station, and it was expected that the students would have for study the use of the already developed grounds of the station in addition to those of the college.

The plans for the building were completed and the work about to begin when difficulties arose regarding the title of the land on which the experiment station was located, and it seemed wise to await settlement of this question before locating the college of agriculture permanently at Mayaguez.

Toward the close of the school year 1909-10 the government won its case, and the board of trustees voted to proceed at once with the construction of the college building and to remove the students to the college of agriculture at Mayaguez at the opening of the next year, the instruction to be given in the Mayaguez high school pending completion of the college building.

No attempt to obtain a large enrollment for the college of agriculture for the year just ended was made, but the best 15 students at the Rio Piedras institution continued their studies at Mayaguez.

The work on the building to cost \$30,000 was started and has been rapidly pushed during the year, so that the college will be thrown open to students in September, 1912.

Meanwhile efforts were directed toward obtaining a competent faculty, and after careful consideration a dean and nine professors were, about January 1, 1912, engaged as the nucleus of the faculty of the college of agriculture.

This faculty has been employed during the last part of the fiscal year in arranging for the educational equipment and in teachers' institutes throughout the island, whereby primary instruction in agriculture and allied arts has been brought home to the teachers of the public-school system, and at the same time a general interest and enthusiasm for agricultural instruction have been stirred up, something which formerly has been entirely lacking among the general public.

As a result of these efforts all signs point to a large enrollment in the college of agriculture for the year 1912-13.

A full five-year undergraduate course of study has been arranged, accepting as entrance requirements the diploma of the eighth grade of the public schools.

Special courses of one or two years and short courses of one or two weeks on special subjects will be given.

A biological laboratory for experimental study and investigation is now being equipped and everything points to a most prosperous future for this college.

SUMMER SESSIONS.

The university for several years has maintained each summer a summer session of eight weeks at the normal department, in which, roughly, 400 students have been enabled to briefly review the work of the year, the attendance being made up chiefly of teachers of the department of education, who take this opportunity to prepare themselves for better work.

The summer session will be continued this year, and summer sessions of the college of agriculture will be conducted for special instruction in agricultural lines.

CADET BATTALION.

Military instruction is required of all undergraduate students of all colleges of the university. The cadet battalion of the university was organized in the latter part of 1910-11, but was not properly equipped until the beginning of the year just passed. The battalion, consisting of 135 cadets, has been in charge of a retired officer of the United States Army, assigned to the university by the War Department. Headed by its own band, the cadets have been commended for their soldierly appearance, good drill, and behavior.

The cadet major, at the commencement exercises in June, 1912, was appointed a colonel on the staff of the governor of Porto Rico, a position of considerable honor.

Total enrollment of the University of Porto Rico for the year 1911-12.

	Teachers.		Regular term.		Summer session.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Practice school.....		11	186	234	65	80
Colleges.....	18	16	76	134	145	254
Total.....	18	27	262	368	210	334

Total, 1,219.

AIMS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

It has been the constant aim of all university endeavor to build up an organization of true university rank that should carry out two main objects.

The first is the giving to Porto Rico such higher instruction as may be necessary and desirable locally. In this endeavor the normal college was the first and most necessary, and the college of agriculture seems now just about entering its sphere of usefulness. There is some demand for more technical schools, and already there has been some consideration of the idea to open a college of medicine or a laboratory for the study of tropical diseases, and also a mechanical arts college, where instruction in engineering, both mechanical and electrical, can be given thoroughly. It seems as if both of these departments were near at hand, and the university only awaits more buildings before being in a position to install them.

The second aim of university endeavor is to create in Porto Rico a university that will bring together the English-speaking northerners with the Spanish-speaking southerners on a common ground; nothing more nor less than the much-talked-of Pan American University. Certainly the location of Porto Rico is most unexceptional for this purpose, and the carrying out of these aims rests solely with the University of Porto Rico.

The present grade of work in the colleges of the university is as high and as complete as local conditions warrant.

The land provided is ample for years to come, and the 123 acres at Rio Piedras, which are most ideally situated for the purpose, will permit the establishing of more colleges as they are needed, so that the final, as well as the first need of the university, is more buildings, and still more buildings.

At Rio Piedras the \$50,000 administration building, before mentioned, should be completed and arrangements perfected for another building for trade-school purposes, to cost \$30,000.

Two large dormitories, one for the male and one for the female students, and costing about \$30,000, each are badly needed. With this new equipment the university would be able to establish the new departments needed and to properly take care of students for several years to come.

As it is practically impossible to obtain sufficient funds to build at once all that is needed, it is recommended that the legislature appropriate to a general building fund for the university as large a sum as can be devoted for this purpose each year, and that the actual construction work be pushed forward by the board of trustees in accordance with the plan already adopted as fast as the money is available.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The university receives its support in general from the insular government.

The insular legislature in the act chartering the university provided that a certain portion of the money received by the courts of Porto Rico should go to form a fund for its general expenses, and in its annual budget has always liberally provided for the special objects, such as support of the normal department, scholarships in the normal department, construction of new buildings, etc.

In addition to these purely local sources the university receives the share for Porto Rico of the funds provided by the Federal Legislature for the support and maintenance of colleges of agriculture and mechanical arts known as the Morrill-Hatch funds.

The total annual receipts from all sources are approximately \$150,000, which is being spent about equally between the college of agriculture at Mayaguez and the

normal department and college of liberal arts jointly at Rio Piedras. The yearly balance sheet and statement follows:

University of Porto Rico, 1911-12.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

July 1, 1911, balance.....	\$139,070. 78
Cash receipts.....	78,138. 59
Appropriations, insular legislature.....	63,465. 00
Total.....	<u>280,674. 37</u>
Appropriations charged off.....	7,277. 00
Expenses, by vouchers.....	112,661. 47
Expenses, by check.....	4. 50
Investment, by vouchers.....	39,303. 13
Balance on hand June 30, 1912.....	<u>121,428. 27</u>
Total.....	<u>280,674. 37</u>
Expense accounts:	
Normal department.....	70,332. 12
University farm.....	15,171. 85
College of agriculture.....	22,446. 37
College of liberal arts.....	1,280. 00
Military department.....	155. 51
Administration department.....	3,275. 62
Memorial fund.....	4. 50
Total.....	<u>112,665. 97</u>
Investment accounts:	
Textbooks.....	1,638. 79
Library books.....	1,006. 94
Furniture and fixtures.....	2,850. 83
Machinery and tools.....	1,236. 18
Laboratory equipment and apparatus.....	3,524. 12
Live stock.....	1,075. 45
New buildings and athletic field.....	<u>27,970. 82</u>
Total.....	<u>39,303. 13</u>

APPENDIX VI.

REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, SAN JUAN, P. R.,
August 16, 1912.

SIR: Since the date of the last annual report of the department of justice, September 22, 1911, Foster V. Brown, the then attorney general, has retired, having left Porto Rico on March 13, 1912. The present attorney general was appointed during the second week in April, and assumed the duties of his office April 25, 1912. He has served, therefore, a little over two months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912. As it seems not to have been the practice of the department of justice to compile its annual report step by step as the fiscal year proceeds, and as the time elapsing between my arrival and the date of this report has been too brief to enable me to obtain a comprehensive view of conditions in a place showing the originality and the unusual and interesting characteristics that Porto Rico exhibits, the present report will be fragmentary, and will not attempt to deal generally with the conditions and needs of the department of justice with which its author is not as yet familiar.

Justice is administered in Porto Rico through:

PEACE COURTS.

There are at present 59 justice of the peace courts, each presided over by a justice of the peace appointed by the governor, by and with the consent of the Executive Council, for an indefinite term.

The original jurisdiction of justices of the peace extends to all criminal cases in which the punishment may not exceed a fine of \$15 or imprisonment for 30 days, to all cases of violations of municipal ordinances, and to the offense of carrying concealed weapons, except in certain cases. It is also their duty to act as examining and committing magistrates during the absence of the municipal judges.

Justices of the peace have no civil or appellate jurisdiction.

MUNICIPAL COURTS.

There are 32 municipal courts, each presided over by a municipal judge chosen by popular election, for terms of four years; subject, however, to removal at any time by the governor for cause shown.

They have exclusive original jurisdiction in all civil matters involving not more than \$500, including interest, and nonexclusive in all criminal cases except that of felony. In all felony cases they may act as committing magistrates and fix bail under the law. Municipal judges have no appellate jurisdiction.

DISTRICT COURTS.

Porto Rico is divided into seven judicial districts: San Juan, Arecibo, Mayaguez, Ponce, Humacao, Guayama, and Aguadilla, in the principal city of each of which is located a district court.

Each of these district courts, except that of San Juan, is presided over by one district judge. The district court of San Juan is divided into two sections, each having its own district judge. There are, therefore, in all, eight district judges who are appointed by the governor, by and with the consent of the Executive Council, for terms of four years.

The district courts, which are courts of general jurisdiction, have original jurisdiction: (a) In all civil cases in which the amount involved exceeds \$500, including interest; (b) in all criminal cases—their jurisdiction in felony cases being exclusive, and in misdemeanor cases concurrent with that of the municipal courts; (c) to grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases in which such writs are grantable by the judges of the district and the former circuit courts of the United States; (d) to issue writs of prohibition, of certiorari, and of mandamus; incidentally writs and orders necessary and proper in their appellate jurisdiction.

They have appellate jurisdiction: (a) In all civil cases where a judgment finally disposing of the case has been rendered by the municipal court. The trial on appeal is *de novo*; (b) in criminal cases from final judgments of the municipal courts as well as from final judgments of justices of the peace. The appeal in criminal cases must be taken by the defendant, and upon it a trial is had *de novo*.

THE SUPREME COURT.

This court is presided over by a chief justice, and there are four associate justices, all appointed for an indefinite term by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. It is a court of appeals, and is not confined in its deliberations either in civil or criminal cases to errors of procedure or of law, but may take cognizance of all the facts and proceedings in the case as they appear in the record, and may consider the merits thereof so as to promote justice and right and prevent injustice and delay.

The supreme court has original jurisdiction: (a) To grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases in which they are grantable by judges of the district and former circuit courts of the United States; (b) to issue writs of prohibition, of certiorari, of mandamus, and incidentally writs and orders necessary and proper in its appellate jurisdiction; (c) to try and adjudicate all questions between the Roman Catholic Church in Porto Rico and the people of Porto Rico affecting property rights claimed by either party, and between the Roman Catholic Church in Porto Rico and any municipality of Porto Rico affecting property rights claimed by either party. All disbarment proceedings must be instituted before this court.

It has jurisdiction on appeal in civil cases (a) from final judgments in actions or special proceedings in the district courts; (b) from judgments rendered by the district courts on appeal from inferior courts, where the amount involved exceeds \$300; (c) from orders granting or refusing new trials, refusing to grant or dissolve an injunction, dissolving or refusing to dissolve an attachment, granting or refusing to grant a change of the place of trial, from any special order made after final judgment, from interlocutory judgments in actions for partition of real property; (d) from decisions of registrars of property refusing, either absolutely or provisionally, to record or to give its full legal effect to any document which he is required by law either to record or to enter.

In criminal cases an appeal may be taken by the defendant from the district court from a final judgment of conviction; from an order denying a new trial, or from an order made after judgment affecting the substantial rights of the party. An appeal may be taken in such cases by the People of Porto Rico from an order setting aside the information; from a judgment by the defendant on demurrer; from an order granting a new trial, or from an order arresting judgment of an order made after judgment affecting the substantial rights of the people.

In every case in which the sentence of death has been pronounced by the district court, the law makes it the duty of the attorney for the defendant to take proper appeal to the Supreme Court; and if he fails to do so, it is made the duty of the district judge to prepare and certify to the Supreme Court a statement of the evidence submitted to the jury.

Writs of error and appeals from the final judgments and decrees of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico may be taken to and prosecuted in the Supreme Court of the United States in any case wherein is involved the validity of any copyright, in which is questioned the validity of a treaty or statute of, or authority exercised under, the United States, or wherein the Constitution of the United States, or a treaty thereof, or an act of Congress is brought in question, and the right claimed thereunder is denied, without regard to the sum or value of the matter in dispute, and in all cases in which the sum or value of the matter in dispute, exclusive of costs, to be ascertained by the oath of either public or other competent witnesses, exceeds the sum or value of \$5,000. Such writs of error and appeals shall be taken within the same time, in the same manner and under the same regulations as to the Supreme Court of the United States from the district courts.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR PORTO RICO.

Porto Rico constitutes a judicial district. Regular terms of court are held commencing the second Monday in April and October of each year at San Juan, and the second Monday in January of each year at Ponce, special terms being held at Mayaguez at such other times as the judge may deem expedient.

All proceedings are required to be in the English language.

The judge is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a term of four years.

In addition to the ordinary jurisdiction of district courts of the United States, the District Court for Porto Rico has jurisdiction in all cases formerly cognizant in the circuit courts of the United States, and the laws of the United States relating to appeals, writs of error and certiorari, removal of causes, and other matters and proceedings as between the courts of the United States and the courts of the several States, govern in such matters and proceedings as between the district court and the insular courts of Porto Rico.

In addition to the foregoing, it also has jurisdiction in all civil cases wherein the parties or either of them are citizens of the United States, or citizens or subjects of a foreign State or States, and the matter in dispute exceeds, exclusive of interests or costs, the sum or value of \$1,000.

The jurisdiction in the matter of writs of error and appeals from the final judgments and decrees of the District Court of the United States for Porto Rico taken to and prosecuted in the Supreme Court of the United States is the same as that of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico in criminal cases.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The attorney general is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a period of four years.

His powers and duties are the same as those provided by law for an attorney of a Territory of the United States in so far as the same are not locally inapplicable. He exercises general supervision over the administrative affairs of the several courts of the island and may require from them such reports relating to their internal administration as he may deem necessary. He is the legal representative of the people of Porto Rico in all suits, civil and criminal, to which they are a party. It is his duty to investigate and report upon applications for pardon submitted to him by the governor for that purpose, and to give his opinion in writing to the legislative assembly, to either house thereof, to the governor, or to the heads of any of the governmental departments, when requested by them, upon any question of law relating to their respective offices. He is also required to render an annual report to the governor on or before the 1st of October of each year as to the condition of affairs in his department

FISCALS.

Fiscal of the supreme court.—The fiscal of the supreme court is appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, for a term of four years.

It is his duty to represent the People of Porto Rico in all criminal appeals and in all civil cases pending in the supreme court in which they are interested. He has all the powers of a regular district fiscal and is required by law to perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the attorney general.

Special fiscal for the island at large.—A special fiscal at large is appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, for a term of four years.

He may act in place of or assist any regular district fiscal in the performance of his duty when authorized by the attorney general, and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the attorney general.

District fiscals.—There is one regular district fiscal for each of the seven judicial districts, who are appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, for a term of four years.

It is his duty to prosecute in his district all delinquents for crimes and offenses under the laws of Porto Rico and all civil actions in which the people of Porto Rico are concerned, and to perform such other duties as the attorney general may impose upon him.

Assistant fiscal for the district of San Juan.—In the judicial district of San Juan the district fiscal is given an assistant known as the assistant fiscal for the district of San Juan, who is appointed by the attorney general for a term of four years. He has all the powers and performs all the duties of a regular district fiscal and such others as may be assigned him either by the attorney general or the district fiscal of San Juan.

REGISTRARS OF PROPERTY.

There are nine registries of property located, respectively, at San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez, Arecibo, Humacao, San German, Aguadilla, Guayama, and Caguas, that at San Juan being divided into two sections.

Each registry is in charge of a registrar of property and each section of the registry in San Juan is in charge of its own registrar. They are appointed by the governor

for indefinite terms of office from a list of eligibles obtained by competitive examination. Where a vacancy occurs it is by law made the duty of the attorney general to publish notice of this fact, and if any of the registrars in charge of other registries apply for appointment to fill the vacancy the governor may transfer one of them.

The registrars have charge of the several registries of property and custody of the registry books, and it is their duty to record documents entitled to record and to make annotations and entries in relation to deeds, decrees, mortgages, satisfaction of mortgages, or other documents.

Appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court of Porto Rico from the decisions of the registrars of property.

SUPREME COURT.

The supreme court disposed of 230 appeals, 89 in criminal and 141 in civil cases, leaving pending on its criminal calendar on June 30, 1912, only 10 appeals, as compared with 11 on June 30, 1911. In addition it disposed of 24 appeals from decisions of the registrars of property, and in the exercise of its original jurisdiction of 29 proceedings, including applications for writs of certiorari, mandamus, inhibition, and habeas corpus, and 1 case of contempt and 1 disbarment proceeding.

The People of Porto Rico were interested in 91 of the appeals disposed of by the supreme court, of which 89 were in criminal cases in which the People of Porto Rico was the appellee, and 2 were in civil cases. Of the former, 8, including 1 in which the appellant died pending appeal, were dismissed without argument; in 72 the judgment of the district court was affirmed upon argument, and in 10 only were the district courts reversed.

DISTRICT COURTS.

The district courts, as shown in Tables B and F, disposed of 2,177 criminal cases—felonies and misdemeanors—and 2,876 civil, leaving pending on their calendars on June 30, 1912, 421 criminal cases, as against 682 on June 30, 1911, and 2,666 civil, as against 2,176 on June 30, 1911. In all the district courts, except those of Humacao and Ponce—in which changes occurring in the office of fiscal necessarily delayed somewhat the transaction of the criminal work—the condition of the criminal calendars was materially improved.

It appears from Table B that the district court of San Juan was by far the most active criminal court in Porto Rico in the number of criminal cases disposed of and of new ones instituted during the year, both being more than double those of any of the other courts. Next to the district court of San Juan in the amount of criminal business handled followed the district court of Ponce, which, however, as is shown in Table B, fell behind both Humacao and Guayama in the number of criminal cases disposed of by trials and pleas. The number of criminal cases disposed of in the court of Guayama, covering a district having a population of only 106,753, was practically the same as that of the courts of Ponce and Humacao, having populations of 195,561 and 170,923, respectively. A glance at Table E shows that the disproportionately large share of criminal business handled by the Guayama court was due largely to an unusual number of prosecutions for assault and battery, breach of the peace, and frauds against public justice.

JURY TRIALS.

Under the law in Porto Rico a person against whom an information is lodged in the district court for a crime the penalty for which is capital punishment or two years or more confinement in any penal institution of the island has the right to demand trial by a jury. In accordance with this law there were 274 jury trials, of which 184 resulted in convictions and 90 in acquittals, the general average of conviction being a little more than 67 per cent. However, it will be seen by referring to Table D that the jury in Ponce returned verdicts of guilty in only 8 out of 27 trials—an average of 29.4 per cent, while the Guayama jury convicted in 38 cases out of 47, an average of over 80 per cent. While a general average of conviction of 67 per cent in jury trials for felony is high, it is not believed that it affords a safe basis for comparison with the work of juries in places where, as in most of the United States, a jury trial in felony cases is not only a matter of right but of necessity, since it is fairly well established that where a choice is permitted to the accused he is more likely to select a jury trial when the case against him is a strong one.

CIVIL BUSINESS.

Turning to Table F, one is impressed by the fact that every district court ran behind in the discharge of its civil business, the calendars of June 30, 1912, showing 2,666 cases

pending, as compared with 2,176 on June 30, 1911, and is led to ask whether the admitted efficiency of the district courts in the discharge of criminal matters was not at the expense of their civil calendars. In the absence of complete statistics running over a number of years it is obviously impossible to answer this question. In considering the responsibility of the courts for this condition, however, it should be borne in mind that, while an active, energetic judge can do much toward preventing delays in civil matters, the conduct of criminal business is much more nearly within the control of sworn public officers than that of civil litigation, in which both parties are represented by private attorneys. It should also be borne in mind that so long as population continues to grow, and so long as legislatures continue to operate their mills for the production of new laws, litigation will multiply until inevitably the facilities of the courts will have to be correspondingly increased.

THE FISCALS.

The fiscals, or prosecuting attorneys, discharge a part of the functions ordinarily confided to grand juries. They sift the evidences on complaints in criminal cases, whether brought to their attention in the first instance or sent to them from the municipal or peace courts, who, acting as committing magistrates, have held the accused for disposition by the fiscal, by either filing an information in the nature of an indictment in the district court or dismissing the complaint.

They are also charged with the duty of representing the people in criminal cases tried in the district courts on appeal from the municipal and peace courts.

Reference to Table G shows that there were handled and passed upon in one way or another in the fiscals 1,958 complaints in criminal cases. Of these 958 were dismissed by the fiscals without the filing of an information, and 1,000, or 52 $\frac{1}{6}$ per cent, resulted in the filing of informations in the district courts. The latter includes all informations filed by the fiscals in the district courts, whatever their final disposition may have been. A closer examination of Table G shows that the percentage of complaints which received the official approval of the fiscals varied considerably in different parts of the island. In Ponce only 178 out of 460 complaints lodged with the fiscal—about 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent—were finally entertained by him, while in Guayama they numbered 123 out of 184, a little over 66 per cent. Just how far these striking differences in results are explainable it is impossible to say without a deeper study of local conditions and a more careful perusal of the figures extending over a period of years than there has been either time or opportunity to make. Many of the dismissals of complaints by the fiscals without filing informations in court were brought about by the marriage of the interested parties in seduction cases while the complaints were under investigation. In Ponce 67 of the dismissals ordered by the fiscal were of this nature.

Table G shows that of 1,014 appeals from the municipal and peace courts, handled by the fiscals, convictions resulted in 602, or about 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In this respect also the percentage of conviction was by no means uniform in the different districts, varying from 50 and 51 $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent for Aguadilla and Ponce to 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for Mayaguez.

THE LOWER COURTS.

The municipal courts disposed of 30,310 criminal and 3,181 civil cases, falling behind somewhat in criminal and seriously in civil business. The transactions of the various municipal courts are shown in Tables H and I, and it is noteworthy that, in accomplishing such an amount of business, appeals were taken from the judgments of the municipal courts in only 842 criminal and 174 civil cases. The data are, unfortunately, defective in failing to give the exact disposition and status of these appeals.

Information showing generally the work performed by the peace courts is lacking. However, Table J has been compiled from the records of the district courts and of the offices of the fiscals to show the exact disposition of all appeals in criminal cases taken from the judgments of both the municipal and peace courts and decided by the district courts.

APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON, LIBERTY ON PAROLE AND COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE.

Ninety-four such applications as shown in Table K were passed upon during the year in the office of the attorney general, and as a result pardons were granted in 11 and sentence was wholly or in part remitted in 4 cases. In no case was the prisoner admitted to liberty under parole. Pardons were granted as shown in Table L in one case of involuntary manslaughter, in one of assault and battery, in two of embezzlement, and in seven of petit larceny, all of the latter in favor of prisoners serving in the

Reform School. The above appears to indicate, possibly, that the law providing for the admission of prisoners to liberty under parole is not receiving the attention it deserves. It is believed that this law ought to serve a more useful purpose in freeing the People of Porto Rico from the burden of supporting prisoners who have given reasonable assurance, by their conduct and attainments in prison, that they do not belong to the hopelessly depraved classes and that they are capable of supporting themselves like respectable, law-abiding citizens. It is thought that a broad and liberal construction by the executive power under the parole law is not in anywise inconsistent or in conflict with the sentencing power of the courts. In fact, it has been intimated to me, by several of the judges of the district courts, that if they could feel assured when imposing sentence that, within a reasonable period, the prison conduct of the accused would be carefully and thoroughly reviewed in connection with the history of his crime, they would feel much freer to impose upon the accused the sentences which, in their opinion, the crimes justified. One reason why the parole law has not been more useful is that owing sometimes to the death or absence of the judge or fiscal, or both, who officiated at the trial at the time when the application for parole was made, it was practically impossible to get any enlightening data on the case other than the statements of the warden of the penitentiary or prison institution in which the accused had been confined. This defect is one which can not, in the nature of things, be remedied all at once. I am instituting a practice, however, which I believe will be helpful in the future, of having district judges and fiscals render a report to this office immediately after the conviction of every person tried in their courts for use when the question of parole comes up.

DISTRICT COURT BUILDINGS.

Analyses of present conditions and recommendations for changes are in this report confined to the methods and conditions of housing the district courts, because the time at my disposal has been too brief to enable me to obtain a comprehensive view thereof as to municipal and peace courts.

The district courts of Ponce and Arecibo are located in buildings owned by the people of Porto Rico; those of San Juan and Mayaguez in buildings owned by the Federal Government and used by the insular Government under agreement, and those of Guayama, Humacao, and Aguadilla in quarters leased from private parties.

It is generally agreed that the district courts, representing, as they do, before the people the central judicial system of Porto Rico, to which all of the people turn in the first instance for the settlement of their more important legal disputes and in whose integrity and ability they rely for the final review of most matters in which they feel aggrieved by the action of the lower courts, should be appropriately and adequately housed. While there is no dispute regarding this general proposition, and while the conscious aim of the insular government has been to bring about its fulfillment, it may not be out of place to refer again to the manifest advantage, from the point of view of the rational development of law-respecting ideals, of housing these courts in quarters appropriate, adequate, and dignified, and under the outright ownership of the people of Porto Rico.

A bill is now pending in Congress which has for its object the bringing about of such exchanges of property between the Federal Government and the people of Porto Rico as will transfer to the people the buildings now used by the district courts of San Juan and Mayaguez.

Provision has been made by appropriation, subject to report by the finance committee, that funds are available for the erection at Guayama of a public building in which the district court will be quartered. This provision will be referred to further later on. The building used at present for the Guayama district court, which seems to be practically the only leasable building available, is cramped and inadequate. The only room available during the last year for the deliberations of the jury was a small one, practically uninhabitable when closed, and impossible to protect adequately against the intrusions of an inquisitive or malicious public during the deliberations of the jury upon the outcome of felony trials. Temporarily to alleviate this condition, it has been found possible, out of funds available from appropriations for the district court of Guayama, to construct upon the roof of the building now used a cheap temporary structure for occupancy by the jury during its deliberations. The relief afforded by this extension is in no sense complete or satisfactory, as the roof of the building is reached only by a dark, narrow, and almost precipitous staircase. The necessity of a new public building at Guayama is a pressing one, and while there are, doubtless, at this time, other matters which should rightfully receive the earlier sanction of the finance committee, this need is one which ought not to be forgotten or indefinitely shelved.

Conditions in the leased building used by the district court of Humacao, although not constructed for a courthouse and in many ways inadequate, are somewhat better.

In Aguadilla the building at present leased and used by the district court is positively dangerous. It suggests instability, as there are places where one could easily put one's foot through the floor, and is so small that practically all of its appointments make one think of a courthouse in Lilliput. As leased buildings go, it is practically the best available but should be replaced by an adequate insular building at the earliest practicable date.

INSANITY CASES.

Act No. 26, passed at the last session of the legislature on March 7, 1912, gave to the municipal courts jurisdiction in lunacy cases. Prior to this enactment jurisdiction had been exercised only by the district courts with the aid of juries. Whether or not the legislation in question was wise, whether or not it was justified by the increase in Porto Rico of dangerous forms of insanity among persons whose relatives or friends lacked the will or the ability to provide for them, the law has undoubtedly by increasing the facility with which such proceedings are instituted and effectuated without increasing or providing for the increase of facilities available for the care of the indigent or friendless insane, aggravated intensely the evils resulting from an already inadequate provision for the public care of insane persons. To this condition the Department of Justice, charged as it is with the duty of representing the interests of the people in lunacy proceedings, can not close its eyes. During the last three months of the year I am advised by the department of labor, charities, and correction that 30 persons found insane by the municipal courts were denied access to the insane asylum because that institution was overcrowded. During the same period there became available in the insane asylum for the reception of such persons an average of $6\frac{1}{2}$ places per month, showing that the number of those condemned as insane and seeking access to the insane asylum and unable to obtain it increased by an average during those three months of $3\frac{3}{4}$. These unfortunate persons, whose friends or relatives are unable or unwilling to give them the necessary protection, and who are unable to obtain entrance to the only institution in the island fitted for their care and protection, are confined in various parts of the island in the municipal and district jails, which, generally speaking, are provided with only one type of quarters in which dangerously insane persons can be kept separate from the other prisoners. These are the punishment cells, which are usually dark, insanitary, and, of course, wholly unsuited to the extraordinary use to which they are put.

Respectfully submitted.

WOLCOTT H. PITKIN, Jr.,
Attorney General of Porto Rico.

The GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

TABLE A.—*Cases disposed of in the Supreme Court of Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1912, and those pending therein June 30, 1911, and June 30, 1912.*

APPEALS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

Pending June 30, 1911.....	11
Presented during fiscal year 1912.....	88
Total.....	99
Disposed of during fiscal year 1912:	
Affirmed.....	71
Dismissed.....	7
Reversed.....	10
Dismissed (owing to death of appellant).....	1
Total.....	89
Pending June 30, 1912.....	10
Total.....	99

APPEALS IN CIVIL CASES.

Pending June 30, 1911.....	33
Presented during fiscal year 1912.....	155
Total.....	188
Disposed of during fiscal year 1912.....	141
Pending June 30, 1912.....	47
Total.....	188

ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS.

(From decisions of registrars of property.)

Pending June 30, 1911.....	2
Presented during fiscal year 1912.....	22
Total.....	24
Disposed of during fiscal year 1912:	
Affirmed.....	15
Reversed.....	8
Dismissed.....	1
Total.....	24

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Pending June 30, 1911:	
Certiorari.....	1
Presented during fiscal year 1912:	
Certiorari.....	16
Mandamus.....	1
Writs of inhibition.....	1
Habeas corpus.....	8
Contempt of court.....	1
Disbarment.....	1
Total.....	29
Disposed of during fiscal year 1912:	
Certiorari.....	17
Mandamus.....	1
Writs of inhibition.....	1
Habeas corpus.....	8
Contempt of court.....	1
Disbarment.....	1
Total.....	29

RÉSUMÉ.

Cases pending June 30, 1911:	
Criminal appeals.....	11
Civil appeals.....	33
Administrative appeals.....	2
Original jurisdiction.....	1
	47
Cases presented during fiscal year 1912:	
Criminal appeals.....	88
Civil appeals.....	155
Administrative appeals.....	22
Original jurisdiction.....	28
	193
Total.....	240

Cases disposed of during fiscal year 1912:

Criminal appeals.....	89
Civil appeals.....	141
Administrative appeals.....	24
Original jurisdiction.....	29
	<hr/> 183

Cases pending June 30, 1912:

Criminal appeals.....	10
Civil appeals.....	47
	<hr/> 57

Total..... 240

TABLE B.—*Criminal business—district courts—fiscal year 1912.*

District court of—	Pending June 30, 1911.	Presented by filing information and by appeal from mu- nicipal and peace courts.	Pending June 30, 1912.	Disposed of by—					Appeals taken.
				Trial.	Plea.	Filing or dismissal.	Transfer to other courts.	Total.	
San Juan.....	402	750	147	490	307	208	.....	1,005	44
Ponce.....	64	305	107	144	56	59	3	262	6
Guayama.....	115	223	78	165	37	58	.....	260	13
Humacao.....	37	261	40	143	87	27	1	258	7
Mayaguez.....	30	202	20	140	58	13	1	212	12
Aguadilla.....	21	102	19	65	30	9	.....	104	4
Arecibo.....	13	73	10	59	10	7	.....	76	.....
Total.....	682	1,916	421	1,206	585	381	5	2,177	86

RÉSUMÉ.

Pending June 30, 1911.....	682
Presented by filing information and by appeals from municipal and peace courts.....	1,916
Total.....	<hr/> 2,598
Total disposed of during fiscal year 1912.....	<hr/> 2,177
Trial.....	1,206
Plea.....	585
Filing or dismissal.....	381
Transfer to other courts.....	5
Pending June 30, 1912.....	<hr/> 421
Total.....	<hr/> 2,598

TABLE C.—*Cases of homicide disposed of by the district courts during fiscal year 1912.*

District court of—	Total cases of homicide disposed of.			Murder.				Manslaughter.				Murder in general. ¹
	Con-vic-tions.	Ac-quit-tals.	Total.	Con-vic-tions.	Ac-quit-tals.	Con-vic-tions.	Ac-quit-tals.	Con-vic-tions.	Ac-quit-tals.	Con-vic-tions.	Ac-quit-tals.	
San Juan.....	11	5	16	2	.....	3	1	5	3	1	1	.....
Humacao.....	10	2	12	3	.....	3	1	2	1	2	.....	.....
Guayama.....	7	3	10	.....	.....	1	.....	6	2	.....	.....	1
Mayaguez.....	9	.....	9	3	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ponce.....	5	2	7	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....
Aguadilla.....	5	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	1	.....
Arecibo.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Total.....	49	15	64	8	1	10	2	26	7	5	4	1

¹ Cases in which the degree of murder charged is not specified in the information.

RÉSUMÉ.

Total cases of homicide disposed of.....	64
Convicted:	.....
Murder in first degree.....	8
Murder in second degree.....	10
Manslaughter, voluntary.....	26
Manslaughter, involuntary.....	5
Acquittals:	.....
Murder in first degree.....	1
Murder in second degree.....	2
Manslaughter, voluntary.....	7
Manslaughter, involuntary.....	4
Murder in general.....	1
Total.....	64

TABLE D.—*Jury trials in the district courts during fiscal year 1912.*

District court of—	Number of trials.	Convic-tions.	Acquit-tals.
San Juan.....	69	44	25
Humacao.....	51	39	12
Guayama.....	47	38	9
Mayaguez.....	32	21	11
Aguadilla.....	31	22	9
Ponce.....	27	8	19
Arecibo.....	17	12	5
Total.....	274	184	90

Offenses.	San Juan.		Humacao.		Guayama.	Ponce.	Mayaguez.	Aguadilla.	Arecibo.	Totals of—	Total of each offense.
	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	
Crimes against persons:											
Murder (in first degree).....	2		3	1			3		1		1
Murder (in second degree).....	3	1	3		1	1	1				2
Murder (in general).....											1
Manslaughter, voluntary.....	5	3	2	1	6	2	5	5			26
Manslaughter, involuntary.....	1	1	1	2		1		1			3
Mayhem.....	6	1	2	2	4	1	1	1	2		4
Attempt to kill.....	7	3	9	2	2	3	6		1		25
Assault with intent to commit homicide.	6	1	2			1	1	3	1	1	28
Assault and battery.....	109	54	19	18	48	33	35	4	3		256
Assault.....						1		9			88
Crimes against reputation:											
Libel.....	1	1		4			1	1			1
Slander.....						3					3
Crimes against decency:											
Rape.....	2	3	2		2	3	2	2	1		13
Assault with intent to commit rape.	1		1								3
Adultery.....	3	1		1	1	1			1		6
Bigamy.....			1				1				2
Seduction.....	3	9		2	2	2	1	1			8
Incest.....							1	1	1		2
Carnal abuse of minors.....			1								1
Against nature, (sodomy, etc.).....		2						1			1
Crimes against property:											
Arson.....				3	4						4
Burglary (first degree).....	17	9	8		6	10	4	5	1	1	59
Burglary (second degree).....	19	3	5	1	5	5	6	5	1	8	33
Grand larceny.....	16	3	11	2	7	14	2	6	1	6	62
Petit larceny.....	30	10	4	1	4	5	8	1	1	4	56
Embezzlement.....	13	8	3	2	4	3	2	1	2	3	26
Obtaining money under false pretenses.	7	9					2	2	1	2	11
Forgery.....	5	1	1		1		2				16
Extortion.....						1	2		2		3
Unlawful destruction of insured property.				1							4
Malicious mischief.....						1	3				4
Trespass.....	1	3				1	1				5
											7
											1

TABLE E.—*District courts—Classified table of cases disposed of, by convictions and acquittals, during fiscal year 1912—Continued.*

Offenses.	San Juan.		Humacao.		Guayama.		Ponce.		Mayaguez.		Aguadilla.		Arecibo.		Totals of—		Total of each offense.
	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	
Crimes in prejudice of administration of public justice:																	
Against public justice.....	5	4	1	2	10	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	20	11	31
Contempt of court.....	1	2	1	2	1	1	6	4	4	1	3	3	1	4	8	4	11
Perjury.....	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	12
Crimes against good morals:																	1
Violation of law relating to registrars of property																	
Exposure of person, etc.																	8
Violation of remains of dead	1																1
Abandonment of children.																	5
Gambling.....	33	16	5	1	11	1	3	1	2	1	3	2	1	2	59	21	80
Lottery.....	4	4													4	4	8
Houses of ill fame.	2		1	1	1		1								4	1	5
Crimes involving the violation of laws enacted in the exercise of the police power:																	
Against the public peace.....	3																5
Breach of peace.....	104	80	13	13	32	9	11	3	17	22	4	4	1	4	181	131	312
Cruelty to animals.....	3	1	2	3	1		1		1						7	4	11
Exploitation of minors.....	3															3	3
Violation of road law.....	2		4												6	2	8
Violation of municipal ordinances.....	15	32	2	3	1	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	21	43	64
Violation of section 553, Penal Code (Sunday law)	1														1	2	2
Rioting.....			1														1
Concealed weapons.....	34	10	16	8	3	1	8	3	5	2	2	2	1		69	24	93
Violation of automobile regulations.....	6	1	1	1	1	3	1								7	5	12
Against the public health.....	17	14	2	7	4		14	3	20	6	12	3	9		78	33	111
Illegal practice of medicine.....			2	1					1						2	2	4
Illegal practice of dental surgery.....	1					1									1	1	2
Violation of revenue law.....	5	3	7		1		2	2							15	5	20
Unclassified:																	
Against executive power.....		1													1	1	2
Conspiracy.....							1		1						3	3	3
Violation of civil-service law.....															1	1	2
Total of convictions.....	490		143		165		144		140		65		59		1,206		
Total of acquittals.....		307		87		37		56		58		30		10		585	
Total of cases disposed of in each district court.....	797		230			202		200		198		95		69			1,791

TABLE F.—*Civil business—district courts—fiscal year 1912.*

District court of—	Pending June 30, 1911.	Pre- sented by filing com- plaint and by appeal from municipal courts.	Pending June 30, 1912.	Disposed of by—			Appeals taken.
				Trial.	Dis- missal or filing.	Total.	
San Juan.....	914	924	1,087	629	122	751	86
Ponce.....	291	474	335	343	87	430	17
Arecibo.....	402	470	451	393	28	421	12
Mayaguez.....	125	450	160	367	48	415	34
Humacao.....	238	497	356	364	15	379	9
Guayama.....	141	336	185	266	26	292	12
Aguadilla.....	65	215	92	173	15	188	9
Total.....	2,176	3,366	2,666	2,535	341	2,876	179

RÉSUMÉ.

Pending June 30, 1911.....	2,176
Presented during year 1911-12.....	3,366
	<u>5,542</u>
Disposed of during year 1911-12.....	2,876
By trials.....	2,535
By dismissal or filing.....	341
Pending June 30, 1912.....	2,666
	<u>5,542</u>

TABLE G.—*Complaints and appeals handled in fiscalias during fiscal year 1912.*

Court of—	Complaints.			Appeals from municipal and peace courts.		
	Informa- tion filed.	Dis- missed.	Total.	Convic- tions.	Acquit- tals (in- cluding dismissals of com- plaints.)	Total.
San Juan.....	297	183	480	242	150	392
Ponce.....	178	282	460	73	68	141
Humacao.....	128	132	260	87	62	149
Mayaguez.....	104	134	238	77	41	118
Arecibo.....	89	113	202	36	26	62
Guayama.....	123	61	184	71	49	120
Aguadilla.....	81	53	134	16	16	32
Total.....	1,000	958	1,958	602	412	1,014

TABLE H.—*Criminal business—municipal courts—fiscal year 1912.*

Municipal court of—	Pending June 30, 1911.	Pre- sented during fiscal year.	Dis- posed of during fiscal year.	Pending June 30, 1912.	Filed or sent to other court.	Con- victions.	Acquit- tals.	Appeals taken.
Adjuntas.....	26	466	445	19	28	347	98	1
Aguadilla.....	158	1,033	893	130	168	723	170	25
Anasco.....	31	505	456	25	55	378	78	25
Arecibo.....	18	1,502	1,473	19	28	1,229	244	19
Barros.....	35	394	327	37	65	253	74	8
Bayamon.....	75	1,842	1,791	47	79	1,309	482	151
Cabo Rojo ¹	18	657	608	14	35	532	76	20
Caguas.....	41	1,472	1,255	63	95	879	376	29
Camuy ²	164	152	11	11	1	123	29	1
Carolina.....	15	801	715	26	75	518	197	58
Cayey.....	25	1,212	1,120	35	82	902	218	40
Coamo.....	16	460	422	12	42	354	68	1
Fajardo.....	69	1,146	1,065	86	64	701	364	20
Guayama.....	74	820	855	39	.....	605	250	34
Humacao.....	.....	1,410	1,238	7	165	1,112	126	12
Juana Diaz.....	9	986	819	27	149	652	167	51
Lares.....	11	358	329	3	37	209	146	2
Manati.....	55	1,255	1,180	26	104	974	206	15
Mayaguez.....	16	1,321	1,109	15	213	866	243	22
Patillas.....	22	587	542	30	37	403	139	2
Ponce.....	9	2,129	1,792	81	265	1,370	422	52
Rio Grande.....	.....	622	488	3	131	289	199	24
San German.....	15	836	733	16	102	535	198	23
San Juan.....	41	2,632	2,445	60	168	1,972	473	117
San Lorenzo.....	21	625	549	12	85	441	108	19
Salinas.....	62	948	834	80	96	684	150	19
San Sebastian.....	10	397	359	13	35	266	93	3
Utua.....	20	1,169	1,107	35	47	890	217	16
Vega Baja.....	14	603	561	24	32	362	199	7
Vieques.....	6	424	405	10	15	368	37	11
Yabucoa.....	89	643	611	78	43	457	154	2
Yauco.....	16	975	775	.....	216	602	173	18
Total.....	1,017	30,394	27,453	1,083	2,857	21,305	6,174	842

¹ The data of this court is incomplete owing to the fact that the archives thereof were totally destroyed by fire Sept. 7, 1911.

² From Apr. 1, 1912, when it was inaugurated.

TABLE I.—*Civil business—Municipal courts—Fiscal year 1912.*

Municipal court of—	Pending June 30, 1911.	Presented during fiscal year.	Disposed of during year.	Pending June 30, 1912.	Dis- missed or filed.	Appeals taken.
Adjuntas.....	12	10	8	5	9	.....
Aguadilla.....	157	138	62	221	12	10
Anasco.....	18	43	27	16	18	4
Arecibo.....	182	132	65	216	33	3
Barros.....	4	10	6	6	2	1
Bayamon.....	119	176	70	194	31	11
Cabo Rojo ¹	26	86	45	27	14	.....
Caguas.....	164	267	196	195	40	8
Camuy ².....	.....	25	2	14	9	.....
Carolina.....	28	65	36	40	17	3
Cayey.....	52	123	85	16	74	5
Coamo.....	89	11	6	66	28	.....
Fajardo.....	157	114	52	213	6	2
Guayama.....	91	144	104	131	.....	5
Humacao.....	151	150	76	215	10	5
Juana Diaz.....	8	58	30	22	14	2
Lares.....	23	74	47	18	32	4
Manati.....	133	95	44	156	28	3
Mayaguez.....	75	248	119	98	106	15
Patillas.....	6	25	21	7	3	1
Ponce.....	124	258	109	201	72	15
Rio Grande.....	.....	66	31	19	16	3
San German.....	44	178	88	99	35	10
San Juan.....	274	895	613	523	33	30

¹ The data of this court is incomplete, owing to the fact that the archives thereof were totally destroyed by fire, Sept. 7, 1911.

² From Apr. 1, 1912, when it was inaugurated.

TABLE I.—*Civil business—Municipal courts—Fiscal year 1912—Continued.*

Municipal court of—	Pending June 30, 1911.	Presented during fiscal year.	Disposed of during year.	Pending June 30, 1912.	Dis- missed or filed.	Appeals taken.
San Lorenzo.....	186	131	93	153	71	1
Salinas.....	26	73	53	21	25	1
San Sebastian.....	5	73	54	14	10	5
Utuaño.....	80	90	29	120	21	1
Vega Baja.....	22	26	11	24	13	3
Vieques.....	1	31	18	3	11	1
Yabucoa.....	49	92	56	59	26	2
Yauco.....	37	97	58	28	48	20
Total.....	2,343	4,004	2,314	3,140	867	174

TABLE J.—*Appeals from municipal and peace courts decided in district courts during fiscal year 1912.*

District of—	Convic- tions.	Acquit- tals.	Total.
San Juan.....	242	150	392
Humacao.....	87	62	149
Guayama.....	71	49	120
Mayaguez.....	77	41	118
Ponce.....	73	68	141
Arecibo.....	36	26	62
Aguadilla.....	16	16	32
Total.....	602	412	1,014

TABLE K.—*Applications for pardon disposed of during the fiscal year 1912 and those pending June 30, 1911, and June 30, 1912.*

Pending June 30, 1911.....	9
Presented during fiscal year 1912.....	114
Total.....	123
Disposed of during fiscal year 1912:	
Pardon cases—	
Granted.....	11
Denied.....	36
No action—	
For having served term.....	4
For having returned case to the Palace.....	2
	53
Parole—	
Denied.....	37
Remittance of fine—	
Part remittance.....	1
Total remittance.....	3
	4
Pending June 30, 1912.....	94
	29
	123

TABLE L.—*Pardons granted during fiscal year 1912.*

IN CASES OF CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS.

Name of applicant.	Offenses.	Term of sentence.	Actual term served.
Lope González Padilla.....	Manslaughter, involuntary.	5 years in the penitentiary.	1 year and 10 months.
Justo Rosa.....	Assault and battery...	1 year in jail.....	1 month and 8 days.

IN CASES OF CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Santiago Simonet.....	Embezzlement.....	2 years in the penitentiary.	7 months and 11 days.
Armando M. Gautir.....	do.....	do.....	1 year.
Juan Estremera.....	Petit larceny.....	Reform school.....	1 year and 6 months.
Hermenegildo López.....	do.....	do.....	2 years 1 month and 3 days.
Pedro Miranda.....	do.....	do.....	3 years and 4 months.
Tiburecio Paduani.....	do.....	do.....	2 years 2 months and 21 days.
Pedro Rodríguez Torres.....	do.....	do.....	2 years 2 months and 13 days.
Cristino Saavedra.....	do.....	do.....	2 years and 5 days.
Marcelino Vélez.....	do.....	do.....	2 years 8 months and 26 days.

IN CASES OF CRIMES INVOLVING THE VIOLATION OF LAWS ENACTED IN THE EXERCISE OF THE POLICE POWERS.

Felipe Avilés.....	Concealed weapons....	\$60 fine.....	Reduced to \$50.
José E. Rivera (police).....	Contempt of court.....	\$6 fine.....	Remitted.
Jerry Dubois.....	Breach of the peace....	\$10 fine.....	Do.
Harry Baxter.....	do.....	\$10 fine.....	Do.

APPENDIX VII.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF LABOR, CHARITIES, AND CORRECTION.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,
San Juan, June 30, 1912.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report of this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

By an act of the insular legislature, approved March 9, 1911, and effective July 1 of the same year, there was created a service of sanitation, giving the head of this department the power to appoint, with the approval of the governor, the director thereof and the chairman and members of the insular board of health. Since the latter date the service has been practically disconnected from this department, and by a further act of the legislature passed March 14, 1912, made independent.

On the same day, March 14, 1912, an act was approved to establish a bureau of labor and for other purposes. It was placed under this department and will commence to operate promptly at the beginning of the next fiscal year.

In consequence of this legislation the title of this department was changed from "department of health, charities, and correction" to "department of labor, charities, and correction."

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

INSANE ASYLUM.

There were in the asylum on June 30, 1911, 334 patients, 139 male and 195 female. There were admitted during the year 113, of whom 43 were suffering from uncinariasis and 64 were discharged, 35 cured, and 39 not completely cured. Most of the latter were discharged at the request of their relatives, on the condition that they be securely and properly cared for. At the close of the year there were in the institution 341 patients, 143 male and 198 female.

The health of the inmates in general has been good, although the death rate per hundred has increased to 9, or 1 per cent higher than that of the previous year, owing to the distressful condition of health of the patients admitted from the jails. There have been no violent deaths, suicides, etc., during the year.

The most prevalent mental diseases among the males are dementia precox, 29; paranoia, 24; alcoholic insanity, 21; mania, 19; and periodical insanity, 13; and among the females, mania, 41; involution insanity, 28; paranoia, 21; periodical insanity, 20; puerperal insanity, 11; dementia precox, 11; and epileptic insanity, 10.

The greater number of male inmates are laborers, followed in order by business men, clerks, and farmers.

The applications received for admission into the asylum of the insane scattered throughout the island, and who do not receive the proper care, numbered over 200, of whom some are sheltered in special hospitals, while the rest are either in the jails or at large in the different towns.

For some years past there has been urgent need of a modern insular insane asylum, planned according to the necessities and the latest progress in the treatment of mental diseases. The inconvenience to which many families are put, the nuisance which the alcaldes suffer, and the complaints daily made to this office of the many insane at large or improperly cared for in the different municipalities, are more than sufficient reasons to justify prompt action by the legislature.

The number of pay patients admitted this year shows an increase. The receipts from this source were \$8,544, from which should be deducted the amounts repaid to pay patients who have been discharged and whose monthly payments were made in advance.

I beg to renew the recommendation made in the report of 1910 relative to increasing from \$15, now paid, to \$20, the monthly charge for each pay patient. The increase in the prices of articles of subsistence and the personal expense incurred in the special treatment of these patients justify this action.

Occupation, age, color, and marital condition of inmates of the asylum, June 30, 1912

Occupation.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Bakers.....	4		
Bailers.....	3		
Blacksmiths.....	1		
Carpenters.....	1		
Cigarmakers.....	9		
Domestics.....		198	198
Employees.....	12		
Farmers.....	6		
Laborers.....	82		
Lawyers.....	1		
Masons.....	1		
Merchants.....	8		
Painters.....	1		
Plumbers.....	1		
Shirt makers.....	1		
Soldiers.....	1		
Students.....	3		
Teachers.....	1		
Tradesmen.....	7		
Total.....	143	198	341
AGE.			
From 10 to 20 years.....	3	3	6
From 20 to 30 years.....	46	52	98
From 30 to 40 years.....	46	66	112
From 40 to 50 years.....	32	50	82
From 50 to 60 years.....	11	18	29
From 60 to 70 years.....	5	9	14
Total.....	143	198	341
COLOR.			
White.....	104	120	224
Colored.....	39	78	117
Total.....	143	198	341
MARITAL CONDITION.			
Single.....	90	123	213
Married.....	33	38	71
Widowed.....	3	22	25
Marital condition unknown.....	17	15	32
Total.....	143	198	341

Mental diseases from which the insane of both sexes in the asylum June 30, 1912, are suffering.

Mental diseases.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Alcoholic insanity.....	21	6	27
Cerebral syphilis.....	1		1
Circular insanity.....		3	3
Dementia.....	4	9	13
Dementia precox.....	29	11	40
Epileptic insanity.....	7	10	17
Hysterical insanity.....		3	3
Imbecility.....	7	5	12
Idiots.....	3	3	6
Insanity after fever.....		3	3
Insanity after gravid.....		1	1
Involution insanity.....		28	28
Mania.....	19	41	60
M. D. I. mania.....	1	4	5
Melancholy.....	8	12	20
Paranoia.....	24	21	45
Paralytic dementia.....	3		3
Periodical insanity.....	13	20	33
Puerperal insanity.....		11	11
Secondary dementia.....	1		1
Senile insanity.....		4	4
Undiagnosed.....	5	3	8
Total.....	143	198	341

Deaths during the period 1905-1912.

Years.	Number.	Percent- age.
1905-6.....	402	19
1906-7.....	396	13
1907-8.....	561	12
1908-9.....	530	17
1909-10.....	450	6
1910-11.....	467	8
1911-12.....	447	9

BLIND ASYLUM OF PONCE.

This institution has continued a useful work with marked success for the poor classes of the entire island suffering from the impairment of sight. In both its administrative and technical features it has been well conducted, the utmost cleanliness and hygiene prevailing in all its departments.

One hundred and sixty-nine patients were admitted, 43 afflicted with incurable cases and 126 diagnosed as curable. Of these, 80 left the institution completely cured.

One hundred operations of different classes, of which 53 were for cataract and 15 for pterygion, were performed. There were 531 cases of intercurrent maladies and 196 were diagnosed; 122 patients were placed under proper treatment, and 5 deaths occurred from arteriosclerosis and pneumonia.

As stated in previous years, the lack of a proper place for an infirmary has been very noticeable, and for this reason many patients left the institution without being operated upon, while others went away before they were completely cured, making it impossible to arrive at an accurate percentage of the curable cases.

I again must call attention to the difficulties encountered in the transportation to the asylum of patients from the various towns. Forty admission orders are on file in the office of the asylum pending the arrival of the respective patients. This is due to the fact that the municipalities do not care to advance the necessary funds to cover the transportation expenses of these patients, which, of course, are repaid by the department to the municipalities upon presentation of the proper vouchers therefor.

The insular government pays only the expenses of transportation to the asylum, and several municipalities, because of lack of necessary appropriation in their budgets, do not remove their patients back to their homes when discharged, thereby causing this department considerable annoyance.

New sanitary apparatus have been installed resulting in the betterment of the service, and I desire to recommend as necessary improvements: The construction of two modern infirmaries to be devoted to ophthalmic works; private apartments for the director in the upper story of the building; an amusement courtyard for the blind and a special department for contagious diseases; also the installation of a manual school for the blind and the painting of the exterior of the building.

BOYS' CHARITY SCHOOL.

On June 30, 1912, there were 264 boys in this school.

Sixty-two boys left the asylum, and of these 4 were somewhat familiar with the trade of carpentry and 1 with tailoring, 9 had some knowledge of plumbing, 16 were ready to enter the shoemaker's shop, and 14 belonged to the band. Three were in the sixth grade, 6 in the fifth, 19 in the fourth, 15 in the third, 17 in the second, and 2 in the first.

During the period covered by this report 81 boys were admitted. The work performed by them in the school and the instruction received in the different shops were the same as in the previous year. An exhibition of their work and of the articles manufactured by them was made at the Insular Fair held in December, 1911, and a large number of prizes were there awarded them. The work of the carpenter shop was very notable on account of the variety and quality of the articles exhibited, that of the shoemaker's following with samples of shoes of as good quality and workmanship as those made abroad. The exhibits of the tailoring and plumbing shops were equally praiseworthy, that of the school being remarkably good.

The band, under the leadership of Prof. Viñolo, and in which many boys complete their musical education, has rendered very good service. Practice during both instruction and concerts given in public has brought good results. There have been deposited \$1,685 to the credit of the special fund created by the proceeds of the con-

certs rendered, and in February last a complete set of new instruments, triple plated, was secured in the United States. The articles made by the boys in the carpenter shop brought \$113.95.

The health of the inmates has been generally satisfactory, there having been no deaths during the year. One case only of typhoid fever occurred, and this was immediately and properly isolated until a complete cure resulted.

In 1910 the school was repaired under the direction of the department of the interior, with a special appropriation set apart by the legislature for this purpose, but in spite of this it is in need of repairs to floors, galleries, rear façade, doors and windows. The legislature at its last session made an appropriation for certain improvements, some of which, repairs to water-closets, have already been completed, and plans have been drawn for those to baths and lavatories.

The institution has purchased from a well-known concern in the United States three laundry machines which are operated by an electric motor, and new furniture has been obtained for the infirmary.

GIRLS' CHARITY SCHOOL.

The number of inmates in the asylum on June 30, 1911, was 150. There were admitted 47 and 32 were discharged, there remaining June 30, 165.

The work accomplished by the teachers has been entirely satisfactory. Five grades in English are taught, with the following daily attendance: Fifty-four in the first grade, 34 in the second, 34 in the third, and 43 in the fourth and fifth, corresponding classes being taught in Spanish. The commissioner of education has kindly loaned us all the books and necessary material for the teaching of the courses of the public schools.

Forty-five attended the drawn-work and embroidery shop; 25 the straw-weaving, 25 the millinery, 30 the crochet and marking, and 40 the needle-work shop. The success of the work performed has been very notable, and at the insular fair held in December last, in which over 150 different articles made by the inmates were exhibited, 15 prizes were obtained and the most ardent praises of the committee on awards and visitors given.

A cooking and confectionery school, equipped with all necessary utensils, and in which 35 girls are being trained, was established during the year.

On Saturdays 50 girls, and on the other days a few, attend the laundry and ironing shop, in which laundry and ironing machines will soon be installed.

Health conditions in general have been excellent, only 35 girls, suffering from illness of minor importance, such as dermatitis, etc., having gone to the infirmary. There was a very mild case of typhoid fever, which, after having been isolated and properly treated, was completely cured. No deaths occurred during the year.

Thus far we have been unable to obtain patients from all parts of the island, the principal difficulty being the inability of poor families residing away from San Juan to pay for the transportation of their children to the asylum. As the municipalities do not assist in overcoming this difficulty, it would be wise to include in our budget an appropriation of \$400 to pay for the transportation of these children. San Juan has the largest number of inmates, and 20 towns have none at all.

There were deposited \$185.60 to the credit of the special trust fund known as "Sale of articles, Girls' Charity School trust fund," during the year. As there is over \$1,200 available therefrom it is my intention, following the recommendation of the superintendent of the school, to establish a millinery shop to train girls in the making and trimming of ladies' hats.

It is my intention also to instruct the bandmaster of the Boys' Charity School to give the inmates of the Girls' Charity School lessons in music every other day, the purpose being to create later on a band with proper instruments for girls.

Except the building of a new kitchen, the department of the interior has not done any new construction or repair work. Repairs to the floors and kitchen and a general painting of the building, both outside and inside, are urgently needed.

The institution has continued its work along its regular and efficient line, diffusing a great deal of benefit to the poorest classes of the island, notwithstanding the fact that much is yet to be done in both its technical and administrative management.

BUREAU OF PRISONS.

There are attached hereto 15 tables containing the most essential data relative to the administration and general conditions of prisoners in the insular penal institutions, which will facilitate the study of the subjects connected with the prison service in its different aspects.

PRISONERS.

On June 30, 1911, there were confined in the insular penal institutions 1,771 prisoners. During the year 6,341 were committed and 6,527 released, there being on June 30, 1912, 1,585, and the daily average 1,681, a slight increase over that of the previous year of 1,641.

The offenses principally responsible for the largest number of prisoners were larceny; burglary, assault and battery, and homicide.

A classification of prisoners by age shows that most of the offenses have been committed by persons of from 21 to 25 years of age in the first instance, of from 26 to 30 in the second, and of from 16 to 20 in the third. From 40 years up criminality among individuals begins to decrease notably.

Of the 1,585 confined on June 30, 501 had been committed more than twice and 270 twice; 1,123 could neither read nor write and were absolutely uneducated.

The district of Humacao appears to have furnished the highest percentage of prisoners in proportion to its population; San Juan, Guayama, Mayaguez, Ponce, Arecibo, and Aguadilla following in successive order.

The number of female prisoners June 30 was 73, the offense in most instances being breach of the peace. Only 10 had been committed for crimes against persons.

The minors June 30 numbered 426, of whom 263 are serving sentences for offenses against property, 66 for those against persons, and 7 for those against morals.

The total number of sick was 1,425, of whom 1,242 were cured and 60 died, mostly from tuberculosis and diseases of the digestive apparatus, leaving 123 on June 30.

The amount expended for the maintenance of the insular penal institutions was \$184,998.73, the average cost of keeping each prisoner being \$110.05, and of feeding, \$44.72.

The insular prisons have contributed to the construction, maintenance, and repair of public roads 172,951 convict days' work, which represents a saving to The People of Porto Rico of \$86,475.50, figuring a convict day at the low rate of 50 cents.

PENITENTIARY.

The number of prisoners in this institution on June 30 was 532. Most of them are engaged in work on the insular roads and in different services within the penitentiary. During the present epidemic of bubonic plague 111 convicts volunteered to help in the sanitation work carried on in the municipality of San Juan.

They also work daily in the different shops, the average daily attendance in the carpenter shop being 19, and the result manufactured articles to the value of \$1,208.90. The average daily attendance in the tailor shop was 16, with an output to their credit of 4,886 convict suits, of which 2,912 were distributed among prisoners serving sentences in the district jails and the remainder worn by convicts in the penitentiary. The tailor shop is also credited with the making up of every piece of cloth used in the infirmary. Thirty-five prisoners daily worked in the shoemaker shop and made 1,718 pairs of shoes.

The school records show that an average of 38 prisoners were present in the classroom daily and that the majority of them learned to read and write.

Some convicts engaged in basket-weaving work, the baskets and other articles made selling for \$135.97.

The female prisoners are engaged in washing, ironing, and mending the convicts' clothes, being thus kept from being idle, with some benefit to the insular funds. Female prisoners in the penitentiary number 9 and are serving sentences for felony.

The number of prisoners in the several insular jails on June 30 was:

San Juan.....	242
Arecibo.....	93
Aguadilla.....	58
Mayaguez.....	66
Ponce.....	240
Guayama.....	124
Humacao.....	92
Vieques.....	41
Total.....	956

BUILDINGS.

The buildings of the Arecibo Jail and the Reform School may be said to be the only ones of modern construction, and although some defects are to be noted they meet the requirements of the service to which they are devoted.

The Ponce, Mayaguez, and Vieques jail buildings were in the time of the old régime used as barracks, but have been changed and repaired for their present use and show some improvement. The Aguadilla and Humacao jail buildings are leased and absolutely lack the improvements necessary for the proper confinement of prisoners. The Guayama jail building is owned by The People of Porto Rico, but does not contain the necessary improvements.

The San Juan district is in need of a jail building, the prisoners for this reason being confined in two separate wards, one in the Arecibo jail at Arecibo and the other annexed to the penitentiary in San Juan. Such arrangement greatly inconveniences and handicaps the proper use of the Arecibo jail, and in addition the prisoners in the San Juan ward are very uncomfortable and without the necessary space, this being especially so in the ward occupied by the females, which lacks the necessary ventilation and hygiene.

The necessity of the erection of suitable buildings for the penitentiary, as well as for the San Juan, Aguadilla, Humacao, and Guayama jails, is of a most pressing character. Laws have been enacted by the legislature for the erection of some, and their early construction in accordance with modern penal methods is recommended. The American Auburn system of prisons—a mixed system of solitary cells for the confinement of inmates during the night, where they may devote themselves to study and meditation, while during the day they may be employed in the different occupations and school—seems to be the best adapted to this island.

Minors in the Ponce, Mayaguez, and Arecibo Jails are provided with suitable and separate wards where they are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic. Escape of prisoners from the penitentiary and jails is of rare occurrence, strict care and vigilance being constantly kept over them.

REFORM SCHOOL.

The average daily number of inmates was 98, while 12 were pardoned, 2 set at liberty under parole, in accordance with the provisions of the school regulations, and 3 definitely released. There occurred 6 deaths, and 3 boys deserted but were captured.

The school, like the penitentiary, is equipped with carpenter, tailor, and shoemaker shops, the average daily attendance being 86 in the school and 24, 15, and 11 in the respective shops.

In the tailor shop all the garments for the inmates as well as all the clothing for the infirmary and dormitory were made, and in the shoemaker shop all the shoes for the inmates. The boys engaged in the latter trade have shown marked progress.

There were 51 inmates at the beginning of the fiscal year without education, and of these 31 learned to read and write.

By an act of the legislature the school was provided with a gasoline launch for the transportation of the employees and for the performance of other necessary services to and from the school, which is located in an isolated place and was without means of communication.

One of the improvements made was the erection of a new wing to the school building, which is used as an infirmary and has an operating room. It is divided into two sections or wards, one for common diseases and the other for contagious.

Another was the construction by 10 prisoners from the Mayaguez Jail, working under the direction of the superintendent of the school, of 520 meters of macadamized road from the building to the "Estero" River.

A tract of 1 acre on the east side of the school is being cultivated. The lighting is with kerosene, which is unsuitable, electricity or gasoline being preferable. A cistern was built but is too small, and another of larger capacity is required to collect the rain water for consumption by the institution.

REMARKS.

Owing to the lack of appropriate buildings it is difficult to apply a scientific penal system in Porto Rico, as especially erected structures are required for such a system. The installation of a moving-picture machine with films of a moral and instructive character, as well as of scenery and views of places of interest, would assist in the ethical education of the prisoners.

Attention is invited to the frequent and numerous escapes of prisoners from the work on public roads, as well as to the large number returned sick to the jails there-

from. The desertions numbered 63, and of these 49 escaped from the road convict camps, 7 from work on the streets, and 6 from other places, including penal institutions. Notwithstanding the fact that escaped prisoners are in most cases captured, it seems that such desertions could be greatly reduced by placing under the control of the bureau of prisons the surveillance and custody of all sent out to work on the public roads.

The seclusion of insane in the jails, pending their transfer to the insane asylum, is creating difficulties which more than once have placed this office in an embarrassing position, owing to the lack of accommodations in the insane asylum. The jails are absolutely without the necessary means for the proper housing, care, and treatment of these patients, which as a result injuriously affect the good order and discipline of the prisons.

The reform school is in urgent need of a road leading to the city of Mayaguez and of sufficient potable water. Its isolated location without a road gives rise to much inconvenience.

Very respectfully,

M. CAMUÑAS,

Director of Labor, Charities, and Correction.

The GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

EXHIBITS.

Statement of expenditures by the charitable institutions during the fiscal year 1911-12.

	Blind asylum.	Insane asylum.	Girls' Charity School.	Boys' Charity School.	Total.
Salaries.....	\$7,446.75	\$17,660.76	\$9,535.01	\$15,678.00	\$50,320.52
Subsistence.....	6,253.18	28,388.27	10,338.44	14,687.66	59,667.55
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	2,496.04	8,902.19	5,667.16	12,597.76	29,663.15
Water.....	437.20	1,871.16	664.16	1,147.16	4,119.68
Lighting.....		862.39	537.86	835.43	2,235.68
Transportation of patients.....		337.99			337.99
Equipment and supplies for industrial teaching.....				541.63	541.63
Improvements (special appropriation).....				448.59	448.59
Sale of articles and work done—trust fund.....				2,188.23	2,188.23
Total.....	16,633.17	58,022.76	26,742.63	48,124.46	149,523.02

Statement of the management of the penal institutions, fiscal year 1912.

Expenditures.	Peniten- tiary.	San Juan Jail.	Arecibo Jail.	Aguadilla Jail.	Mayaguez Jail.	Ponce Jail.	Guayama Jail.	Humacao Jail.	Vieques Jail.	Reform School.	Total.
Food.....	\$22,713.73	\$10,580.39	\$4,458.99	\$1,884.40	\$5,096.81	\$13,671.20	\$5,796.53	\$4,012.32	\$1,550.85	\$9,410.12	\$75,175.34
Medicines and surgical supplies.....	779.01	529.17	154.53	225.07	121.05	191.48	199.60	165.40	62.20	307.35	2,734.86
Lighting.....	1,817.18	396.63	186.55	46.10	350.89	434.39	129.16	229.08	190.24	167.53	3,947.75
Water.....	1,894.75		159.16		150.00	240.00					2,443.91
Rent of buildings.....				720.00				720.00			1,440.00
Incidental expenses.....	5,849.02	1,062.78	529.03	416.79	676.17	355.53	274.21	551.17	377.36	1,803.52	11,895.58
Salaries.....	17,979.99	8,109.22	5,293.00	3,293.33	6,261.33	6,510.33	4,526.00	5,273.00	3,958.00	10,155.40	71,359.60
Clothing for the penitentiary and all dis- trict jails.....	7,587.61									1,095.25	8,682.86
Savings fund for prisoners discharged from the penitentiary.....	1,921.57										1,921.57
Material for manufacturing articles for sale.....	1,880.32									1,676.93	1,880.32
Transportation.....										1,840.01	1,840.01
Equipment.....											
Total.....	62,423.18	20,678.19	10,781.26	6,585.69	12,656.25	21,402.93	10,925.50	10,950.97	6,138.65	22,456.11	184,998.73
Daily per capita:											
Regular ration.....	Cents.	11.00	12.00	11.00	11.96	12.00	12.00	11.50	11.20	12.00	Cents.
Sick ration.....	15.93	15.00	16.00	15.00	15.39	16.00	15.00	14.50	14.00	14.81	

Average cost per annum fiscal year 1912.

Item.	Peniten- tiary.	San Juan Jail.	Arecibo Jail.	Aguadilla Jail.	Mayaguez Jail.	Ponce Jail.	Guayama Jail.	Humacao Jail.	Vieques Jail.	Reform School.	Total.
Food for each prisoner.....	\$45.34	\$41.98	\$43.72	\$43.82	\$46.33	\$44.24	\$45.29	\$40.12	\$40.81	\$55.20	\$44.72
Average annual cost of every prisoner in relation to the total amount expended for the maintenance of each penal insti- tution.....	124.60	82.06	105.69	153.16	155.05	69.27	85.35	109.51	161.54	229.14	110.05

Average number of prisoners.

Item.	Penitentiary.	San Juan Jail.	Arecibo Jail.	Aguadilla Jail.	Mayaguez Jail.	Ponce Jail.	Guayama Jail.	Humacao Jail.	Vieques Jail.	Reform School.	Total.
Daily average number of prisoners, fiscal year:											
1906.....	591	455	52	77	105	299	118	158	.....	.....	1,846
1907.....	668	271	97	61	105	215	130	146	.....	.....	1,693
1908.....	646	237	118	50	137	181	105	127	65	26	1,692
1909.....	559	253	107	67	117	199	104	120	84	44	1,654
1910.....	530	192	117	73	122	175	99	109	104	71	1,592
1911.....	546	236	100	49	96	270	112	85	58	89	1,641
1912.....	501	252	102	43	110	309	128	100	38	98	1,681
Daily average number of sick prisoners, fiscal year:											
1906.....	76	24	3	3	11	18	3	20	.....	.....	158
1907.....	73	8	2	1	2	14	4	17	.....	.....	121
1908.....	70	8	5	1	10	17	8	15	2	2	138
1909.....	58	8	3	1	13	16	8	7	3	1	118
1910.....	54	6	3	1	4	15	4	6	4	3	100
1911.....	50	11	2	2	4	13	4	3	2	3	94
1912.....	70	18	3	2	6	10	5	3	2	5	124

Statement showing terms of sentence of prisoners confined in the penal institutions June 30, 1912.

Classification.	Penitentiary.	San Juan Jail.	Ward of the San Juan Jail located in the penitentiary.	Arecibo Jail.	Aguadilla Jail.	Mayaguez Jail.	Ponce Jail.	Guayama Jail.	Humacao Jail.	Vieques Jail.	Reform School.	Total.
Awaiting trial.....			31	15	6	3	27	20	16	2	.....	120
Sentenced.....	532	28	183	78	52	63	213	104	76	39	97	1,465
Total.....	532	28	214	93	58	66	240	124	92	41	97	1,585
Sentenced to serve until 21 years of age.....											97	97
Up to 6 months.....	5	8	128	39	25	38	61	61	62	22	.....	449
Over 6 months and less than 1 year.....	9	3	16	13	1	1	16	6	5	1	.....	71
1 year and less than 2.....	88	11	32	17	10	12	53	21	7	2	.....	253
2 years and less than 3.....	59	5	7	1	9	2	18	13	1	1	.....	116
3 years and less than 4.....	44	.....	.....	.....	1	4	15	.....	.....	1	.....	65
4 years and less than 5.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
5 years and less than 6.....	69	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	83
6 years and less than 8.....	47	.....	.....	.....	1	1	9	2	.....	2	.....	62
8 years and less than 10.....	26	.....	.....	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	33
10 years and less than 15.....	64	1	.....	3	3	3	10	.....	1	.....	.....	90
15 years and less than 20.....	26	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	1	.....	3	.....	35
20 years and less than 30.....	25	.....	.....	1	.....	1	5	.....	.....	1	.....	33
30 years and over.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Life time.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
Condemned to death.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total.....	532	28	183	78	52	63	213	104	76	39	97	1,465

Number of commitments of prisoners, June 30, 1912.

Item.	Penitentiary.	San Juan jail.	Arecibo jail.	Aguadilla jail.	Mayaguez jail.	Ponce jail.	Guayama jail.	Humacao jail.	Vieques jail.	Reform school.	Total.
Confined for the—											
First time.....	450	127	56	46	37	171	69	49	24	55	1,084
Second time.....	55	51	16	7	14	35	29	20	9	34	270
Third time.....	19	17	6	3	7	17	12	9	5	2	97
Fourth time.....	7	23	5	1	3	12	5	2	1	2	61
Fifth time.....	1	9	4	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	25
Sixth time.....		5	3			1	3	3			15
Seventh time.....	4	4	2				1	2	1		10
Eighth time.....		2			1		1			1	5
Ninth time.....	3					1		1			5
Tenth time.....		1					2	1			4
Eleventh time.....					1						1
Twelfth time.....					1						1
Thirteenth time.....					1						1
Fourteenth time.....								1		1	2
Total.....	532	242	93	58	66	240	124	92	41	97	1,585

Number of prisoners, June 30, 1912—Age when convicted.

Item.	Penitentiary.	San Juan jail.	Arecibo jail.	Aguadilla jail.	Mayaguez jail.	Ponce jail.	Guayama jail.	Humacao jail.	Vieques jail.	Reform school.	Total.
Up to 10 years.....						1				14	15
11 years and under 16 years.....	10	12	7	2	5	3	5	3		83	130
16 years and under 21 years.....	113	78	15	4	13	56	9	24	6		318
21 years and under 25 years.....	145	70	25	22	14	68	27	25	14		410
25 years and under 30 years.....	126	34	21	13	13	46	48	18	12		331
30 years and under 35 years.....	48	16	11	7	8	26	14	10	5		145
35 years and under 40 years.....	36	14	2	6	2	17	6	6	2		91
40 years and under 45 years.....	32	8	4	2	4	14	10	2			76
45 years and under 50 years.....	9	6	3	1	1	3		3			26
50 years and under 55 years.....	2	3	1	1	4	3	4		2		20
55 years and under 60 years.....	10	1	3		1	1	1				17
60 years and under 65 years.....	1		1								2
65 years and under 70 years.....								1			1
70 years and under 75 years.....					1						1
75 years and under 80 years.....											1
80 years and upward.....						2					2
Total.....	532	242	93	58	66	240	124	92	41	97	1,585

Nationality of prisoners confined in the penal institutions on June 30, 1912.

Country.	Penitentiary.	San Juan jail.	Arecibo jail.	Aguadilla jail.	Mayaguez jail.	Ponce jail.	Guayama jail.	Humacao jail.	Vieques jail.	Reform school.	Total.
United States of America.....	2							1			3
Porto Rico.....	525	235	93	57	65	240	124	91	41	97	1,568
Spain.....	3	3		1							7
France.....	2				1						3
Italy.....		2									2
Venezuela.....		1									1
Santo Domingo.....		1									1
Total.....	532	242	93	58	66	240	124	92	41	97	1,585

Summary of offenses, June 30, 1912.

Offense.	Number.	Rate per thousand of island's population.	Percentage of total number of offenses.
Larceny (grand, 117; petit, 280).....	397	0.3548	22.41
Assault and battery.....	280	.2502	15.80
Burglary.....	186	.1662	10.50
Homicide.....	109	.0974	6.15
Murder.....	105	.0938	5.93
Breach of public peace.....	94	.0840	5.31
Rape.....	43	.0384	2.43
Embezzlement.....	37	.0331	2.09
Attempt to kill.....	34	.0304	1.92
Mayhem.....	33	.0295	1.86
Against nature.....	27	.0241	1.52
Lunatics.....	27	.0241	1.52
False impersonation and imposture.....	19	.0170	1.07
Gambling.....	17	.0152	.96
Concealed weapons.....	17	.0152	.96
Attempt to commit rape.....	15	.0134	.85
Arson.....	13	.0116	.73
Attempt to commit homicide.....	12	.0107	.68
Robbery.....	11	.0098	.62
Forgery.....	11	.0098	.62
Seduction.....	6	.0053	.33
Against public justice.....	6	.0053	.33
Adultery.....	5	.0044	.28
Bigamy.....	4	.0035	.22
Against public morals.....	4	.0035	.22
Malicious injury.....	4	.0035	.22
Dishonest exhibitions.....	4	.0035	.22
Violation of municipal ordinances.....	4	.0035	.22
Perjury.....	4	.0035	.22
Attempt to commit murder.....	4	.0035	.22
Against the executive power.....	3	.0026	.16
Contempt of court.....	3	.0026	.16
Extortion.....	3	.0026	.16
False pretense.....	3	.0026	.16
Violation of United States Federal acts.....	3	.0026	.16
Keeping disorderly house.....	3	.0026	.16
Violation of postal laws.....	2	.0017	.11
Incest.....	2	.0017	.11
Abandonment and desertion of minors.....	2	.0017	.11
Others.....	29	.0259	1.64

Grand total of prisoners, June 30, 1912.

Item.	Penitentiary.	San Juan Jail.	Arecibo Jail.	Aguadilla Jail.	Mayaguez Jail.	Ponce Jail.	Guayama Jail.	Humacao Jail.	Vieque Jail.	Reform School.	Total.
Confined in the penal institutions.....	532	242	93	58	66	240	124	92	41	97	1,585
Outside penal institutions:											
Paroled.....	37										37
Fugitives.....	10	9	7			25	10	2	5	1	69
Total.....	579	251	100	58	66	265	134	94	46	98	1,691

Sentences, by calendar year, of principal crimes from and after 1887.

Years.	Against persons.				Against property.				Against morals.		
	Murder.	Homicide.	Attempt to kill.	Total.	Arson.	Robbery.	Burglary.	Total.	Rape.	Seduction.	Total.
1887.....	1	21	5	27	3	68		71	8		8
1888.....		19	9	28		18		18			
1889.....		20	12	32		3		3			
1890.....	1	31	3	35		28		28	1		1
1891.....	2	40	5	47	4	122		126	6		6
1892.....		36		36	9	61		70	4		4
1893.....		32	2	34	1	56		57	5		5
1894.....		33	4	37		109		109	4		4
1895.....		16	4	20	2	113		115	4		4
1896.....	2	22	4	28		88		88			
1897.....	3	34	6	43	2	48		50			
1898.....	2	22	1	25		8		8			
1899.....	5	21	6	32	8	74		82	1		1
1900.....	8	28	17	53	3	117		120	3		3
1901.....	3	25	13	41	3	79		82	5		5
1902.....	5	21	7	33	2	50	5	57	7	5	12
1903.....	9	30	7	46	3	14	32	49	7	3	10
1904.....	9	25	3	37	1	8	20	29	9	7	16
1905.....	25	15	14	54		2	58	60	20	17	37
1906.....	16	21	15	52		1	82	83	16	13	29
1907.....	9	19	19	47		3	90	93	18	9	27
1908.....	9	20	6	35	1	4	96	101	11	9	20
1909.....	5	17	15	37	4	4	129	137	6	12	18
1910.....	12	48	6	66	2	2	141	145	10	3	13
1911.....	17	22	12	51	2		32	34	6	2	8
From Jan. 1 to June 30, 1912.....	6	16	2	24			29	29	6	2	8

Number of days' work performed by prisoners employed on the insular highroads during the fiscal year 1912.

Months.	Peni- ten- tiary.	San Juan Jail.	Are- cibo Jail.	Agua- dilla Jail.	Maya- guez Jail.	Ponce Jail.	Guay- ama Jail.	Huma- cao Jail.	Vie- quez Jail.	Total.
1911.										
July.....	3,975	2,135	1,598	100	420	7,574	682	644	226	17,354
August.....	4,274	1,880	1,598	6	520	7,223	958	760	281	17,500
September.....	3,774	2,421	1,127		500	6,545	991	860	322	16,540
October.....	3,836	2,362	1,397		520	6,411	1,004	885	366	16,781
November.....	3,893	1,729	1,341	30	500	5,684	568	699	286	14,730
December.....	4,316	1,682	1,077	178	460	5,016	185	700	227	13,841
1912.										
January.....	3,489	1,405	1,399	153	640	4,842	1,272	814	225	14,239
February.....	3,685	1,131	1,490	163	690	4,292	1,056	784	347	13,638
March.....	3,737	1,219	1,380	159	820	4,259	1,264	847	402	14,087
April.....	2,955	1,259	1,125	100	720	3,849	669	764	294	11,735
May.....	3,197	1,241	838	30	377	3,966	588	816	245	11,298
June.....	2,806	931	767	633	920	3,691	558	707	195	11,208
Total.....	43,937	19,395	15,137	1,552	7,087	63,352	9,795	9,280	3,416	172,951

APPENDIX No. VIII.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR,
San Juan, August 31, 1912.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912:

In compliance with the request of the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, which was seconded by the governor of Porto Rico, it is my design and intention to make this report as brief as possible, consistent with giving a fairly complete statement of the condition of the affairs of this office.

A tabulated report of the financial transactions of this office with supporting exhibits and schedules is appended as Exhibits A and B.

NEW SYSTEM OF AUDIT AND ACCOUNTING.

The new system of audit and accounting was fully elaborated in my last report, and it is not deemed necessary to go into the particulars thereof anew. In other words, it will not be necessary to review all the matters which were set forth so fully in my previous report.

It is sufficient to say that, in my opinion, the new system has fully vindicated itself in its application to the financial transactions of The People of Porto Rico. It was intended that it should be complete, thorough, and uniform, but at the same time so elastic in its application as to admit of minor changes wherever they should prove necessary. Such changes have been made with gratifying results, and I do not believe that any substantial changes in the plan which has been adopted and approved should be made.

Referring to the work of the various divisions, I have to report as follows:

DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS.

This division, which must be regarded as the most important of this office, has faithfully observed the rules laid down by the new system of audits and examinations. The results have been eminently satisfactory, and I have no suggestion to make as to its future organization, except that in all probability an increase of at least two clerks will be needed, and it is recommended that the auditor, by action of the next legislative assembly, be authorized to make this increase.

DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENTS AND CLAIMS.

The work of this division, always important, has been largely increased, and its responsibility almost doubled, by virtue of the large number of vouchers sent in from the sanitation service. The appearance of bubonic plague in Porto Rico necessitated large drafts upon the resources of this Government, and in consequence an abnormally large number of vouchers were presented to this division for examination and audit. It affords me pleasure to state that the work has been done with patience and accuracy, and that I find no substantial grounds for criticism. In my opinion, however, it will be necessary to employ at least one more clerk, at a salary not to exceed \$900 per year, properly to perform the work of this division.

DIVISION OF RECEIPTS AND ACCOUNTS.

This division, which came into being as of July 1, 1911, has by the excellence of its work proved the wisdom of its organization. The chief thereof has suggested that there should be a change in the auditing of the accounts of the insular telegraph, and I concur in this recommendation. At present these accounts are rendered through the receiving clerk of the insular telegraph, who examines and checks them before submitting them for audit. They do not reach this office until a month after the one

to which they pertain, which necessarily causes some delay in this office, but without fault on the part of either the general office or the division of receipts. It is therefore suggested that this practice be discontinued, and that a new plan be devised providing for the direct report of the business done by the insular telegraph to the auditor's office.

DIVISION OF INTERNAL-REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

The work of this division has been marked by unusual excellence and accuracy, and I have never had occasion to review unfavorably any of its reports. It is not deemed necessary here to go into details of its work, which were fully set forth in my last annual report with specific outline of the changes inaugurated. These changes have been made successfully and have fully vindicated their necessity.

DIVISION OF PROPERTY ACCOUNTS.

Inasmuch as this division was practically established on July 1, 1911, it is deemed proper to make some special reference to its work. The manner of accounting was fully set forth in my previous report, and no review thereof is necessary at this time.

Its work has grown considerably. The total value of all property charged July 1, 1911, being \$705,340.84, as compared with \$1,320,652.45 June 30, 1912, an increase of \$615,311.61, or about 87 per cent. This is thought to be a most potent exemplification of the necessity for establishing this division and an indubitable commendation of the manner in which the accounts have been kept.

The system now in use in this department was adopted when it was seen that difficulty was experienced in obtaining property returns from the different offices, and it is now such that it can be carried on independently of all other offices. It is believed that if the property clerk in any office should fail properly to care for and keep check upon the property in his charge he should bear the blame for any unnecessary shortage occurring in such property. None but capable and responsible men should be placed in charge of the property of such an office, as the responsibility in some cases is very great.

DIVISION OF AUDITS AND EXAMINATIONS.

The work of this division was considerably hampered by the resignation of its chief about September 1, 1911. The qualifications required of the examiners in this division are so very high that I have found it difficult, in fact almost impossible, to find men who are entirely competent to perform the work required. The best possible under all the circumstances has been done, but the force is too small, and it is recommended that at least two well-qualified examiners be added.

A very considerable part of the time has been expended in making important audits of offices in San Juan, time which ordinarily would have been used in examining the various offices located elsewhere in the island. For instance, about July 1, 1911, it was found necessary to make a complete examination of the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation with a view to correcting its records and establishing a new system of accounting. This work consumed more than three months, but was completed to my full satisfaction, and has proved to be the best system yet devised for keeping the accounts and records of that office.

It also became necessary to make a thorough examination of the bureau of insular telegraph; University of Porto Rico; insular fair board; department of labor, charities and correction (penitentiary); department of insular police (relief and uniform funds); and treasury department (financial and receiving clerk).

Notwithstanding this large draft upon the time of this division, examinations in the way of field work have been made of 4 district courts, 17 municipal courts, and 2 captains of ports.

Examiners are now in the field looking after various subordinate offices throughout the island. Their work is being conducted carefully and accurately and with as much expedition as the importance of the task will permit. It is intended that hereafter the more important courts shall be examined twice and the courts of inferior character at least once each year.

It is further suggested that the staff of this division might render valuable service in standardizing and unifying the methods and forms used by the various departments in the handling and recording of vouchers for payment and in the eliminating all unnecessary duplication of records in the departments and in the auditor's office.

It has again and again been necessary, owing to the great increase of work made necessary by the adoption of the new audit system, to take one or more men from this division and assign them to special emergency work in some other. In each case this work has been cheerfully performed by the men detailed, and I am much indebted to them for their contribution toward the establishment of the new audit system.

The recommendation made by my predecessor and seconded by myself, that the primary audit of the accounts appertaining to any department be submitted through the auditor's office, is renewed. As the matter now stands, several accounts originating in other offices are first gone over by their heads, and in no case are the original vouchers submitted to the auditor. In fact, he is limited to the acceptance of the statements prepared in those departments, and under all the circumstances he must regard the audit made in his office as unsatisfactory.

It is believed that all matters of audit should be concentrated in this office in order to make a systematic and synthetic whole and to secure absolute uniformity in passing all the accounts of the various financial officers of the Government of Porto Rico. It may be suggested that the change will be somewhat radical, but it is thought to be entirely consistent with the system which has been adopted, and certainly one entirely logical in its requirements and beneficial in its results.

Before closing, allusion should be made to the accounts of the University of Porto Rico. By executive orders made during 1911 the auditor was required to take over the auditing of the accounts of this institution, not merely of the funds properly belonging to the university, but also of what is known as the "Morrill fund" or the "university agricultural trust fund." Before the new system was inaugurated the secretary and treasurer of the university made his own reports as to the Morrill fund, direct to the commissioner of education, without any supervision by this office. Inasmuch as the original vouchers were not submitted to the commissioner of education, it was impossible under such a system to have an absolutely correct audit of the accounts of the university. The account submitted by the secretary and treasurer of that institution for the fiscal year 1912 was brought to this office for examination and for such correction as might prove necessary. The original account, with the corrections made in this office, was forwarded to the commissioner of education.

This system will altogether eliminate all future division of opinion between the authorities of the university and the auditor as to the proper disbursement of the funds of that institution and of the Morrill fund.

OFFICE FORCE.

During the past year no notable changes have taken place in the personnel of this office, except that the assistant auditor resigned about October 1, 1911, and was succeeded by Mr. L. A. Harkness, of Chicago, who has taken the oath of office and entered upon the discharge of his duties.

It affords me great pleasure to express my thanks to the assistant auditor, chiefs of divisions, auditor's secretary, and to each and every one of the employees of this office, for their industry and energy in the discharge of the duties of their offices and for their loyalty to the Government which has given them employment. To all is due credit in large measure for whatever success has been attained in this department during the fiscal year just ended.

Respectfully submitted.

J. W. BONNER,
Auditor of Porto Rico.

The GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

EXHIBIT A.

Condition of the insular treasury at the beginning and close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

Cash balance at the beginning of business July 1, 1911,
distributed in the following depositories:

In San Juan, P. R.—

American Colonial Bank.....	\$616, 987. 29
Royal Bank of Canada.....	975, 000. 00
First National Bank.....	100, 000. 00
Union Bank of Halifax.....	250, 000. 00
Banco de Puerto Rico.....	100, 000. 00
Banco Territorial y Agrícola.....	15, 000. 00

Total..... 2, 056, 987. 29

In Ponce, P. R.—

Credito y Ahorro Ponceño.....	50, 000. 00
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Cash balance at the beginning of business July 1, 1911,
distributed in the following depositories—Contd.

In New York City, N. Y.—

J. & W. Seligman & Co.....	\$1, 500, 000. 00
National City Bank of New York.....	408, 456. 96

Total..... \$4, 015, 444. 25

Total receipts of the treasurer, fiscal year ending June 30, 1912 (see Exhibit B)..... 7, 816, 160. 98

Total to be accounted for..... 11, 831, 605. 23

Total disbursements on warrants by the treasurer, fiscal year ending June 30, 1912 (see Exhibit B)..... 8, 708, 222. 09

Cash balance at the close of business June 30, 1912, distributed in the following depositories:

In San Juan, P. R.—

American Colonial Bank.....	\$866, 099. 60
Royal Bank of Canada.....	750, 000. 00
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	250, 000. 00
Banco de Puerto Rico.....	100, 000. 00
Banco Territorial y Agricola.....	15, 000. 00

Total..... 1, 981, 099. 60

In Ponce, P. R.—

Credito y Ahorro Ponceño..... 50, 000. 00

In New York City, N. Y.—

J. & W. Seligman & Co..... 1, 400, 000. 00

Total..... 3, 431, 099. 60

Less outstanding vouchers and pay checks..... 307, 716. 46

3, 123, 383. 14

Total as above..... 11, 831, 605. 23

This cash balance of the insular Government is composed as follows:

Insular revenues available for expenditures under authority of legislative appropriations..... 1, 794, 554. 46

Trust funds..... 1, 328, 828. 68

Total as above..... 3, 123, 383. 14

EXHIBIT B.

Receipts and disbursements on warrants of the insular Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

RECEIPTS.

Insular revenues:

Customs (Schedule No. 1).....	\$1, 180, 592. 90
Internal revenue (Schedule No. 2).....	2, 778, 231. 32
Miscellaneous (Schedule No. 3).....	410, 339. 73
Repayments by municipalities on account of loans (see Exhibit C).....	74, 974. 82
Repayments by school boards on account of loans (see Exhibit D).....	35, 098. 13
Repayments to appropriations (Schedule No. 4)...	956, 159. 19
Transfers to insular revenues.....	827. 34

Total insular revenue receipts..... \$5, 436, 223. 43

Trust funds:

Taxes collected for municipalities by the insular Government (Schedule No. 5).....	1, 763, 056. 92
Miscellaneous (Schedule No. 6).....	533, 127. 68
Transfers.....	83, 752. 95

Total trust fund receipts..... 2, 379, 937. 55

Total receipts of the insular treasury..... 7, 816, 160. 98

DISBURSEMENTS ON WARRANTS.

Insular revenues:

Legislative (Schedule No. 7).....	\$58,673.37
Executive (Schedule No. 8).....	4,022,807.95
Judicial (Schedule No. 9).....	461,383.91
Miscellaneous (Schedule No. 10).....	127,687.61
Loans to municipalities (see Exhibit C).....	32,700.00
Loans to school boards (see Exhibit D).....	294.60
Transfers.....	83,752.95
Repayments to appropriations.....	68,369.25

Total insular revenue expenditures..... \$4,855,669.64

Trust funds:

Payments to municipalities of taxes collected for them by the insular Government (Schedule No. 11).....	1,758,127.09
Road bond fund (Schedule No. 12).....	319,546.04
Miscellaneous (Schedule No. 13).....	1,685,821.03
Repayments to appropriations.....	88,230.95
Transfers.....	827.34

Total trust fund expenditures..... 3,852,552.45

Total expenditures of the insular treasury..... 8,708,222.09

SCHEDULE NO. 1.—*Insular revenue receipts—customs—for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1912 and 1911.*

Months.	1912	1911
July.....	\$75,000.00	\$100,000.00
August.....	120,000.00	92,000.00
September.....	47,000.00	70,000.00
October.....	115,000.00	100,000.00
November.....	125,000.00	95,000.00
December.....	130,000.00	100,000.00
January.....	127,000.00	95,000.00
February.....	95,000.00	110,407.96
March.....	109,587.90	90,000.00
April.....	80,005.00	60,000.00
May.....	90,000.00	80,065.23
June.....	67,000.00	73,525.76
Total.....	1,180,592.90	1,065,998.95

SCHEDULE NO. 2.—*Insular revenue receipts—Internal revenue—For the fiscal years ending June 30, 1912, and June 30, 1911.*

Months.	Inheritance tax.	Property tax.	Excise tax.		Total.
			Tobacco.	Other.	
July.....	\$2,441.55	\$221.87	\$16,955.45	¹ \$165,642.26	\$185,261.13
August.....	4,705.30	15,602.59	16,871.65	153,590.50	190,770.04
September.....	737.99	49,823.22	16,585.65	165,460.82	232,607.68
October.....	1,003.85	10,979.33	17,066.67	235,991.83	265,041.68
November.....	672.88	5,684.05	17,539.25	183,868.27	207,764.45
December.....	812.29	3,377.78	18,769.70	193,621.14	216,580.91
January.....	1,947.04	7,800.64	19,967.69	256,380.96	286,096.33
February.....	15,440.58	44,742.03	20,506.41	173,347.66	254,036.68
March.....	636.55	13,188.21	20,428.56	207,188.58	241,441.90
April.....	2,232.97	5,939.42	20,495.40	251,381.28	280,049.07
May.....	2,427.64	2,753.86	20,744.90	199,030.17	224,956.57
June.....	3,381.42	2,763.71	17,433.90	² 170,203.08	193,782.11
Total for year ending June 30, 1912.....	36,440.06	162,876.71	223,365.23	2,355,706.55	2,778,388.55
Total for year ending June 30, 1911.....	15,161.42	136,408.09	202,128.79	2,217,751.72	2,571,450.02

¹ Includes \$148.83 paid under protest and awaiting disposition.

² Includes \$8.40 paid under protest and afterwards refunded.

SCHEDULE NO. 3.—*Insular revenue receipts—Miscellaneous—For the fiscal years ending June 30, 1912, and June 30, 1911.*

TOLLS COLLECTED BY BUREAU OF INSULAR TELEGRAPH.

	1912	1911
July.....	\$5,600.15	\$5,191.09
August.....	5,355.26	5,000.91
September.....	2,572.43	4,873.01
October.....	5,369.68	5,423.64
November.....	5,601.86	5,367.98
December.....	5,888.77	6,558.59
January.....	6,224.41	5,495.88
February.....	5,969.34	5,294.43
March.....	5,967.35	5,927.26
April.....	8,915.59	5,274.44
May.....	5,470.25	5,580.99
June.....	8,137.07	6,364.06
Total.....	71,072.16	66,352.88

COLLECTIONS BY THE TREASURER.

Interest on daily bank balances.....	\$63,750.51	\$41,779.59
Taxes on insurance premiums.....	16,627.50	24,911.45
Payments on franchises, taxes, or royalties.....	13,019.31	15,520.88
Rents from Government property.....	10,330.34	10,982.51
Interest on loans to municipalities.....	8,187.92	10,672.80
Interest on loans to school boards.....	3,093.44	4,038.33
License fees of foreign corporations.....	775.00	5,275.00
Sales of Government property.....	27,812.12	3,584.65
Rents from escheated property.....	1,419.73	3,567.72
Annual rents, canons on mines.....	912.56	1,160.88
Sale of confiscated property.....	29.42	65.41
Road fines.....	38.25	5.00
Sundries.....	551.31	567.27
Motor vehicle licenses.....	¹ 2,048.00	5,504.00
Total.....	148,595.41	127,635.49

COLLECTED BY VARIOUS OFFICERS.

Clerk of the United States district court, fees and fines.....	\$3,797.69	\$3,568.54
Insular school for training nurses, earnings by nurses.....	25.00	438.02
Secretary board of dental examiners, examination fees.....	125.00	75.00
Treasurer board of pharmacy examiners, examination fees.....	170.00	175.00
Treasurer board of medical examiners, examination fees.....	714.00	830.00
Special disbursing officer for Porto Rico, Washington, D. C., interest on daily balances.....	460.18	239.27
Property clerk, insular police, collections on account of property lost by policemen.....	545.23	46.64
Secretary-reporter supreme court, sale of Porto Rico reports and subscription to advance sheets and digest.....	690.50	.....
Supervisor of health, registering pharmaceutical formulas.....	.....	200.00
Department of the interior, collections on account of lost property.....	.....	33.82
Total.....	6,527.60	5,606.29

¹ Effective Oct. 1, 1911, the collection of these fees direct was discontinued and revenues collected instead through the affixing to the application for the license of revenue stamps and cancellation thereof. Fees are, therefore, included in stamp sales from and after the above date.

SCHEDULE NO. 3.—*Insular revenue receipts—Miscellaneous—For the fiscal years ending June 30, 1812, and June 30, 1911—Continued.*

COLLECTIONS BY SECRETARIES AND MARSHALS OF INSULAR COURTS.

	1912		1911		Sundries.
	Fees and fines, secretaries.	Fees, marshals.	Fees and fines, secretaries.	Fees, marshals.	
District courts:					
San Juan.....	\$12,423.07	\$994.73	\$8,555.92	\$661.62	
Ponce.....	4,231.99	1,021.08	5,508.36	770.83	
Mayaguez.....	6,631.84	929.56	6,129.35	676.72	\$12.25
Humacao.....	4,930.18	1,275.37	3,208.25	650.91	
Arecibo.....	4,016.56	573.35	3,450.47	713.93	
Guayama.....	4,583.57	524.89	3,694.51	759.95	
Aguadilla.....	2,579.14	243.38	2,038.25	316.37	
Total.....	39,396.35	5,562.36	32,585.11	4,550.33	12.25
Municipal courts:					
San Juan.....	8,903.45	661.82	7,493.09	656.12	
Carolina.....	1,831.87	68.85	1,421.99	52.15	
Bayamon.....	4,455.62	200.14	2,593.15	292.82	
Vega Baja.....	776.13	88.04	841.52	69.20	
Arecibo.....	5,036.43	480.17	3,364.92	341.72	
Camuy.....	378.97	45.05			
Manati.....	4,285.08	239.59	2,950.14	198.31	
Utua.....	2,125.45	239.10	1,523.13	139.35	
Aguadilla.....	2,076.62	401.75	1,143.00	337.36	
San Sebastian.....	631.92	144.03	432.19	71.09	
Lares.....	700.11	130.21	993.38	110.80	
Mayaguez.....	2,696.48	791.44	4,288.09	447.45	.70
Añasco.....	1,291.32	58.65	927.78	59.59	
Cabo Rojo.....	2,244.12	223.70	1,324.83	105.82	
San German.....	2,309.13	446.40	2,741.24	370.65	
Ponce.....	3,138.60	497.41	2,672.25	287.93	
Yauco.....	1,899.75	337.52	1,394.05	111.01	13.44
Adjuntas.....	497.06	65.85	335.67	79.11	
Coamo.....	883.06	35.85	923.69	154.25	
Barros.....	675.48	24.50	441.49	20.80	
Guayama.....	1,887.55	476.25	1,738.61	426.30	
Salinas.....	2,173.43	264.26	1,312.38	133.50	
Caye.....	5,396.72	232.03	2,631.64	260.88	
Humacao.....	2,844.75	164.06	1,697.36	184.51	
Fajardo.....	3,038.20	130.12	2,009.62	72.85	112.00
Yabucoa.....	1,902.31	269.45	1,303.03	296.24	
Caguas.....	4,451.98	334.56	2,238.12	166.93	
San Lorenzo.....	2,014.39	83.65	1,681.71	110.28	
Vieques.....	1,691.50	192.34	2,261.27	55.95	
Juana Diaz.....	2,294.09	192.48	695.23	52.45	
Patillas.....	1,203.30	83.67	439.72	21.86	
Rio Grande.....	1,602.39	80.39			
Total.....	77,337.26	7,683.33	55,814.29	5,687.28	126.14

Total collections by secretaries district and municipal courts..... \$116,733.61

Total collections by marshals district and municipal courts..... 13,245.69

Total..... 129,979.30

COLLECTION OF HARBOR FEES BY CAPTAINS OF PORTS.

Months.	San Juan.	Ponce.	Mayaguez.	Total.
July.....	\$4,597.91	\$320.15	\$670.66	\$5,588.72
August.....	3,672.87	458.26	268.45	4,399.58
September.....	3,111.08	698.03	292.00	4,101.11
October.....	3,407.57	291.86	388.80	4,088.23
November.....	2,750.11	328.04	209.74	3,287.89
December.....	649.53	159.93	239.43	1,048.89
January.....	4,005.40	953.59	266.29	5,225.28
February.....	4,556.02	500.52	761.87	5,818.41
March.....	2,492.68	292.13	227.88	3,012.69
April.....	8,096.23	658.47	441.96	9,196.66
May.....	3,817.36	380.32	367.69	4,565.37
June.....	3,261.78	248.81	321.84	3,832.43
Total for year ending June 30, 1912.....	44,418.54	5,290.11	4,456.61	54,165.26
Total for year ending June 30, 1911.....	41,595.74	5,248.79	4,082.28	50,926.81

SCHEDULE NO. 3.—*Insular revenue receipts—Miscellaneous—For the fiscal years ending June 30, 1911, and June 30, 1911—Continued.*

RECAPITULATION.

	1912	1911
Tolls collected by bureau of insular telegraph.....	\$71,072.16	\$66,352.88
Collections by the treasurer of Porto Rico.....	148,595.41	127,635.49
Collections by secretaries and marshals of insular courts.....	129,979.30	98,775.40
Collections of harbor fees by captains of ports.....	54,165.26	50,926.81
Collections by the clerk of the United States District Court.....	3,797.69	3,568.54
Insular school for training nurses.....	25.00	438.02
Secretary treasurer board of dental examiners.....	125.00	75.00
Treasurer board of pharmacy examiners.....	170.00	175.00
Treasurer board of medical examiners.....	714.00	830.00
Collections by special disbursing officer for Porto Rico, Washington, D. C., interest on daily balances.....	460.18	239.27
Collections by insular police on account of lost property.....	545.23	46.64
Secretary reporter supreme court, sale of Porto Rico reports, etc.....	690.50	
Supervisor of health, registering of pharmaceutical formulas.....		200.00
Department of the interior, collections on account of lost property.....		33.82
Total miscellaneous receipts.....	410,339.73	349,296.87

SCHEDULE NO. 4.—*Insular revenue receipts—Repayments to appropriations—For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.*

Repayments made by officers to various appropriations:

Treasurer of Porto Rico.....	\$31,329.09
Commissioner of education.....	226.01
Secretary treasurer, University of Porto Rico.....	91.93
Assistant director of labor, charities, and correction.....	1.25
Department of the interior.....	293.53
Marshal, United States District Court, as special disbursing officer.....	291.50
Secretaries, district courts, as special disbursing officers..	8,300.00
Special disbursing officers for—	
Department of the interior.....	24,031.11
Insular fair board.....	2,026.08
Construction of College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts.....	956.19
Exhibit of Porto Rican products in New York.....	367.12
Repatriation of Porto Ricans from Mexico.....	9.47
Sugar commission.....	444.84
A. T. Ruan, special disbursing officer for The People of Porto Rico, Washington.....	1.13
Total.....	\$68,369.25

Repayments of the nature of miscellaneous receipts made by various officers to appropriations:

Treasurer of Porto Rico—	
Sales, refunds, and sundries, bureau of supplies, printing and transportation.....	684,379.87
Collections from municipalities for sanitation service.....	189,639.88
Repayments from various sources.....	1,751.66
Secretary treasurer, University of Porto Rico, sale of supplies, etc.....	63.37
Supervisor of charities, pay patients, insane asylum.....	8,198.67
Department of the interior, sale of automobile badges and sundries.....	1,114.60
Department of education, common-school equipment, sale school supplies, etc.....	2,153.38
Property clerk, insular police, uniforms.....	67.28
A. T. Ruan, special disbursing officer, for The People of Porto Rico, Washington.....	393.23
Marshal, United States District Court, as special disbursing officer.....	28.00
Total.....	887,789.94
Total repayments.....	956,159.19

SCHEDULE NO. 5.—*Trust and receipts—Taxes collected for municipalities by the insular Government for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1912, and June 30, 1911.*

MUNICIPAL PROPERTY TAX AND MUNICIPAL SCHOOL TAX.

Months.	Municipal property tax.			School tax.	Total.
	General fund.	Road fund.	School fund.		
July.....	\$1,334.18	\$155.78	\$496.66	\$156.62	\$2,143.24
August.....	96,891.61	11,564.52	36,152.01	16,047.57	160,655.71
September.....	182,945.70	19,183.68	67,376.51	29,918.64	299,424.53
October.....	153,819.84	17,683.25	57,167.72	25,205.23	253,876.04
November.....	45,507.76	5,177.89	16,895.18	7,349.91	74,930.74
December.....	29,525.38	3,390.86	10,972.17	4,826.46	48,714.87
January.....	27,871.81	2,989.09	10,287.02	4,526.22	45,674.14
February.....	165,181.82	17,287.23	60,822.96	26,924.48	270,216.49
March.....	191,167.88	22,107.10	71,091.79	31,464.21	315,830.98
April.....	53,795.07	6,098.29	19,964.49	8,791.86	88,649.71
May.....	16,439.14	1,742.81	6,060.61	2,604.08	26,846.64
June.....	16,704.84	1,948.64	6,217.85	2,744.89	27,616.22
Total for the year ending June 30, 1912.....	981,185.03	109,329.14	363,504.97	160,560.17	1,614,579.31
Total for the year ending June 30, 1911.....	820,942.53	90,972.19	303,971.43	130,476.33	1,346,362.48

MUNICIPAL BOND REDEMPTION TAX.

Months.	San Juan.	Mayaguez.	Ponce.	Arecibo.	Total.
July.....	\$47.08	\$440.56	\$37.36	\$3.34	\$528.34
August.....	61.45	161.43	887.94	1,391.83	2,502.65
September.....	26,412.07	8,605.73	6,656.63	3,488.00	45,162.43
October.....	6,786.16	2,858.34	3,280.44	2,071.40	14,996.34
November.....	2,539.98	2,207.87	926.49	532.18	6,205.52
December.....	1,335.90	1,534.39	896.41	404.91	4,171.61
January.....	3,364.05	436.99	752.89	286.46	4,840.39
February.....	24,179.21	4,043.73	4,357.88	1,806.39	34,387.21
March.....	7,141.00	6,225.27	5,875.29	4,648.56	23,890.12
April.....	3,228.33	1,847.87	1,352.93	723.24	7,152.37
May.....	2,195.37	965.84	580.24	193.13	3,934.58
June.....	466.45	169.35	65.87	3.38	705.05
Total for the year ending June 30, 1912.....	77,757.05	29,497.37	25,670.37	15,552.82	148,477.61
Total for the year ending June 30, 1911.....	93,315.77	27,915.66	23,698.36	11,508.29	156,438.08

SCHEDULE NO. 6.—*Trust-fund receipts—Miscellaneous—For the fiscal years ending June 30, 1912, and June 30, 1911.*

Insular bond redemption tax.....	\$177,270.43
Salaries, treasury agents.....	386.67
Teachers' pension fund.....	748.90
Cash bond deposits.....	6,095.00
Sale of articles, Girls' Charity School.....	154.90
Sale of articles and work done, Boys' Charity School.....	1,798.95
Sale of articles, penitentiary.....	1,352.60
Special deposits:	
José Santos.....	33.00
San Juan-Rio Piedras Road.....	16.00
Juan R. Baiz.....	1,012.25
Taxes paid under protest.....	119,814.07
American Surety Co., collected on account of Antonio A. Rodas, late collector of internal revenue at Adjuntas.....	24.02
Funds for insular fair.....	32,270.18
University fund.....	8,363.10
University agricultural fund.....	50,425.00
Irrigation fund.....	90,849.12
Outstanding liabilities.....	2,930.21

School-building fund.....	\$7, 987. 53
School extension in Porto Rico:	
General account.....	2, 160. 51
Repairs to Aibonito Barracks.....	208. 44
Municipal bond fund:	
Yauco.....	2, 025. 00
Ponce.....	8, 775. 00
Construction of schoolhouse:	
Aguada.....	42. 47
Vega Alta.....	434. 44
Trujillo Alto.....	132. 44
Proceeds of sale of insular bonds for road construction.....	16, 729. 20
Franchise deposits.....	1, 088. 25
Total for the year ending June 30, 1912.....	533, 127. 68
Total for the year ending June 30, 1911.....	808, 308. 65

SCHEDULE NO. 7.—Insular revenue expenditures—Legislative—For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, on account of fiscal years 1912, 1911, and 1910.

	On account of appropriations for—		Total expenditures, 1912
	1912	1910 and 1911	
Executive Council:			
Salaries.....	\$26, 422. 83		\$26, 422. 83
Temporary employees.....	2, 095. 25		2, 095. 25
Contingent expenses—			
Incidentals.....	1, 266. 33	\$24. 45	1, 290. 78
Printing and publication of laws.....	663. 28	1, 828. 71	2, 491. 99
Repairs and furniture.....	1, 230. 70		1, 230. 70
Total, Executive Council.....	31, 678. 39	1, 853. 16	33, 531. 55
House of Delegates:			
Salaries.....	18, 988. 76		18, 988. 76
Temporary employees.....	2, 425. 94		2, 425. 94
Contingent expenses—			
Legislative printing.....	1, 150. 04		1, 150. 04
Incidentals.....	1, 460. 32	85. 39	1, 545. 71
Purchase of books for library, etc.....	379. 92		379. 92
Mileage for members.....	284. 60		284. 60
Purchase of books for the Legislative Assembly.....	250. 00		250. 00
Payment of expenses of members of House of Delegates when acting on commissions.....	116. 85		116. 85
Total, House of Delegates.....	25, 056. 43	85. 39	25, 141. 82
Total legislative expenditures.....	56, 734. 82	1, 938. 55	58, 673. 37

SCHEDULE NO. 8.—Insular revenue expenditures—Executive—for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, on account of fiscal years 1912, 1911, and 1910.

	On account of appropriations for—		Total expenditures, 1912.
	1912	1910 and 1911	
Office of the governor:			
Salaries.....	\$11, 630. 68		\$11, 630. 68
Contingent expenses.....	1, 546. 54	\$40. 38	1, 595. 92
Total, office of the governor.....	13, 177. 22	40. 38	13, 226. 60
Office of the secretary:			
Salaries.....	23, 774. 15		23, 774. 15
Contingent expenses, incidentals.....	3, 776. 44	145. 16	3, 921. 60
Bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation; working capital fund.....	654, 597. 78	5, 780. 12	660, 377. 90
Publication of the Official Gazette.....	4, 936. 52	578. 42	5, 514. 94
Total, office of the secretary.....	687, 084. 89	6, 503. 70	693, 588. 59

SCHEDULE NO. 8.—*Insular revenue expenditures—Executive—for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, on account of fiscal years 1912, 1911, and 1910—Continued.*

	On account of appropriations for—		Total expenditures, 1912.
	1912	1910 and 1911	
Office of the attorney general:			
Salaries.....	\$31,713.51		\$31,713.51
Contingent expenses.....	6,027.03	\$28.11	6,055.14
Publication of the reports and opinions of the attorney general of Porto Rico.....	697.01		697.01
Total, office of attorney general.....	38,437.55	28.11	38,465.66
Office of the treasurer:			
Salaries, office of the treasurer.....	118,940.93		118,940.93
Salaries, collectors of internal revenue.....	61,648.75		61,648.75
Contingent expenses.....			
Incidentals.....	11,979.52	3,785.68	15,765.20
Postage.....	2,908.75	50.05	2,958.80
Traveling expenses.....			
Bureau of accounts.....	1,082.80		1,082.80
Bureau of municipal finance.....	657.39		657.39
Internal revenue agents.....	7,390.20	95.52	7,485.72
Care of horses for internal-revenue agents.....	6,413.67	40.00	6,453.67
Traveling expenses, assessors.....	6,756.44	56.66	6,813.10
Care of horses, assessors.....	3,673.65	30.00	3,703.65
Office rent of collectors.....	531.65	10.00	541.65
Total, office of the treasurer.....	221,983.75	4,067.91	226,051.66
Office of the auditor:			
Salaries.....	42,851.34		42,851.34
Contingent expenses.....			
Incidentals.....	2,144.70	1,358.91	3,503.61
Postage.....	300.00		300.00
Inspection and traveling expenses.....	663.67		663.67
Blank forms.....	810.18	575.07	1,385.25
Total, office of the auditor.....	46,769.89	1,933.98	48,703.87
Office of the commissioner of the interior:			
Salaries.....	71,876.87		71,876.87
Compensation to pilots acting as captains of ports.....	775.94		775.94
Contingent expenses.....			
Incidentals.....	8,145.25	121.98	8,267.23
Postage.....	1,638.20	2.53	1,640.73
Traveling expenses.....	10,167.88	206.12	10,374.00
Purchase and repair of instruments.....	867.56	191.14	1,058.70
Expenses, division of public lands.....	1,960.44	.13	1,960.57
Total, office of the commissioner.....	95,432.14	521.90	95,954.04
Construction, maintenance, and repair of public roads and bridges.....	300,500.90	3,967.49	304,468.39
Maintenance and repair of public buildings—			
Care of buildings.....	19,084.48	4,376.29	23,460.77
Water for buildings.....	1,038.47	20.80	1,059.27
Electric light for buildings.....	2,146.84		2,146.84
Expenses, executive mansion.....	12,473.49	223.64	12,697.13
Total.....	335,244.18	8,588.22	343,832.40
Bureau of insular telegraph:			
Salaries.....	50,388.66		50,388.66
Contingent expenses—			
Rent of offices.....	1,772.50	62.00	1,834.50
Lighting.....	499.67	2.70	502.37
Purchase of material.....	4,925.78	1,406.62	6,332.40
Reconstruction and extension.....	2,422.26	180.83	2,603.09
Transportation and subsistence.....	1,048.29	32.97	1,081.26
Freight and wagon transportation.....	1,356.93	39.35	1,396.28
Printing and stationery.....	1,603.60		1,603.60
Purchase, maintenance, or hire of horses and oxen.....	219.33	11.00	230.33
Postage.....	327.00		327.00
Incidentals.....	1,647.75	170.83	1,818.58
Extension, maintenance, and operation of insular telegraph and telephone system.....	13,636.37		13,636.37
Total, bureau of insular telegraph.....	79,848.14	1,906.30	81,754.44

SCHEDULE No. 8.—Insular revenue expenditures—Executive—for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, on account of fiscal years 1912, 1911, and 1910—Continued.

	On account of appropriations for—		Total expenditures, 1912.
	1912	1910 and 1911	
Miscellaneous expenditures under direction of the commissioner of the interior:			
Work on insular roads—			
Construction of various roads.....	\$40.00		\$40.00
Insular road and bridge construction.....	66,343.12		66,343.12
Survey and study for widening San Juan-Rio Piedras Road.....	2,182.51		2,182.51
Survey of lands belonging to The People of Porto Rico.....	483.84		483.84
Construction of certain bridges and culverts on Road No. 3.....	3,715.27		3,715.27
Total, work on insular roads.....	72,764.74		72,764.74
Study of methods for irrigating the plains of Cabo Rojo and Lajas.....	69.42		69.42
Construction of artesian wells in Porto Rico.....	2,579.43		2,579.43
Construction of San Anton Bridge.....	500.00		500.00
Total.....	3,148.85		3,148.85
Construction and repair of public buildings—			
Construction of reform school buildings.....	4,524.12	\$4,589.53	9,113.65
Construction of a model penitentiary.....	350.00		350.00
Construction of College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts.....	11,611.75		11,611.75
Purchase and construction of rural school buildings.....	4,405.00		4,495.00
Total.....	20,980.87	4,589.53	25,570.40
Construction and repair of docks and piers—			
Repair of bulkhead and water front of San Juan.....	24.29		24.29
Repair, maintenance, and construction, of docks, bulkheads, and water fronts.....	4,682.89		4,682.89
Repair of the Government pier at Ponce.....	23.00		23.00
Study for construction of a breakwater in Aguadilla Harbor.....	1,456.63		1,456.63
Study of project for the improvement of the port of Arecibo.....	982.13		982.13
Study for improvements, water front of San Juan Harbor.....	1,672.68		1,672.68
Expenses of commission to secure Federal appropriation for dredging San Juan Harbor.....	3,000.00		3,000.00
Construction and maintenance of a ferry across Bayamon River.....	41.43		41.43
Total.....	11,883.05		11,883.05
Total department of the interior.....	619,301.97	15,605.95	634,907.92
Office of the commissioner of education:			
Salaries.....	31,571.89	66.67	31,638.56
Contingent expenses—			
Postage.....	945.00		945.00
Incidentals.....	7,432.07	925.87	8,357.94
Total office of the commissioner.....	39,948.96	992.54	40,941.50
Public schools—			
Common schools—			
Salaries.....	773,929.64	15.00	773,944.64
Contingent expenses.....	7,893.95	1,352.69	9,346.64
Textbooks and school supplies.....	59,985.84	928.67	60,914.51
Common-school equipment.....	5,798.26		5,798.26
High schools—			
Salaries.....	26,803.78		26,803.78
Contingent expenses.....	4,472.60	6.25	4,478.85
Water, San Juan High School.....	59.40	3.30	62.70
Lighting, San Juan High School.....	26.75		26.75
Total public schools.....	879,070.22	2,305.91	881,376.13
Funds for the University of Porto Rico.....	49,156.52	6,831.84	55,988.36
Scholarships in University of Porto Rico.....	9,184.51	62.68	9,247.19
Construction of building at University of Porto Rico.....		8,273.60	8,273.60
Salaries, office board of trustees, University of Porto Rico.....	550.00		550.00

SCHEDULE NO. 8.—*Insular revenue expenditures—Executive—for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, on account of fiscal years 1912, 1911, and 1910—Continued.*

	On account of appropriations for—		Total expenditures, 1912.
	1912	1910 and 1911	
Office of the commissioner of education—Continued.			
Expenses, office board of trustees, University of Porto Rico.....	\$580.76		\$580.76
Scholarships, College of Agriculture, University of Porto Rico.....	1,619.80		1,619.80
Expenses of encampment of public-school cadets of Porto Rico.....	300.00		300.00
Total.....	61,391.59	\$15,168.12	76,559.71
Support of deserving students—			
Instruction and training of young men and women from Porto Rico in the United States.....	8,499.92		8,499.92
Technical education of Porto Rican students in the United States.....	4,828.33		4,828.33
Education of young Porto Rican women in the United States.....	1,638.33		1,638.33
Scholarships in the high schools of Porto Rico.....	8,297.20		8,297.20
Honorary scholarship for Rafael Palmer.....	499.99		499.99
Total support of deserving students.....	23,763.77		23,763.77
Miscellaneous expenditures—			
Summer institutes and general lecture work.....	998.34		998.34
Total miscellaneous expenditures.....	998.34		998.34
Total department of education.....	1,005,172.88	18,466.57	1,023,639.45
Office of labor, charities, and correction:			
Office of director—			
Salaries.....	22,472.16		22,472.16
Contingent expenses—			
Traveling expenses.....	186.23	34.62	220.85
Transportation of prisoners.....	360.76	1.00	361.76
Lighting.....	128.31		128.31
Printing.....	904.84	49.20	954.04
Incidentals.....	2,387.67	29.09	2,416.76
Total office of director.....	26,439.97	113.91	26,553.88
Charitable institutions—			
Blind asylum—			
Salaries.....	6,899.41		6,899.41
Contingent expenses—			
Subsistence.....	5,653.56		5,653.56
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	2,274.01	236.00	2,560.01
Water.....	400.10		400.10
	15,227.08	286.00	15,513.08
Insane asylum—			
Salaries.....	16,136.96	20.00	16,156.96
Contingent expenses—			
Subsistence.....	26,021.48	10.25	26,031.73
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	8,204.48	44.57	8,249.05
Water.....	1,614.44		1,614.44
Lighting.....	710.39	.60	710.99
Transportation of patients.....	362.99		362.99
Installation of warm baths.....		54.10	54.10
	53,050.74	129.52	53,180.26
Girls' Charity School—			
Salaries.....	8,861.66		8,861.66
Contingent expenses—			
Subsistence.....	9,466.83		9,466.83
Clothing, books, etc.....	4,662.60	5.69	4,668.29
Water.....	575.08		575.08
Lighting.....	465.94		465.94
	24,032.11	5.69	24,037.80

SCHEDULE NO. 8.—*Insular revenue expenditures—Executive—for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, on account of fiscal years 1912, 1911, and 1910—Continued.*

	On account of appropriations for—		Total expenditures, 1912.
	1912	1910 and 1911	
Office of labor, charities, and correction—Continued.			
Office of director—Continued.			
Boys' Charity School—			
Salaries.....	\$14,371.33		\$14,371.33
Contingent expenses—			
Subsistence.....	13,394.14		13,394.14
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	9,277.97	\$5.85	9,283.82
Equipment and supplies for industrial teaching.....	486.36	13.02	499.38
Water.....	1,019.08		1,019.08
Lighting.....	721.52		721.52
Visiting physician for charity schools.....	458.33		458.33
	39,728.73	18.87	39,747.60
Total, charitable institutions.....	132,038.66	440.08	132,478.74
Penal institutions—			
Reform School—			
Salaries.....	9,288.40		9,288.40
Contingent expenses—			
Subsistence.....	4,896.06		4,896.06
Equipment.....	959.24	500.00	1,459.24
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	1,745.98		1,745.98
Transportation.....	1,529.03		1,529.03
	18,418.71	500.00	18,918.71
Penitentiary—			
Salaries.....	16,612.64		16,612.64
Contingent expenses—			
Food for prisoners.....	15,958.07		15,958.07
Clothing, etc.....	6,691.89		6,691.89
Saving fund.....	1,893.32	18.09	1,911.41
Purchase of raw material.....	1,478.80	.09	1,478.89
Incidentals.....	5,742.81	8.96	5,751.77
Water.....	1,599.80		1,599.80
Lighting.....	1,562.77		1,562.77
	51,540.10	27.14	51,567.24
San Juan Jail—			
Salaries.....	7,420.88		7,420.88
Contingent expenses—			
Food for prisoners.....	7,482.05		7,482.05
Lighting.....	357.55		357.55
Incidentals.....	1,126.05	4.53	1,130.58
	16,386.53	4.53	16,391.06
Ponce Jail—			
Salaries.....	5,968.99	30.00	5,998.99
Contingent expenses—			
Food for prisoners.....	5,623.88		5,623.88
Lighting.....	315.46		315.46
Water.....	220.00		220.00
Incidentals.....	653.53		653.53
	12,781.86	30.00	12,811.86
Mayaguez Jail—			
Salaries.....	5,744.99		5,744.99
Contingent expenses—			
Food for prisoners.....	4,640.79		4,640.79
Water.....	75.00		75.00
Lighting.....	326.39		326.39
Incidentals.....	620.54		620.54
	11,407.71		11,407.71
Humacao Jail—			
Salaries.....	4,834.00		4,834.00
Contingent expenses—			
Food for prisoners.....	2,792.98		2,792.98
Rent of jail.....	660.00		660.00
Lighting.....	195.04		195.04
Incidentals.....	675.82		675.82
	9,157.84		9,157.84

SCHEDULE No. 8.—*Insular revenue expenditures—Executive—for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, on account of fiscal years 1912, 1911, and 1910—Continued.*

	On account of appropriations for—		Total expenditures, 1912.
	1912	1910 and 1911	
Office of labor, charities, and correction—Continued.			
Penal institutions—Continued.			
Arceibo Jail—			
Salaries.....	\$4,848.00		\$4,848.00
Contingent expenses—			
Food for prisoners.....	2,546.07		2,546.07
Lighting.....	157.40		157.40
Water.....	145.83		145.83
Incidentals.....	510.97		510.97
	8,208.27		8,208.27
Guayama Jail—			
Salaries.....	4,171.00	\$60.00	4,231.00
Contingent expenses—			
Food for prisoners.....	4,828.64		4,828.64
Incidentals.....	588.88		588.88
	9,588.52	60.00	9,648.52
Aguadilla Jail—			
Salaries.....	2,988.33		2,988.33
Contingent expenses—			
Food for prisoners.....	1,605.01		1,605.01
Rent of jail.....	660.00		660.00
Incidentals.....	561.81		561.81
	5,815.15		5,815.15
Vieques Jail—			
Salaries.....	3,623.00		3,623.00
Contingent expenses—			
Food for prisoners.....	1,445.44		1,445.44
Incidentals.....	586.62	2.58	589.20
	5,655.06	2.58	5,657.64
Total, penal institutions.....	148,959.75	624.25	149,584.00
Total, office of labor, charities, and correction	307,438.38	1,178.24	308,616.62
Maintenance of prisoners in municipal jails.....	13,999.22	155.62	14,154.84
Insular police—			
Salaries.....	336,995.30	310.11	337,305.41
Contingent expenses—			
Rent of quarters.....	11,103.62		11,103.62
Stabling, keeping, etc.....	13,310.33	182.89	13,493.22
Transportation.....	12,737.41	187.59	12,925.00
Incidentals.....	13,012.26	1,145.37	14,157.63
Purchase of horses.....	5,654.00		5,654.00
Lighting.....	2,762.68	6.03	2,768.71
Water.....	1,245.86	208.20	1,454.06
Secret and confidential services.....	500.00		500.00
Postage.....	1,400.00		1,400.00
Insular police uniform fund.....	16,162.31		16,162.31
Total, insular police.....	414,883.77	2,040.19	416,923.96
Government of the island of Culebra—			
Salaries.....	916.64		916.64
Contingent expenses—			
Incidentals.....	269.57		269.57
Construction of cistern and hospital.....	170.00		170.00
Total, government of the island of Culebra.....	1,356.21		1,356.21
Insular library of Porto Rico—			
Salaries.....	2,277.33		2,277.33
Contingent expenses—			
Incidentals.....	370.05	7.85	377.90
Books, publications, etc.....	1,134.23	281.70	1,415.93
Lighting.....	212.19		212.19
Total, insular library of Porto Rico.....	3,993.80	289.55	4,283.35

SCHEDULE NO. 8.—*Insular revenue expenditures—Executive—for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, on account of fiscal years 1912, 1911, and 1910—Continued.*

	On account of appropriations for—		Total expenditures 1912.
	1912	1910 and 1911	
Office of labor, charities, and correction—Continued.			
Expenses of election in Porto Rico.....	\$7,214.79		\$7,214.79
Civil Service Commission—			
Salaries.....	8,429.25		8,429.25
Contingent expenses.....	904.08	\$52.47	956.55
Total, Civil Service Commission.....	9,333.33	52.47	9,385.80
Sanitation:			
Sanitation service of Porto Rico, indefinite.....	551,921.11		551,921.11
Tropical and transmissible diseases service.....		70.39	70.39
Supplies, repairs, etc., for laboratory.....		95.98	95.98
Water for laboratory.....		.50	.50
Instruction in elementary principles of hygiene.....	822.03		822.03
Insular school for training nurses.....	2,139.26	1.38	2,140.64
Sanatorium of the Antituberculosis League.....	7,997.16		7,997.16
Leper colony—			
Salaries.....	3,120.56		3,120.56
Contingent expenses—			
Subsistence.....	4,172.52		4,172.52
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	2,477.77	2.96	2,480.73
Improvements for the leper colony.....	2,270.60		2,270.60
Emergency fund for control and suppression of epidemics.....	3,630.41		3,630.41
Suppression of anemia in Porto Rico.....	166.00		166.00
Creation and maintenance of an institute of tropical medicine.....	2,400.00		2,400.00
Representation of Porto Rico at the International Tuberculosis Congress in San Sebastian, Spain.....	1,000.00		1,000.00
Total sanitation.....	582,117.42	171.21	582,288.63
Total, as per recapitulation below.....	3,972,265.07	50,542.88	4,022,807.95

RECAPITULATION.

Office of the governor.....	\$13,177.22	\$49.38	\$13,226.60
Office of the secretary.....	687,084.89	6,503.70	693,588.59
Office of the attorney general.....	38,437.55	28.11	38,465.66
Office of the treasurer.....	221,983.75	4,067.91	226,051.66
Office of the auditor.....	46,769.89	1,933.98	48,703.87
Department of the interior.....	619,301.97	15,605.95	634,907.92
Department of education.....	1,005,172.88	18,466.57	1,023,639.45
Department of labor, charities, and correction.....	307,438.38	1,178.24	308,616.62
Maintenance of prisoners in municipal jails.....	13,999.22	155.62	14,154.84
Insular police.....	414,883.77	2,040.19	416,923.96
Government of the Island of Culebra.....	1,356.21		1,356.21
Insular library of Porto Rico.....	3,993.80	289.55	4,283.35
Expenses of election in Porto Rico.....	7,214.79		7,214.79
Civil Service Commission.....	9,333.33	52.47	9,385.80
Sanitation service.....	582,117.42	171.21	582,288.63
Total, executive expenditures.....	3,972,265.07	50,542.88	4,022,807.95

SCHEDULE No. 9.—*Insular revenue expenditures—Judicial—for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, on account of the fiscal years 1912, 1911, and 1910.*

	On account of appropriations for—		Total expenditures, 1912.
	1912	1910 and 1911	
United States District Court:			
Salaries.....	\$28,920.53	\$138.89	\$29,059.42
Contingent expenses—			
Purchase of law books.....	69.55	49.50	119.05
Traveling expenses of marshals.....	760.36		760.36
Traveling expenses of the court.....	1,557.96		1,557.96
Incidental expenses of the court.....	2,035.13	18.47	2,053.60
Incidental expenses of the district attorney's office.....	9.26		9.26
Water.....	33.35	10.00	43.35
Lighting.....	128.40		128.40
Fees and mileage of witnesses.....	1,456.23		1,456.23
Fees and mileage of jurors.....	6,648.95	30.00	6,678.95
Fees United States Commissioners.....	168.20	211.40	379.60
Total United States District Court.....	41,787.92	458.26	42,246.18
Insular courts:			
Salaries, supreme court of Porto Rico.....	42,939.69		42,939.69
Salaries—			
District court of—			
San Juan.....	26,193.98		26,193.98
Ponce.....	16,730.80		16,730.80
Mayaguez.....	16,269.33		16,269.33
Arecibo.....	15,248.87		15,248.87
Humacao.....	14,843.32	58.33	14,901.65
Guayama.....	15,128.15	25.00	15,153.15
Aguadilla.....	14,816.37		14,816.37
Municipal courts.....	84,488.70	100.78	84,589.48
Total salaries insular courts.....	246,659.21	184.11	246,843.32
Contingent expenses—			
Incidentals—			
Supreme court.....	3,447.49	35.70	3,483.19
District courts.....	6,814.89	177.93	6,992.82
Municipal courts.....	5,735.27	115.72	5,850.99
Water—			
Supreme court.....	4.05		4.05
District courts.....	98.50	15.00	113.50
Lighting—			
Supreme court.....	26.35		26.35
District courts.....	208.96	14.10	223.06
Purchase of law books and law reports, supreme court.....	1,500.00		1,500.00
Total.....	17,835.51	358.45	18,193.96
Miscellaneous items—			
Rent of courthouses—			
District courts.....	1,980.00		1,980.00
Municipal courts.....	5,141.63		5,141.63
Traveling expenses—			
Judges and fiscals.....	2,772.58	32.59	2,805.17
Municipal court officials.....	3,468.52	4.75	3,473.27
Marshals, municipal courts.....	1,189.05	12.00	1,201.05
Marshals, district courts.....	223.22		223.22
Care of horses.....		3.33	3.33
Care of horses, municipal courts.....	3,368.67		3,368.67
Care of horses, district courts.....	3,246.32		3,246.32
Chemical analyses.....	10.00		10.00
Autopsies.....	784.00	45.00	829.00
Fees of witnesses—			
Insular courts.....		81.20	81.20
District courts.....	19,831.06		19,831.06
Municipal courts.....	2,040.92		2,040.92
Fees of jurors and incidental expenses of jury procedure.....	23,899.20	4.00	23,903.20
Fees of witnesses and jurors in cases of lunacy.....	1,729.25	30.00	1,759.25
Publication of the decisions of the supreme court.....	33,350.30		33,350.30
Advance sheets and digest.....	119.70		119.70
Rent and transportation.....	242.57		242.57
Law libraries for district courts.....	3,049.92		3,049.92
Total.....	106,446.91	212.87	106,659.78
Registrars of property:			
Salaries, registrars of property—			
San Juan.....	11,974.98		11,974.98
Ponce.....	5,414.66		5,414.66
Mayaguez.....	5,401.33		5,401.33
Arecibo.....	4,580.00		4,580.00
San German.....	3,473.33		3,473.33
Humacao.....	3,080.00		3,080.00

SCHEDULE No. 8.—*Insular revenue expenditures—Judicial—for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, on account of fiscal years 1912, 1911, and 1910—Continued.*

	On account of appropriations for—		Total expenditures, 1912
	1912	1910 and 1911	
Registrars of property—Continued.			
Salaries, registrars of property—Continued.			
Caguas.....	\$2,860.00	.....	\$2,860.00
Guayama.....	3,298.33	.....	3,298.33
Aguadilla.....	2,250.00	.....	2,250.00
Total.....	42,332.63	.....	42,332.63
Contingent expenses—			
Incidentals.....	2,322.64	\$90.40	2,413.04
Rent of offices.....	2,695.00	.....	2,695.00
Total.....	5,017.64	90.40	5,108.04
Total registrars of property.....	47,350.27	90.40	47,440.67
Total judicial expenditures.....	460,079.82	1,304.09	461,383.91

SCHEDULE No. 10.—*Insular revenue expenditures—Miscellaneous—For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, on account of fiscal years 1912, 1911, and 1910.*

	On account of appropriations for—		Total expenditures, 1912.
	1912	1910 and 1911	
Miscellaneous expenditures subject to the approval of the governor.....	\$18,070.44	\$499.15	\$18,569.59
Compilation, printing, and distribution of a register of Porto Rico.....	.....	1,762.17	1,762.17
Agricultural development in Porto Rico.....	332.49	.....	332.49
Board of commissioners of agriculture.....	5,348.71	.....	5,348.71
Introduction of beneficial birds, insects, and parasites.....	3,679.32	.....	3,679.32
Installation of the Legislative Assembly halls and removal of the attorney general's office.....	114.54	.....	114.54
Insular fair board—No fiscal year.....	21,285.98	.....	21,285.98
Payment of expenses in advertising the sale of property on account of delinquent taxes.....	45.00	.....	45.00
Promoting the development of commerce and agriculture of Porto Rico.....	22,140.49	.....	22,140.49
Relief of Eladia Cruz de Jiménez.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
Relief of Manuela and Consuelo Menchaca Rodríguez.....	400.00	.....	400.00
Relief of Pedro de Castro.....	150.00	.....	150.00
Relief of Geo. W. Roberts.....	50.00	.....	50.00
Relief of Misses Consuelo and Acela Menchaca Rodríguez, and Margarita Callejo.....	300.00	.....	300.00
Relief of Herminio Díaz Navarro.....	142.15	.....	142.15
Relief of E. D. Delgado.....	90.96	.....	90.96
Relief of first-class district chief Francisco Cabrera.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
Relief of the children of laborer José Santos.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
Relief of the estate of Hon. Martin E. Gill.....	625.00	.....	625.00
Attorney's fees and expenses of J. Henri Brown.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
Reimbursement to Hon. E. G. Dexter.....	55.00	.....	55.00
Repatriation of certain Porto Ricans now in Mexico.....	2,554.37	.....	2,554.37
Representation of Porto Rico at the medical convention in Chicago.....	400.00	.....	400.00
Purchase of an oil painting of Hon. José Severo Quiñones.....	500.00	.....	500.00
Expenses of special investigations of franchises and public utilities.....	287.98	.....	287.98
Committee to Washington to defend Porto Rican products.....	12,055.16	.....	12,055.16
Relief of the grandchildren of Román Baldorioty de Castro.....	333.36	.....	333.36
Salary, English teacher, Porto Rican Benevolent Society.....	675.00	.....	675.00
Insular fair board.....	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00
Collection of historical data of Porto Rico.....	1,100.00	.....	1,100.00
Special service fund.....	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00
Fees and expenses:			
Board of medical examiners.....	1,361.31	.....	1,361.31
Board of pharmacy.....	577.04	.....	577.04
Board of dental examiners.....	139.46	.....	139.46
Repayment of taxes improperly collected.....	1,596.53	.....	1,596.53
Repayment of fees, fines, and moneys improperly collected by secretaries and marshals of the Insular courts.....	16.00	.....	16.00
Redemption of insular bonds for roads.....	17,000.00	.....	17,000.00
Total.....	125,426.29	2,261.32	127,687.61

SCHEDULE No. 11.—*Trust fund expenditures—Payments to municipalities of taxes collected for them by the insular Government fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.*

MUNICIPAL PROPERTY TAX AND MUNICIPAL SCHOOL TAX.

Months.	Municipal property tax.			School tax.	Total.
	General fund.	Road fund.	School fund.		
September.....	\$98,225.79	\$11,720.30	\$36,648.67	\$16,204.19	\$162,798.95
October.....	182,945.70	19,183.68	67,376.51	29,918.64	299,424.53
November.....	184,037.52	20,914.42	71,176.46	31,272.32	307,400.72
December.....	26,523.50	4,644.66	9,399.37	5,472.43	46,039.96
January.....	15,783.49	422.38	3,532.03	225.77	19,963.67
February.....	19,454.34	2,087.93	7,181.26	3,155.66	31,879.19
March.....	295,603.42	35,943.61	114,513.41	55,278.14	501,338.58
April.....	42,550.84	1,359.94	10,639.65	95.41	54,645.84
May.....	82,916.45	9,360.77	30,759.15	13,588.64	136,625.01
June.....	30,522.38	3,420.10	11,314.13	4,938.97	50,195.58
Total.....	978,563.43	109,057.79	362,540.64	160,150.17	1,610,312.03

MUNICIPAL BOND REDEMPTION TAX.

Months.	San Juan.	Mayaguez.	Ponce.	Arecibo.	Total.
September.....	\$108.53	\$601.99	\$925.30	\$1,395.17	\$3,030.99
October.....	26,412.07	8,605.73	6,656.63	3,488.00	45,162.43
November.....	6,806.92	2,859.52	3,969.54	2,071.40	15,707.38
December.....	3,566.68	3,422.51	964.43	936.50	8,890.12
January.....				.59	.59
February.....	2,333.34	759.82	716.76	286.46	4,096.38
March.....	30,508.37	9,540.40	10,035.83	4,059.22	54,143.82
May.....	5,359.32	2,572.21	1,755.77	3,118.97	12,806.27
June.....	2,237.87	965.84	580.24	193.13	3,977.08
Total.....	77,333.10	29,328.02	25,604.50	15,549.44	147,815.06

SCHEDULE No. 12.—*Trust fund expenditures—Road bond fund—Fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.*

Insular bond fund for road construction:	Total expenditures.
Proceeds of sale of insular bonds for road construction, acts of 1906—	
1907-1910.....	\$319,546.04

SCHEDULE NO. 13.—*Trust fund expenditures—Miscellaneous—Fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.*

Under supervision of the Commissioner of the Interior:

Irrigation fund.....	\$1, 389, 678. 76
Special deposit, Juan R. Baiz.....	1, 312. 09

Total..... \$1, 390, 990. 85

Under supervision of the Commissioner of Education:

School extension in Porto Rico—

General account.....	4. 94
Sabana Grande Schoolhouse.....	1, 000. 00
Expenses school exhibit at insular fair.....	737. 58
Repairs to Aibonito Barracks.....	270. 55

School building fund—

Construction of schoolhouse—	
Aguada.....	3, 126. 76
Corozal.....	109. 50
Ciales.....	6, 633. 32
Vega Alta.....	8, 359. 50
Trujillo Alto.....	2, 197. 32

University agricultural fund.....	33, 771. 44
University fund.....	24, 782. 16

Total..... 80, 993. 07

Under supervision of the auditor:

Insular bond redemption tax—

Payment on principal of road bonds.....	50, 000. 00
Interest on road bonds.....	31, 000. 00
Refunds.....	151. 43

Outstanding liabilities..... 2, 650. 22

Teachers' pension fund..... 748. 90

Cash bond deposits..... 19, 625. 00

Insular police relief fund..... 1, 196. 74

Franchise deposits..... 1, 128. 80

Salaries, Treasury agents..... 336. 67

Sale of articles and work done, Boys' Charity

School..... 1, 931. 28

Funds for insular fair..... 31, 906. 23

Taxes paid under protest..... 73, 076. 02

American Surety Co., collected on account of bond
of Antonio A. Rodas, late collector of internal
revenue at Adjuntas..... 24. 02

Special deposit—

José Santos.....	33. 00
William C. Lockwood.....	28. 80

Total..... 213, 837. 11

Total miscellaneous expenditures..... 1, 685, 821. 03

EXHIBIT C.

Loans of the insular Government to the municipalities under acts of the Legislative Assembly, approved Mar. 10, 1904, and amended Feb. 14, 1906.

Municipalities.	Amount of loans July 1, 1911.	Loans made during year.	Amount repaid during year.	Total amount of loans June 30, 1912.
Adjuntas.....	\$5,333.33		\$1,333.33	\$4,000.00
Aguadilla.....	5,127.75		1,262.32	3,865.43
Aguas Buenas.....	2,500.00		500.00	2,000.00
Albionito.....	7,100.00		1,300.00	5,800.00
Arecibo.....	6,983.92		1,000.00	5,983.92
Bayamon.....	11,076.86		2,992.48	8,084.38
Cabo Rojo.....	8,533.31		1,579.72	6,953.59
Caguas.....	36,000.00		6,000.00	30,000.00
Camuy.....	400.00	\$1,000.00	400.00	1,000.00
Cayey.....	28,412.91		3,551.61	24,861.30
Cidra.....	916.67		229.17	687.50
Coamo.....	15,625.00		3,125.00	12,500.00
Dorado.....	4,200.00		600.00	3,600.00
Guayama.....	10,000.00		2,000.00	8,000.00
Hatillo.....	500.00		500.00	
Juana Diaz.....	3,600.86		1,000.00	2,600.86
Lajas.....	2,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00
Las Marias.....	4,527.99		899.08	3,628.91
Loiza.....	11,200.00		1,600.00	9,600.00
Mayaguez.....	14,000.00	2,000.00	7,000.00	9,000.00
Moca.....		500.00	500.00	
Morovis.....	1,500.00		500.00	1,000.00
Patillas.....	1,733.34		866.66	866.68
Ponce.....	38,400.00	16,000.00	3,200.00	51,200.00
Quebradillas.....	125.00		125.00	
Salinas.....	3,566.67		1,783.33	1,783.34
San German.....	10,494.77		2,900.00	7,594.77
San Juan.....	47,285.71		18,428.57	28,857.14
San Lorenzo.....	1,000.00	1,200.00	1,001.00	1,199.00
San Sebastian.....	1,551.91			1,551.91
Santa Isabel.....	6,318.89		1,318.89	5,000.00
Toa Alta.....	831.00		231.00	600.00
Toa Baja.....	750.00		150.00	600.00
Utua.....	23,300.00		2,808.15	20,491.85
Vega Baja.....	2,919.87		1,289.51	1,630.36
Yabucoa.....	9,600.00		2,000.00	7,600.00
Yauco.....		12,000.00		12,000.00
Total.....	327,415.76	32,700.00	74,974.82	285,140.94

EXHIBIT D.

Loans of the insular Government to the school boards under acts of the Legislative Assembly, approved Mar. 10, 1904, and amended Feb. 14, 1906.

School boards.	Amount of loans July 1, 1911.	Loans made during year.	Amount repaid during year.	Total amount of loans June 30, 1912.
Añasco.....	\$553.10	\$44.60	\$200.00	\$397.70
Arecibo.....	24,000.00		3,000.00	21,000.00
Arroyo.....	1,833.34		611.11	1,222.23
Caguas.....	5,600.00		800.00	4,800.00
Coamo.....	3,000.00		600.00	2,400.00
Fajardo.....	8,400.00		2,400.00	6,000.00
Guayama.....	2,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00
Lajas.....	2,563.74		666.66	1,897.08
Manati.....	4,800.00		600.00	4,200.00
Naranjito.....	1,866.62		133.33	1,733.29
Patillas.....	500.00		100.00	400.00
Peñuelas.....	950.00	250.00	350.00	850.00
Ponce.....	10,500.00		10,500.00	
Rio Piedras.....	1,312.50		437.50	875.00
Sabana Grande.....	426.67		106.67	320.00
Salinas.....	3,000.00		1,000.00	2,000.00
San German.....	800.00		400.00	400.00
San Juan.....	43,114.28		11,042.86	32,071.42
Toa Baja.....	750.00		150.00	600.00
Yauco.....	4,000.00		1,000.00	3,000.00
Total.....	119,970.25	294.60	35,098.13	85,166.72

EXHIBIT E.

Statement of customs refund by the United States to Porto Rico under the provision of the acts of Congress approved Mar. 24 and Apr. 12, 1900.

Total amount of advances and payments by the Treasurer of the United States to The People of Porto Rico on account of customs revenues collected in the United States on importations from Porto Rico. The sums paid to the treasurer of Porto Rico by the Treasurer of the United States were placed on the books of the auditor's office to the credit of the appropriation "Allotment from appropriation of revenues collected on importations from Porto Rico to the United States," and amounted in all to..... \$1,900,183.86

Amounts from which were distributed by transfers authorized by the governor to various trust-fund appropriations for public and permanent improvements, as follows:

	Appropriated by transfer.	Amount expended.	Unexpended balance.
Construction and repair of country roads.....	\$1,304,177.52	\$1,298,427.52	.....
Transferred to general allotment.....		5,750.00	.....
Maintenance and repair of roads, removal of landslides.....	10,855.00	10,855.00	.....
School extension.....	429,076.50	426,676.76	\$2,399.74
Insular Normal School, purchase of site.....	3,500.00	3,500.00	.....
Transfers to insular revenues.....	82,329.17	82,329.17	.....
Insular Normal School, erection of building.....	31,500.00	31,500.00	.....
Insular Normal School.....	21,000.00	21,000.00	.....
University of Porto Rico, purchase of land.....	10,000.00	9,707.28	.....
Transferred to general allotment.....		292.72	.....
Refund of duties to contractors, paid on material used on public works.....	6,000.00	1,254.84	.....
Transferred to general allotment.....		4,745.16	.....
Claims paid Red "D" Steamship Co., freight on coin ship- ments.....	291.05	291.05	.....
Payment of saving fund, penitentiary.....	128.74	128.74	.....
Amount advanced to road supervisor at Humacao for com- pletion of Fajardo-Fajardo Playa Road..... \$500.00			.....
Less repayment of..... .43			.....
	499.57	499.57	.....
Total.....	1,899,357.55	1,896,957.81	2,399.74

Unexpended balance..... \$2,399.74
Amount expended..... 1,896,957.81

Appropriated by transfer..... 1,899,357.55
Balance remaining to credit of appropriation "Allotment from approp-
riations of revenues collected on importations from Porto Rico to
the United States," as shown by the appropriation ledgers of the
auditor's office..... 11,614.19

Total amount of allotment paid to the treasurer of Porto Rico,
including transfer from refund of duties to contractors, purchase
of land, University of Porto Rico, and construction and repair
of country roads..... 1,910,971.74

SUMMARY.

Total of the unexpended balance of the appropriations as shown in
the foregoing statements of the allotment..... 2,399.74
Total amount remaining to the credit of the general allotment, as
shown by the books of the auditor's office, referred to in the fore-
going statement, available for transfer..... 11,614.19

Total available balance of the general allotment and the appro-
priations created by transfers therefrom, June 30, 1912..... 14,013.93

The balance standing to the credit of the appropriation "School extension in Porto Rico" will be increased from time to time as repayments shall be made by the various municipalities which have built schoolhouses on shares part of the cost of which is to be paid back to the insular Government within a specified time. It may also be decreased on account of advances to municipalities for the same purpose and under the same conditions.

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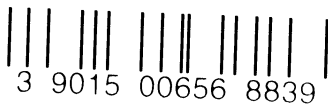
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